

1: Gazetteer for Scotland - Wikipedia

The Gazetteer for Scotland is a vast geographical encyclopaedia, featuring details of towns, villages, bens and glens from the Scottish Borders to the Northern Isles. The first comprehensive gazetteer produced for Scotland since 1824, it includes tourist attractions, industries and historical sites, together with histories of family names and.

Dictionary

It is a lexicographical product which shows inter-relationships among the data. A broad distinction is made between general and specialized dictionaries, Specialized dictionaries include words in specialist fields, rather than a complete range of words in the language. Lexical items that describe concepts in specific fields are called terms instead of words. In practice, the two approaches are used for both types, there are other types of dictionaries that do not fit neatly into the above distinction, for instance bilingual dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms, and rhyming dictionaries. The word dictionary is usually understood to refer to a general purpose monolingual dictionary, there is also a contrast between prescriptive or descriptive dictionaries, the former reflect what is seen as correct use of the language while the latter reflect recorded actual use. Stylistic indications in many modern dictionaries are also considered by some to be less than objectively descriptive, the birth of the new discipline was not without controversy, the practical dictionary-makers being sometimes accused by others of astonishing lack of method and critical-self reflection. Philotas of Cos wrote a pioneering vocabulary *Disorderly Words* which explained the meanings of rare Homeric and other words, words from local dialects. Written in verse, it listed around 10,000 words, according to the *Nihon Shoki*, the first Japanese dictionary was the long-lost CE *Nihon Shiki* glossary of Chinese characters. The oldest existing Japanese dictionary, the *Kojien*. In India around 1000, Amir Khusro compiled the *Khaliq-e-bari* which mainly dealt with Hindavi, in medieval Europe, glossaries with equivalents for Latin words in vernacular or simpler Latin were in use. The *Catholicon* by Johannes Balbus, a large grammatical work with a lexicon, was widely adopted. It served as the basis for several bilingual dictionaries and was one of the earliest books to be printed, in *Ambrogio Calepino's Dictionarium* was published, originally a monolingual Latin dictionary, which over the course of the 16th century was enlarged to become a multilingual glossary. It served as the model for works in French and English. Between 1580 and 1600 was published the *Vocabulario portuguez e latino* written by Raphael Bluteau, the *Totius Latinitatis lexicon* by Egidio Forcellini was firstly published in 1713, it has formed the basis of all similar works that have since been published.

2. City

A city is a large and permanent human settlement. Cities generally have complex systems for sanitation, utilities, land usage, housing, a big city or metropolis usually has associated suburbs and exurbs. Such cities are associated with metropolitan areas and urban areas. Once a city expands far enough to another city, this region can be deemed a conurbation or megalopolis. Damascus is arguably the oldest city in the world, in terms of population, the largest city proper is Shanghai, while the fastest-growing is Dubai. There is not enough evidence to assert what conditions gave rise to the first cities, some theorists have speculated on what they consider suitable pre-conditions and basic mechanisms that might have been important driving forces. The conventional view holds that cities first formed after the Neolithic revolution, the Neolithic revolution brought agriculture, which made denser human populations possible, thereby supporting city development. The advent of farming encouraged hunter-gatherers to abandon nomadic lifestyles and to settle near others who lived by agricultural production, the increased population density encouraged by farming and the increased output of food per unit of land created conditions that seem more suitable for city-like activities. In his book, *Cities and Economic Development*, Paul Bairoch takes up position in his argument that agricultural activity appears necessary before true cities can form. According to Vere Gordon Childe, for a settlement to qualify as a city, it must have enough surplus of raw materials to support trade and a relatively large population. To illustrate this point, Bairoch offers an example, Western Europe during the pre-Neolithic, when the cost of transport is taken into account, the figure rises to 100,000 square kilometres. Bairoch noted that this is roughly the size of Great Britain, the urban theorist Jane Jacobs suggests that city formation preceded the birth of agriculture, but this view is not widely accepted. In his book *City Economics*, Brendan O'Flaherty asserts Cities could persist "as they have for thousands of years" only if their advantages offset the disadvantages,

OFlaherty illustrates two similar attracting advantages known as increasing returns to scale and economies of scale, which are concepts usually associated with businesses. Their applications are seen in more basic economic systems as well, increasing returns to scale occurs when doubling all inputs more than doubles the output an activity has economies of scale if doubling output less than doubles cost. To offer an example of these concepts, OFlaherty makes use of one of the oldest reasons why cities were built, in this example, the inputs are anything that would be used for protection and the output is the area protected and everything of value contained in it.

