

THE  
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA:  
A  
Popular Dictionary  
OF  
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

EDITED BY  
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*WITH SUPPLEMENT.*

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other cattle, 4,906 sheep, and 9,045 swine. Capital, Upper Marlborough.

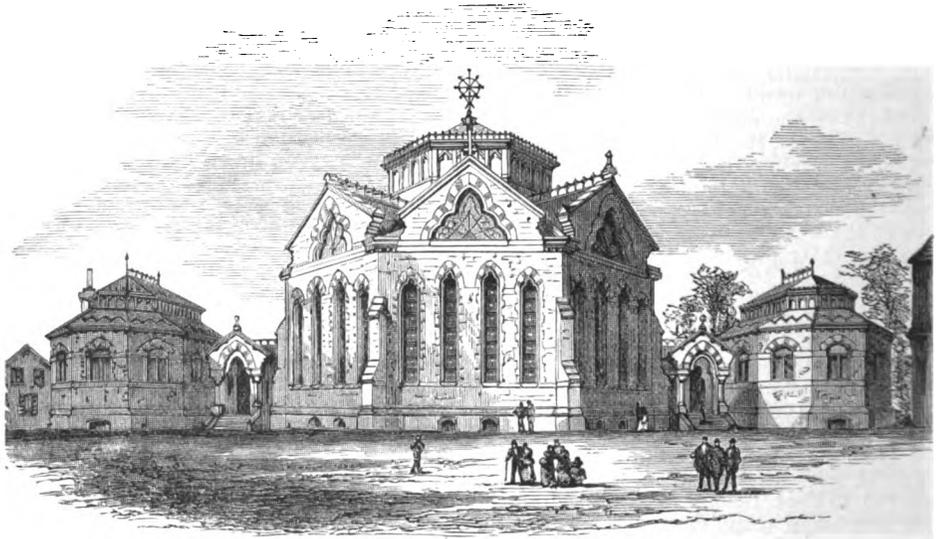
**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.** See PENANG.

**PRINCE'S FEATHER.** See AMARANTH.

**PRINCESS ANNE**, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Virginia, bordered N. by Chesapeake bay, E. by the Atlantic, and S. by North Carolina; area, about 400 sq. m.; pop. in 1870, 8,273, of whom 3,902 were colored. It has a level surface and sandy soil, and contains large forests of pine and cypress, affording an important lumber trade. The chief productions in 1870 were 2,831 bushels of wheat, 898,105 of Indian corn, 21,985 of oats, 17,617 of peas and beans, 19,975 of Irish and 39,416 of sweet potatoes, 1,229 tons of hay, 7,105 lbs. of wool, and 25,112 of butter. There were 1,299 horses, 239 mules and asses, 1,538 milch cows, 2,955 other cattle, 3,061 sheep, and 13,564 swine. Capital, Princess Anne Court House.

**PRINCETON**, a township and town of Mercer co., New Jersey, at the terminus of a branch (3 m. long) of the Pennsylvania railroad, 40 m. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 11 m. N. E. of Trenton; pop. in 1870, of the township, 3,986; of the town, 2,798. The town is neatly built and pleasantly situated, and contains a number of elegant residences. It has a bank, two hotels, two public and several private schools, a weekly newspaper, and nine churches, besides the chapels of the college and seminary. The continental congress met here June 30, 1783.—Princeton is the seat of the college of New Jersey, popularly called Princeton college,

and of the theological seminary of the Presbyterian church. The college of New Jersey was founded under the auspices of the Presbyterian synod of New York, which then included New Jersey under its jurisdiction. It obtained a charter in 1746, and a more liberal one in 1748. It was opened in May, 1747, at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), and the same year was removed to Newark, whence it was transferred to Princeton in 1757, upon the completion of a college edifice, which at the suggestion of Gov. Belcher was named Nassau hall, "to the immortal memory of the glorious King William the Third," "of the illustrious house of Nassau." From this circumstance the college itself is often called Nassau Hall. It suffered greatly in the war of the revolution, and the main building was occupied as a barrack and a hospital both by the American and the British troops. Gen. Washington drove a detachment of British soldiers from its walls at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. (See PRINCETON, BATTLE OF.) Dr. Witherspoon and two of the alumni, Richard Stockton and Benjamin Rush, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The continental congress and Gen. Washington were present at the commencement in 1783. Gen. Washington presented 50 guineas to the college to repair the building, but the trustees appropriated the sum to the painting of a portrait of Washington by the elder Peale. It is said to occupy the frame which once held the portrait of George II., destroyed by a cannon ball in the battle of Prince-



