THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

BEING A CONCISE DESCRIPTION, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, OF THE NATIONS, TOWNS, CITIES, HARBOURS, CANALS, KINGDOMS, EMPIRES, OCEANS, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, STATES, PROVINCES, SEAS, LAKES, CAPES, &c.

IN THE KNOWN WORLD; THE GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS, WITH THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURES AND CURIOSITIES OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CONTAINING Several thousand Places not to be met with in any similar Gazetteer.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOURTEEN MAPS.

BY JOHN WALKER.

THE SECOND EDITION,

Further accommodated to commercial Purposes, as well as general Information, by another Hand.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR OGILVY AND SON; J. WALKER; J. SCATCHARD; J. CUTHEL; H. D. SYMONDS; R. LEA; DARTON AND HARVEY; VERNOR AND HOOD; LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO.; B. CROSBY; J. WRIGHT; LEE AND HURST; AND JAMES WALLIS. 1798.
THE use of an Universal Gazetteer, to those who feel any interest at all in what is going on in the world at large, is too obvious to need pointing out. It's name seems to imply, that it is the companion, or accompaniment of the newspaper, or gazette, which latter name was derived from the gazetta, a small coin of Venice, the original price of these periodical chronicles in that commercial republic.

A work of this kind, necessarily formed of materials brought from every quarter of the world, at uncertain and different periods, and generally, by we know not whom, is peculiarly liable to errors, and the compiler must confine himself within very narrow bounds, indeed, if he do not submit to these imperfections.

In the compilation of this work, the latest and most authentic accounts have been consulted; from travelling, the author has been enabled to correct several errors, and from correspondents he has received descriptions of some places, which are certainly the best and most accurate that have been yet offered to the public in this way.

Towns and places of note are described at length, or form distinct paragraphs; the names of these are given in capitals. Those to which an asterisk, or star, is prefixed, are the post-towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Even villages, hamlets, and single houses, in these islands, have been mentioned, and, in some instances, their situations pretty precisely told; but these, as inferior articles, are given in a different character, or letter, and do not form different paragraphs, but are carried on in continuity, generally forming only distinct periods. The expressions of inferior and considerable, or of note, are meant not in reference to wealth but to population. If errors occur in the places of less note, which they probably may, or, indeed, necessarily must, (for, in attempting to make this the completest geographical index extant, works of more dubious authority have also been consulted) it may be well enough to caution the reader to suspend his analogical conclusions, "that if a place, which he knows, be inaccurately described, he may reasonably suppose that others are also incorrect, and that places more remote, or distant, must necessarily be more false." It will only, in such case, be the part of candour to consider, that such places are, perhaps, but little visited by travellers, and scarcely known beyond their own vicinity; and that if he, or some of his
his liberal-minded neighbours, do not communicate better information to the compiler, the error is likely to be continued.

And here the author hopes it will not be thought improper, if he takes the liberty to suggest to men of leisure and information, whether they may not well apply a few moments of their time, in a way satisfactory to themselves, and useful to the public, in communicating to the gazetteer-makers topographical information. If such will have the kindness to contribute to this work, their communications will be gratefully received; here also he may acknowledge to have received from several of his friends, and even from strangers, of this description, both of the established religion and dissenters, very liberal encouragement in the prosecution of this work. But the present is a production which it does not require erudition to find fault with or amend. There is scarcely any individual but may suggest improvements, or give useful information, on some place which he knows: and every reader, from the school-boy to the man in years, who shall communicate amendments, will confer an obligation on the author.

All who may have the liberality thus to yield assistance to the work, are requested particularly to give information on such subjects as the following, or as an answer to any of these queries:—What is the place?—What it's name?—In what district situated?—How many houses or people?—What the soil?—What the appearance of the surrounding country?—By what production or manufacture are they enabled to support themselves, pay taxes, &c.?—What curiosities have they or had they, natural or artificial?—What particular customs?—What public establishments of Infirmaries, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, &c.?—What the situation of the place?—On hill or in vale; on what road or highway; or on what river, bay, creek, or sea?—And what are it's distance and bearings from other places &c.?—What places already mentioned in this work are so insignificant, that they ought to be omitted?—And which are so important that they ought to form distinct paragraphs?