Gazetteer – A gazetteer is a geographical dictionary or directory used in conjunction with a map or atlas. They typically contain information concerning the makeup, social statistics and physical features of a country, region. Content of a gazetteer can include a location, dimensions of peaks and waterways, population, GDP. This information is divided into topics with entries listed in alphabetical order. Ancient Greek gazetteers are known to have existed since the Hellenistic era, the geographer Stephanus of Byzantium wrote a geographical dictionary in the sixth century which influenced later European compilers. Modern gazetteers can be found in sections of most libraries as well as on the internet. The Oxford English Dictionary defines the gazetteer as an index or dictionary. It includes as an example a work by the British historian Laurence Echard in that bore the title *The Gazetteers, or Newsmans Interpreter*, Echard wrote that the title *Gazetteers* was suggested to him by a very eminent person whose name he chose not to disclose. This marked the introduction of the word gazetteer into the English language, white suggests that the very eminent person written of by Echard was his colleague Edmund Bohun, and chose not to mention Bohun because he became associated with the Jacobite movement. Since the 18th century, the word gazetteer has been used interchangeably to define either its meaning or a daily newspaper. Gazetteers are often categorized by the type, and scope, of the information presented, short-form gazetteers appear as a place-name index in the rear of major published atlases. Thematic gazetteers list places or geographical features by theme, for example fishing ports, nuclear power stations and their common element is that the geographical location is an important attribute of the features listed. Gazetteer editors gather facts and other information from government reports, the census, chambers of commerce, together with numerous other sources. In his journal article *Alexander and the Ganges*, the 20th-century historian W. W. tarn calls a list and description of satrapies of Alexanders Empire written between and BC as an ancient gazetteer. Brown asserts that what Dionysius describes in this quote about the logographers should be categorized not as a true history but rather as a gazetteer. This interesting codification of data, probably made by a priest, is paralleled by very similar editions of data on the walls at Edfu 4. When now used in a sense, it refers to a territorial unit of administration. This structure of governance is known as episcopal polity. The word diocesan means relating or pertaining to a diocese and it can also be used as a noun meaning the bishop who has the principal supervision of a diocese. An archdiocese is more significant than a diocese, an archdiocese is presided over by an archbishop whose see may have or have had importance due to size or historical significance. The archbishop may have authority over any other suffragan bishops. In the Latter Day Saint movement, the bishopric is used to describe the bishop himself. Especially in the Middle Ages, some bishops held political as well as religious authority within their dioceses, in the later organization of the Roman Empire, the increasingly subdivided provinces were administratively associated in a larger unit, the diocese. With the adoption of Christianity as the Empires official religion in the 4th century, a formal church hierarchy was set up, parallel to the civil administration, whose areas of responsibility often coincided. With the collapse of the Western Empire in the 5th century, a similar, though less pronounced, development occurred in the East, where the Roman administrative apparatus was largely retained by the Byzantine Empire. In modern times, many dioceses, though later subdivided, have preserved the boundaries of a long-vanished Roman administrative division, modern usage of diocese tends to refer to the sphere of a bishops jurisdiction. As of January , in the Catholic Church there are 2, regular dioceses,1 papal see, archdioceses and 2, dioceses in the world, in the Eastern rites in communion with the Pope, the equivalent unit is called an eparchy. Eastern Orthodoxy calls dioceses metropoleis in the Greek tradition or eparchies in the Slavic tradition, after the Reformation, the Church of England retained the existing diocesan structure which remains throughout the Anglican Communion. The one change is that the areas administered under the Archbishop of Canterbury and Archbishop of York are properly referred to as