Library of the College of New Jersey.

ton. After the revolution, by dint of great effort, means were obtained to repair the buildings and pay the salaries. Nassau hall was destroyed by fire, March 6, 1802. Funds were

collected from friends in the middle and southern states, and the college was rebuilt, and two other buildings were erected for lectures and recitations. Nassau hall was again burned

March 10, 1855. The old walls still remained, and it was speedily rebuilt, only slightly modified. The civil war affected the number of the students and the funds of the institution very seriously, but friends contributed liberally to its wants. After the close of the war the number of students gradually increased, and on the resignation of Dr. Maclean in 1868 the institution was in a prosperous condition. Dr. Maclean was succeeded in the presidency by the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, of Belfast, Ireland. His administration has been distinguished by great energy and activity, and his high reputation has added much to the college in every way. The faculty has been enlarged, the number of students increased, new departments of study have been added, many fine buildings erected, and the funds greatly increased. Among the benefactors of the college may be named Messrs. James Lenox, John I. Blair, N. Norris Halsted, John C. Green, Henry G. Marquand, and Robert Bonner. Mr. Green has given not less than \$750,000 to endow a scientific school, erect a library and a building for lectures and recitations, and for other objects. More than \$1,000,000 have been given to the college since Dr. McCosh became president. The presidents of the college have been as follows:

and the recipients are required to pursue a course of studies for one year in the department for which the fellowship was granted, under the superintendence of the faculty. There



School of Science.

is a preparatory school connected with the college. The John C. Green school of science was opened in 1873. It has a course of two years for graduates of colleges, on the completion of which the degree of master of science is conferred, and a course of three years for others, on the completion of which the degree of bachelor of science is conferred. Special courses may also be pursued. In 1874-'5 there were in the college 14 professors, 6 other instructors, and 408 students, of whom 25 were in the school of science and 383 in the academic department, viz.: fellows, 7; seniors, 77; juniors, 118; sophomores, 97; freshmen, 89. The college and society libraries contain 55,000 volumes. The whole number of graduates is about 4,850, of whom nearly 2,750 survive. Among the graduates have been some of the most distinguished men both in church and in state. The various endowments amount to about \$600,000. The college buildings are mostly of stone, and occupy the campus, running parallel with the main street of the town. The grounds are well shaded with trees. A quadrangle is formed by Nassau hall on the north, Reunion and West college halls on the west, East college on the east, and the halls of the literary societies on the south. The Philadelphian society's hall and the president's residence are nearer the street. E. of Nassau hall is the elegant new library building; beyond this

NAME.	Term.
Rev. Jonathan Dickinson.....	May to Oct., 1747.
Rev. Aaron Burr.....	1748-1757.
Rev. Jonathan Edwards.....	Jan. to Mar., 1758.
Rev. Samuel Davies.....	1759-1761.
Rev. Samuel Finley.....	1761-1766.
Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon.....	1768-1794.
Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith.....	1795-1812.
Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green.....	1812-1822.
Rev. Dr. James Carnahan.....	1823-1854.
Rev. Dr. John Maclean.....	1854-1868.
Rev. Dr. James McCosh.....	1868-

—The college year is divided into three terms. All the studies of the freshman and sophomore years are required; in the junior and senior years a considerable range of elective studies is provided. There are a number of prizes and scholarships obtainable by deserving students. Six fellowships have been established, four of which yield \$600 each, the other two yielding \$250 each. These are conferred after examination upon members of the graduating class,

is Dickinson hall; and at the E. end of the line stands the new and handsome building of the school of science. The gymnasium and the Halsted observatory are near the railroad depot.—The theological seminary, founded in 1812, occupies several plain stone buildings near the college. The regular course is three years, with a post-graduate course of one year. In 1874-'5 there were 6 professors, 1 tutor, and 116 students, viz.: resident graduates, 2; senior class, 32; middle class, 35; junior class, 47. The whole number of graduates is nearly 3,100, of whom about 2,300 survive. The number of volumes in the library is 24,000. The endowment amounts to \$400,000.

