plain. With Civita Vecchia. It extends over 1716 square miles, and comprehends 13 cities, 24 market-towns, and ,276 villages, with 145,022 inhabitants. The chief products are wine, corn, olive-oil, and live cattle, all of which are at­tended to with great ignorance and indolence. The capi­tal is the city of the same name. It stands on a plain at the foot of the mountains, is surrounded with ancient walls and towers, has straight and broad streets well paved with lava, a fine market-place, and many magnificent buildings. It is the seat of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, has 16 parish churches, in one of which, that of Santa Rosa, are some most valuable paintings, executed by Sebastiano Piom­bino. The population amounts to 13,100, employed in va­rious trades, one of the most extensive of which is refining saltpetre. In the neighbourhood are sulphureous baths of great celebrity ; and near the city, in the church of Madona dell Quercia, is an image to which numerous pilgrimages are annually made. Lat. 42. 24. 54. Long. 27. 59∙ 25. E.

VITORIA, a city of Spain, in the province of Alava. It is built on the river Ladorra, which runs into the Ebro, on a plain which yields excellent wheat and other grain, but is surrounded with lofty and barren mountains. The walls round it are unfit for defence, but they render the city compact, and furnish very pleasant public walks. It has a large collegiate church, and several other religious buildings. The population amounts to about 8000, who are generally an industrious description of people. It has often been the theatre of war, and the celebrated battle gained there by the duke of Wellington, will transmit its name to distant ages. It is situated in Lat. 42. 53. 30.

VITTORIA, a city of the kingdom of Naples, in the island of Sicily. It is in the province of Noto, and is the capital of a circle of it called the Contea of Modica, which contains 120,000 acres of land, and 80,000 inhabitants. It is 130 miles from Palermo, and is oddly situated among straggling craggy rocks, but boasts of a few fine edifices. It is the seat of an independent local court of justice, and one of the parliamentary cities. It is rather an unhealthy place, but contains 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly occupied in agriculture, rear a great number of horned cattle, and produce a large quantity of silk. It likewise yields much wax and honey.

VITRIOL, a compound salt formed by the union of iron, copper, or zinc, with sulphuric acid ; hence called from the colours white, blue, and green, according to the metal.

VITRIOLATED, among chemists, something impreg­nated, or supposed to be so, with vitriol or its acid.

VITRUVIUS Pollio, Marcus, an ancient architect of great name, is sometimes represented as a native of Rome ; but, if we may rely on the opinion of Maffei, there are divers reasons for supposing him to have been a native of Verona ; and other writers are disposed to transfer the honour of his birth-place to Formiæ, a city of Campania, and now called Mola di Gaeta. His *praenomen* is not less doubtful than his country. In the first edition of his work, he is called Lucius. A. appears in some manuscripts. but M., or Marcus, is most frequently to be found. Of his per­sonal history, any notices which we possess are almost en­tirely derived from his own work. In the preface to the sixth book, he mentions that he was indebted to his pa­rents for a good education. In the preface to the second, he speaks of himself as being small of stature, advanced in years, and having his strength impaired by disease. From the preface to the first, we learn that he was personally known to Julius Cæsar ; that after his death, he was re­commended by Octavia to her brother Augustus ; and from this emperor he obtained a permanent provision, which placed him beyond the fear of want. The services which he rendered were those of a military engineer : “ Ad ap­paritionem balistarum, et scorpionum, reliquorumque tor­mentorum refectionem, fui præsto.” His treatise “ De Ar­chitectura,” divided into tcn books, is addressed to Augus­tus. This is a curious and valuable relique of ancient art and literature. The author was evidently a man of supe­rior talents and learning, nor was his knowledge limited to one department : he indeed appears to have been in­structed in general literature, and to have been well ac­quainted with the Greek writers.

The *editio princeps* of Vitruvius, superintended by Jo. Sulpicius Verulanus, is in folio, without place or date, but is supposed to have been printed at Rome about 1486. It is accompanied by the treatise of Frontinus, *“ De* Aquae­ductibus,” or, as it is there described, “ De Aquis quæ in Urbem influunt.” Both treatises were reprinted, Florent. 1496, fol. They were afterwards reprinted by Junta, Florent. 1513, 8vo. Passing various other editions of Vi­truvius, we arrive at that of Guilielmus Philander, Lugd. 1552, 4to. The annotations of Philander, who is reckon­ed one of the principal commentators on this author, had formerly been published in a separate form, Romæ, 1544, 8vo. This edition was followed by that of Daniel Barba­rus, Venet. 1567, fol. After a long interval appeared the edition of Jo. de Laet, Lugd. Bat. 1649, fol. It is splen­didly printed, but is less distinguished for accuracy. With the annotations of Philander, Barbarus, and others. It con­tains some appendages of less importance. One of these is a Latin translation of Sir Henry Wotton’s Elements of Architecture. A more suitable accompaniment is the “ Lexicon Vitruvianum” of Bernardinus Baldus. We now αescend to the edition of A. Rode, Berol. 1800, 2 tom. 4to. It was speedily followed by the edition of J. Glo. Schneider, Lips. 1807-8, 3 tom. 8vo. Another elaborate edition was afterwards undertaken, “ textu ex recensione codicum emendato, cum exercitationibus notisque novissimis J. Poleni, et commentariis variorum, additis nunc primum stu­diis Simonis Stratico.” Utini, 1825-9, tom. 1-3,4to. Whe­ther the fourth and concluding volume has made its ap­pearance, we have not ascertained. An English translation of Vitruvius was executed by William Newton, Lond. 1771-91, 2 parts, fol. Wilkins published a translation of “ The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books of the author which relate to the public and private Edifices of the Ancients. With an introduction, contain­ing an historical view of the rise and progress of architec­ture amongst the Greeks.” Lond. 1812-7, 2 vols. 4to. Of this work some copies are printed in large folio.

VITRY-LE-FRANCAIS, or Vitry-sur-Marne, an arrondissement in the department of Marne, which extends over 608½ square miles, and is divided into five cantons, and 133 communes, which in 1836 contained 50,527 in­habitants. The city stands near the junction of the rivers Orne and Marne. It is strongly fortified, tolerably well built, and had a population in 1836 of 6822. Lat. 48. 40. Long. 4. 33. east.

VIVIPAROUS, an epithet applied to such animals as bring forth their young alive and perfect, in contradis­tinction to those that lay eggs, which are called *oviparous* animals.

VIZAGAPATAM, a considerable town and district of Hindustan, in the province of the Northern Circars. The district, principally situated between the 17th and 19th de­grees of north latitude, is mountainous, and many of the hills are wild and destitute of vegetation. The principal trading towns of the district are, Vizagapatam and Bimlipa- tam. A considerable trade is carried on with Calcutta, Cey­lon, the Maldavie islands, &c., from which are imported pep­per, wheat, wine, cocoa nuts, coir, and cowries. The ex­ports consist of wax, salt, rice, and indigo. A considerable quantity of cloth is manufactured in the adjacent country. Vizagapatam is the capital of the district. A river from the north, and turning short eastward to the sea, forms an