provinces and this usage is relatively common in the Anglican Communion. Certain Lutheran denominations such as the Church of Sweden do have individual dioceses similar to Roman Catholics and these dioceses and archdioceses are under the government of a bishop. Other Lutheran bodies and synods that have dioceses and bishops include the Church of Denmark, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, the Evangelical Church in Germany, rather, it is divided into a middle judicatory. The Lutheran Church-International, based in Springfield, Illinois, presently uses a traditional diocesan structure and its current president is Archbishop Robert W. The Church of God in Christ has dioceses throughout the United States, in the COGIC, each state is divided up into at least three dioceses that are all led by a bishop, but some states as many as seven dioceses

5. Topography

Topography is the study of the shape and features of the surface of the Earth and other observable astronomical objects including planets, moons, and asteroids. The topography of an area could refer to the shapes and features themselves. This field of geoscience and planetary science is concerned with detail in general, including not only relief but also natural and artificial features. This meaning is common in the United States, where topographic maps with elevation contours have made topography synonymous with relief. The older sense of topography as the study of place still has currency in Europe, topography in a narrow sense involves the recording of relief or terrain, the three-dimensional quality of the surface, and the identification of specific landforms. This is also known as geomorphometry, in modern usage, this involves generation of elevation data in digital form. It is often considered to include the representation of the landform on a map by a variety of techniques, including contour lines, hypsometric tints. In classical literature this refers to writing about a place or places, in Britain and in Europe in general, the word topography is still sometimes used in its original sense. Detailed military surveys in Britain were called Ordnance Surveys, and this term was used into the 20th century as generic for topographic surveys, the earliest scientific surveys in France were called the Cassini maps after the family who produced them over four generations. In the 20th century, the term started to be used to describe surface description in other fields where mapping in a broader sense is used. An objective of topography is to determine the position of any feature or more generally any point in terms of both a horizontal coordinate system such as latitude, longitude, and altitude, identifying features, and recognizing typical landform patterns are also part of the field. There are a variety of approaches to studying topography, which method to use depend on the scale and size of the area under study, its accessibility, and the quality of existing surveys. Work on one of the first topographic maps was begun in France by Giovanni Domenico Cassini, in areas where there has been an extensive direct survey and mapping program, the compiled data forms the basis of basic digital elevation datasets such as USGS DEM data. This data must often be cleaned to eliminate discrepancies between surveys, but it forms a valuable set of information for large-scale analysis. The original American topographic surveys involved not only recording of relief, remote sensing is a general term for geodata collection at a distance from the subject area. Besides their role in photogrammetry, aerial and satellite imagery can be used to identify and delineate terrain features, certainly they have become more and more a part of geovisualization, whether maps or GIS systems

6. Archibald Fullarton

Archibald Fullarton and Co. The company produced the last maps to boast decorative vignettes, often done by George Heriot Swanston, Fullarton was in partnership with John Blackie in Glasgow until , when the stock, plant and agencies were equally shared out. Fullarton republished extracts from Bells Gazetteer in his Parliamentary Gazetteer, acknowledging that some material had been included, curiously, James Bell had pirated the work of Samuel Lewis Topographical Dictionary. Lewis obtained an injunction in and Bells Gazetteer was withdrawn, Fullarton, who had been Bells publisher, bought the plates, and issued the maps in his own Parliamentary Gazetteer. Fullarton was also responsible for Rev. This provided a description of towns, cities, provinces and countries around the world. On 20 November Fullarton, William Sommerville and John Blackie entered into a partnership, taking over the business of publisher A. Brownlie, where they had previously worked. Reports of cases argued and determined in the courts of law and equity in England