**PRINCETON, Battle of.** After the surrender of the Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, Cornwallis resumed his command of the British in the Jerseys, concentrated his forces at Princeton, and advanced (Jan. 2, 1777) with nearly the whole body to Trenton, then occupied by the American army. It was nightfall before the British had established themselves on the W. bank of the Assanpink, a small stream fordable in many places, and crossed by a bridge commanded by the Americans, and Cornwallis postponed the decisive attack till next day. Washington, finding himself opposed by an army superior in discipline and numbers to his own, and out off from retreat by the Delaware, filled with ice, and impassable within the time available for escape, projected a diversion toward Princeton, where, by attacking and defeating the remaining troops, he could seize upon the supplies and munitions stored there, and thence proceed to capture the British magazines at Brunswick. Gen. Leslie with the rear guard of the British army was at Maidenhead, about half way between Trenton and Princeton, and three regiments of infantry and three troops of dragoons were still at the latter place. Aware of Leslie's position, Washington determined to make a detour by the Quaker road, which within 2 m. of Princeton joined the main road; but it was not in good condition, and it was sunrise before he reached the bridge at Stony Brook, about 3 m. from Princeton. Here he took a shorter and more concealed road, and ordered Gen. Mercer to proceed by the brook and take possession of a bridge at the main road. Thus far the enemy were unaware of his movements. A detachment left at the Assanpink to make a show of preparing for defence was ordered to hasten after the main army at daybreak. The baggage had been quietly removed to Burlington. The British remaining at Princeton had commenced their movement toward Trenton, and Col. Mawhood at the bridge came upon Mercer's brigade. At once both made for a piece of rising ground. It was gained by the Americans, who opened a sharp fire on the enemy, which they vigorously returned, and immediately charged with the bayonet, a weapon of which the Americans were destitute. After a short struggle, during which Gen. Mercer

received mortal wounds, they gained the position and drove the Americans before them. But the pursuit was soon checked by the American regulars and a detachment of Pennsylvania militia, under command of Washington. The British opened their artillery on the reinforcement, and attempted by a charge to capture two pieces of artillery manned by the Pennsylvania militia. The action was brief, lasting not more than 20 minutes, but was fiercely contested; Col. Mawhood fought with the most desperate bravery, and, eventually forcing his way by the bayonet to the main road, retreated toward Trenton, leaving two brass field pieces on the ground. Washington distinguished himself by his personal daring. The 55th British regiment was routed and retreated toward Brunswick. The 40th regiment, not having come up in time to participate in the engagement, divided, a portion retreating toward Brunswick and the rest taking refuge in Nassau hall, which for some time had been occupied by the British as a barrack. On the approach of the Americans most of them escaped, and the remainder surrendered after receiving a few shots. The American loss was not more than 30 men, besides Gen. Mercer, Cols. Haslet and Potter, Major Morris, and Capts. Shippen, Neal, and Fleming. The British lost about 200 killed and wounded, and 230 prisoners, including 14 officers. Washington moved on to Morristown, destroying the bridges on his march, and for some time pursued a system of persistent annoyance, which drove the enemy out of nearly the whole of New Jersey.

**PRINCE WILLIAM**, a N. E. county of Virginia, bordered E. by the Potomac and N. E. by the Occoquan river, and drained by Cedar Run, Broad Run, and Quantico creeks; area, about 825 sq. m.; pop. in 1870, 7,504, of whom 1,813 were colored. It has a hilly surface and sandy soil. It is intersected by the Washington City, Virginia Midland, and Great Southern railroad. The chief productions in 1870 were 47,726 bushels of wheat, 167,250 of Indian corn, 70,063 of oats, 2,280 tons of hay, 1,616 lbs. of tobacco, 13,356 of wool, and 102,668 of butter. There were 1,496 horses, 1,976 milch cows, 3,406 other cattle, 4,253 sheep, and 5,288 swine. Capital, Brentsville.

**PRINCIPATO CITERIORE**, or **Salerno**, a province of S. Italy, in Campania, bordering on Principato Ulteriore, Basilicata, and the Tyrrhenian sea; area, 2,126 sq. m.; pop. in 1872, 541,738. On the W. coast is the gulf of Salerno, and on the S. coast that of Policastro and Cape Palinuro. The principal rivers are the Sarno, the Tusciano, and the Sele, with its affluent the Calore. It is traversed by branches of the Apennines, being level only in the portion watered by the lower Tusciano and Sele. Tillage, pasturage, and the cultivation of the vine, olives, and fruits, constitute the principal occupations. The fisheries are famous. The region adjoining Vesuvius is like a garden, and has