It may be necessary here to notice the improvements introduced into all parts of the present edition, as the proprietors, encouraged by the flattering reception with which the first edition was favoured, have spared no exertion or expense to render this extensive Gazetteer still more worthy of the public patronage.

In the execution of this task, and in order to render the following sheets as complete as the nature of the work will admit, the attention of the publishers has been particularly directed to the inserting such omissions, and correcting such errors, as must have unavoidably escaped the author, in compiling so laborious a work.

In the first edition, no notice was taken of a subject affording much useful and necessary information, although a heavy national calamity; viz.
P R E F A C E.

viz. War; nor of the facts and circumstances relating to it; military and naval establishments, fortifications, battles, sieges, and other remarkable operations and events, by which the most important changes are produced in the political state of nations.

In the description of a considerable number of the principal empires and countries, the usual division of the regions (in common with all our competitors) was erroneous; the geographical position, bearings, distances, &c. of places, were not laid down with uniform accuracy; nor was the least attention paid to the markets and principal fairs in the several counties of England and Wales. Many mistakes have also arisen from the same words occurring frequently in various parts, with different spellings, &c. &c. all which deficiencies and inaccuracies have, in this edition, been duly attended to and remedied; the whole of this Gazetteer having been lately revised and corrected at a very great expense, and with unremitting attention and assiduity.

Some considerable improvements have likewise been introduced, by adding to the composition of this work, a number of remarkable and important places omitted in the late edition. The reader may also find much new and interesting information in the numerous additions occasionally made to places already noticed, several of which will be found to be considerably improved, if not written entirely new; notwithstanding which, the work, although considerably enlarged in valuable and authentic nomenclature, is yet not enlarged in size and price.

The insertions made, include different topics of designation and description, but chiefly relate to the curiosities of nature and art, natural productions, forms of government, military and naval affairs, inland navigations, manufactures, magnificent public buildings, and the remains of remarkable antiquities; with several original communications addressed to the editor, pointing out sources of information and improvement, not often to be met with.

These additions the editor has been enabled to make, by omitting the latitudes and longitudes of places apparently insignificant, or whose situations may be easily ascertained by a reference to other places generally known; by reducing and narrowing some accounts rather too circumstantial and minute, for an abridgment; and by expunging several articles of less essential importance, which, though not unworthy of attention, leave little room for others that, on further consideration, appear to be more useful and interesting.

The editor, however, in stating the comparative improvements by which he has added to the flock of knowledge contained in our Geographical Dictionaries, does not thereby mean to assert, that he has so fully executed his plan, but that he himself can discover some faults and imperfections, both in the work and its execution. Much has been
been done, yet much remains undone, to improve and bring to perfection the arduous task of compiling Gazetteers and Dictionaries. It is only by slow degrees, and long and persevering exertions, continued through a succession of several centuries, that this comprehensive subject can be expected to arrive at extensive usefulness; but, from the mutability of things, it can never be brought to a state of full perfection.

The publishers, however, not presuming to suggest that they have completely succeeded in the execution of this undertaking, yet relying on the candid decision of a discerning public, hope with some confidence, that the performance, now respectfully submitted to their notice, will be found amusing and entertaining, as well as useful and instructive to the generality of readers; and they trust it may claim the peculiar attention of the young, and such as are not able to procure larger works; for the use, indeed, of whom it is principally designed and calculated. The reader, whether scientific or less informed, will be candid enough, it is presumed, to excuse small mistakes, for the sake of the pleasure, satisfaction, and information, which it is natural to suppose, the highly interesting objects contained in the science here treated of, will afford to his mind.