7. Civil parish

In England, a civil parish is a territorial designation which is the lowest tier of local government below districts and counties, or their combined form, the unitary authority. It is a parish, in contrast to an ecclesiastical parish. A civil parish can range in size from a town with a population of around 80, to a single village with fewer than a hundred inhabitants. In a limited number of cases a parish might include a city where

city status has been granted by the Monarch. Reflecting this diverse nature, a parish may be known as a town, village. On 1 April, Queens Park became the first civil parish in Greater London, before their creation was not permitted within a London borough. The division of land into ancient parishes was linked to the system, parishes. The manor was the unit of local administration and justice in the early rural economy. Later the church replaced the court as the rural administrative centre. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the power to levy a rate to fund relief of the poor was conferred on the authorities by the Act for the Relief of the Poor. Both before and after this optional social change, local charities are well-documented, the parish authorities were known as vestries and consisted of all the ratepayers of the parish.

2: Gazetteer for Scotland | Revolvly

Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland Edited by Francis H. Groome () Below you will find an A-Z of towns so simply click on the letter to get a listing.

3: One Scotland Gazetteer - Wikipedia

About Gazetteer of Scotland This database contains the first volume of a gazetteer of Scotland. It is a geographical dictionary that provides topographical, statistical, and historical information about places in Scotland.

4: Gazetteer for Scotland: Any Word Search

The Gazetteer for Scotland is a gazetteer covering the geography, history and people of Scotland. It was conceived in by Bruce Gittings of the University of Edinburgh and David Munro of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, and contains 15, entries as of January, making it one of the largest Scottish-based web sites.

5: Gazetteers of Scotland, - National Library of Scotland

The One Scotland Gazetteer (OSG) is a land and property dataset that comprises up-to-date data, maintained by each of Scotland's 32 local authorities. The information stems from local authority functions, including Planning, Building Standards and Street Naming and Numbering - the foundations for address intelligence.

6: Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland

Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland was first published in six volumes in It quickly established a reputation as the authoritative gazetteer of Scotland, and has been the standard reference to the present day.

7: The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland

Description 20 volumes of the most popular descriptive gazetteers of Scotland, providing a comprehensive geographical encyclopaedia of Scotland in the 19th century. Principal places in Scotland, including towns, counties, castles, glens, antiquities and parishes, are listed alphabetically. Each.

8: Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland - WikiVisually

A Gazetteer of Scotland A facsimile Internet Edition of Francis H Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland.

9: Gazetteer of Scotland

This database contains a four volume series called The Imperial Gazetteer of www.enganchecubano.com begins with

an introductory overview of the geographical nature of the country, providing information on the islands, mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, coasts, etc. of Scotland.

The Indy Five Hundred The Theology of John Wesley OCR Law in Focus (Ocr Law in Focus) Illusions and false solutions The only way to ride Effective business report writing Pages from the past-Kenya Responsible Fisheries In The Marine Ecosystem How long do victims rights remain limited? Towards developing a Filipino corporate culture Globalization under the Kim Young Sam Government A Complete Grammar of Esperanto Software watermarking Beginning android The dominant, by R. Jakobson. Directions in robust statistics and diagnostics The 1st chapter foundations of economic history Side Scan Sonar Record Interpretation The Bell Rings Again A&p Mechanic General Question Book, Including Answers, Explanations References Seismic analysis of structures tk datta Statistical reasoning in sports book Architecture in communion Blood Secrets (The Vampire Legacy, #1) The mystery of the woman in the mirror. Market ecology and decision behaviour in state-contingent claims markets The Carnivorous Dinosaurs (Life of the Past) The US trade deficit : a disaggregated perspective Catherine L. Mann and Katharina Plueck Narrative of the voyage to Malucos or Spice Islands by . the Comendador Garcia Jofre de Loaysa, 1525-35, The Great Australian Diet (The Atkins Alternative) Taste of home magazine Evangelism in the remaking of the world Anti-inflammatory, anti-allergy, and immunosuppressant drugs The charisma myth olivia fox cabane Taming of romanticism Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2004 Human Papilloma Virus A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet Refere Knighthood of the Dragon (Dragonmaster Book Two) The interpretive encounter Seeker (Watchers Quest Trilogy)