A description of the plain of Troy by Chevalier has been published in the third volume of the Philosophical Trans­actions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.@@1 The city of Troy, according to him, stood on the present site of the modern village of Bournabashi, which is situated four leagues from the sea, on the side of an eminence, at the termination of a spacious plain, the soil of which is rich and of a blackish colour. Close to the village is to be seen a marsh covered with tall reeds : and the situation is impreg­nable on all sides except at Erin (Homer’s *ὲgιvεὁς),* the *hill of wild fig-trees,* which extended between the Scæan gate and the sources of the Scamander. In the plain there are several conical mounds or barrows, some of them a hundred feet in diameter at the base; and these the author main­tains to be the identical tombs raised over the ashes of the heroes of the Trojan war. Since Chevalier’s dissertation appeared, this plain has been investigated by Mr Morritt, Sir William Gell, Dr Clarke, Mr Hobhouse, Mr Acland, and several other travellers and writers. Dr Clarke traversed the ground in different directions seventeen times. He rejects the hypothesis of Chevalier, and, reasoning from the autho­rity of Strabo, and from the site of New Ilium, which he ascertained by inscriptions found among ruins, he fixes the situation of Troy four or five miles to the northward of Bournabashi, near a sluggish rivulet, called Califat Osmack, which he considers to be the Simois. The name of the Scamander is still preserved in the Mender, the most con­siderable stream in the district, rising in Mount Ida, as de­scribed by Homer ; and the Thymbrius is still preserved in the Thymbrek. Dr Clarke also finds objects correspond­ing to the Callicolone, the tomb of Ilus, and the Throsmos or mound of the plain. But very strong objections have been stated to his opinions by Mr Hobhouse and others ; and, upon the whole, the more this subject is investigated, the more insuperable difficulties seem to present themselves to any attempt to identify the places and objects alluded to by the poet.

Troy *Weight,* one of the most ancient of the different kinds used in Britain. The ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo in Egypt, about the time of the crusades, into Europe, and first adopted in *Troyes,* a city of Champagne; whence the name.

The pound *English* Troy contains twelve ounces, or 5760 grains. It was formerly used for every purpose, and is still retained for weighing gold, silver, and jewels ; for compounding medicines ; for experiments in natural phi­losophy ; and for comparing different weights with each other.

*Scotish Troy-Weight* was established in the year 1618, by James VI., who enacted that only one weight should be used in Scotland, viz. the French Troy stone of 16 pounds, and 16 ounces in the pound. The pound contains 7600 grains, and is equal to 17 oz. 6 dr. avoirdupois. The cwt. or 112 lb. avoirdupois contains only 103 lb. 2½ oz. of this weight, though generally reckoned equal to 104 lb. This weight is nearly, if not exactly, the same as that of Paris and Amsterdam ; and is generally known by the name of *Dutch weight.* Though prohibited by the articles of union, it continued to be used in weighing iron, hemp, flax, most Dutch and Baltic goods, meal, butcher-meat, pewter and lead, and some other articles. See Weights and Measures.

TROYES, an arrondissement of the department of the Aube, in France. It extends over 589 square miles, is di­vided into nine cantons, and these into 121 communes, con­taining, in 1836, 90,923 inhabitants. The chief city, of the same name, is also the capital of the department. It is si­tuated on the river Seine, and is the seat of a bishop, and of the departmental courts of law and revenue. The ca­thedral, dedicated to St Peter, is a fine old and large Gothic building. There are other four churches, among which that of St Martin is distinguished by remarkably fine painted glass windows. Troyes is now a place of great manufactur­ing industry, making large quantities of woollen and cotton goods. Much linen is made and admirably bleached. It has also establishments for making glass paper, leather, brandy, and vinegar. Its traffic is very considerable, and it has an appearance of great prosperity. It was at one ]>eriod a capital of the duchy of Burgundy, where the states assembled. It is stated to have then contained upwards of 60,000 inhabitants. It had in 1836 a population of 25,563. Long. 3. 59. 29. E. Lat. 48. 18. 15. N.

TRUMPET, a musical instrument, the most noble of all portable ones of the wind kind ; used chiefly in war, among the cavalry, to direct them in the service. As to the invention of the trumpet, some Greek historians ascribe it to the Tyrrhenians ; but others, with greater probability, to the Egyptians, from whom it might have been transmitted to the Israelites. The trumpet was not in use among the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war, though it was in common use in the time of Homer. Ac­cording to Potter *(Arch. Greve,* vol. ii∙ cap. 9), before the invention of trumpets, the first signals of battles in the primitive wars were lighted torches ; to these suc­ceeded shells of fishes, which were sounded like trumpets. And when the trumpet became common in military use, it may well be imagined to have served at first only as a rough and noisy signal of battle, like that at present in Abyssinia and New Zealand, and perhaps with only one sound. But even when more notes were produced from it, so noisy an instrument must have been an unfit accom­paniment for the voice and poetry ; so that it is probable the trumpet was the first solo instrument in use among the ancients.

TRUMPET, Articulate, comprehends both the *speaking* and the *hearing* trumpet, is by much the most valuable instrument, and has, in one of its forms, been used by people among whom we should hardly have expected to find such improvements. That the *speaking trumpet,* of which the object is to increase the force of articulate sounds, should' have been known to the ancient Greeks, can excite no wonder ; and therefore we easily admit the accounts which we read of the horn or trumpet, with which Alexander addressed his army, as well as of the whispering caverns of the Syracusan tyrant. But that the natives of Peru were acquainted with this instrument, will probably sur­prise many of our readers. The fact, however, seems in­controvertible.

In the History of the Order of Jesuits, published at Naples in 1601 by Beritaria, it is said, that in the year 1595 a small convent of that order in Peru, situated in a remote corner, was in danger of immediate destruction by famine. One evening the superior, Father Samaniac, im­plored the help of the cacique. Next morning, on opening

@@@, Chevalier's work, written in French, was translated into English, and illustrated with notes, by Professor Dalzel. Edinb. 1791, 4to. It soon afterwards appeared in a German translation, to which Heyne contributed a preface, and other additions: “ Beschreibung der Ebene von Troja,” u. s. w. Leipzig, 1792, 8vo. This was followed by “ Die Ebene von Troja, noch dem Grafen Choiseul Gouffier, und andern neuern Reisenden ; nebat einer Abhandlung des Ilern. Major Müller in Göttingen, und Erläuterungen über den Scliauplats der Ilias, und die darauf vorgefallnen Begebenheiten, von Carl Gotthold Lenz.” Neu-Strelitz, 1798, 8vo. Nor must we here overlook a short but learned dissertation of Spohn, “ De Agro Trojano in Carminibus Homericis discripto” Lipsiæ, 1814, 8vo. A more recent work on the subject was published by Mr Maclaren : "A Dissertation on the Topography of the Plain of Troy, including an Examination of the Opinions of Demetrius, Chevalier, Dr Clarke, and Major Rennell." Edinb. 1822, 8vo.