THE compiler of this work is unwilling to dismiss it, without mentioning a practice which he used to adopt, as a geographical exercise for his scholars, when engaged in that pleasing task, the tuition of youth, hoping that, if parents and teachers will but try it, the scholars and children may derive from it a pleasing and useful amusement. The method was, to propose an imaginary journey; suppose from Dublin to Paris, to Rome, to Constantinople, to Jerusalem, to Delhi, to Pekin, or to any other place; or an imaginary voyage, direct or circuitous, or round the world, of long or short. In the first instance, from Dublin to Paris, it was proposed to the lower classes to describe the easiest course: these chose, perhaps, that by water, from the mouth of the Liffey, southward through the Irish Channel, round the Land’s End, by the Isles of Scilly, and eastward through the English Channel, to Havre-de-Grace; at the mouth of the Seine; and thence, up the river, to the capital. Others adopted a western circuitous course, through the south of Ireland, and across the sea to Nantes, or Bordeaux, on their way to Paris. Some took the post road, or a devious way, through Wales and England, to Dover and Calais; and others, perhaps, chose a route through the north of Ireland, Scotland, across the German Ocean, and through some of the continental countries of Europe, in a SW. direction, to Paris. In all these instances, they planned out their route by the maps, and related, in form of a letter, what they thought the most entertaining in the descriptions of the places along the way, which they found in the Gazetteer.

Though Geography be one of the most plain and simple sciences, being much easier learnt than reading and writing, there are some parents who declare they know very little of the subject; to these the following remark may be acceptable, as it may enable them to lead their children on, as above-mentioned, in imaginary journeys, or tours, round the earth; till they obtain, in this familiar way, a tolerable acquaintance with the different parts of our globe.

To conceive aright of the world, being represented in two circles on the map, they are to observe, that each of them represents a hemisphere, or opposite half of the globe, if these circles were put back to back, fastened at the edges all round, and swelled up like a blown bladder; into a spherical form, it would give a representation of our earth; when, therefore, in marking any line on either of these circles, we get off at one edge, we are immediately on the corresponding part of the other, and so, on it, may pursue, or continue our track or way. Hence it will appear, that in describing a track round the whole earth, or globe, on the map, we must necessarily cross both the circles.

INTRODUCTORY
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

LAND AND WATER.

A continent is a large tract of land not separated by the sea; as Europe, Asia, &c. An ocean is a vast collection of water not separated by land; as the Atlantic, Pacific, &c. A sea is a smaller collection of water communicating with the ocean; as the Mediterranean, the Baltic.

An island is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c. A lake is water surrounded by land; as the Lake of Geneva.

A cape, or promontory, is a projection or point of land running far into the sea; as the Cape of Good Hope.

A peninsula is land almost surrounded with water; as the Morea. A gulf is a part of the sea almost surrounded with land; as the Gulf of Peròia.

An isthmus is the narrow part of land which joins a peninsula to a continent, or larger country; as the Isthmus of Suez. A strait is a narrow channel which affords a passage from one sea to another; as the Straits of Gibraltar.

DEFINITIONS OF CIRCLES, &c.

Astronomers have considered the starry heavens as a sphere, with our earth in the centre: this is the appearance they make to our senses. They have divided the celestial and terrestrial spheres, by great and less circles: great circles are those which divide the sphere equally; less circles are those which divide it unequally.

Great Circles.

The Ecliptic.
The Equator.
Circles of Longitude and Meridian.
The Horizons.
Azimuths.

To imagine that the earth stands still, and that the sun rises and falls, is a false idea, however consonant to the perception of our senses, and as romantic as the notion that houses, trees, &c. upon land are moving past us, when we sail in a vessel along the shore.

While our earth annually performs an orbit round the sun, the latter appears to describe a circle, in the heavens, and we seem to stand still; this circle is called the ecliptic. The zodiac is the same imaginary kind of circle, but extended to a considerable breadth on each side of the ecliptic, including the paths of all the planets.

The ancients divide the Zodiac into 12 parts, and imagined or contrived certain signs in each division. Their names and characters are, as follow:

Northern Signs. | Southern Signs.
---|---
♈ Aries. | ♉ Libra.
♉ Taurus. | ♊ Scorpio.
♊ Gemini. | ♋ Sagittarius.
♋ Cancer. | ♌ Capricornus.
♌ Leo. | ♍ Aquarius.
♍ Virgo. | ♎ Pisces.

The equator divides the sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. The latitude of a place upon earth, and the declination of a heavenly object, as a star or planet, are their distances from the equator. The tropics are parallels of latitude or declination, near 23½ degrees from the equator: the tropics bound the ecliptic in the heavens, and on earth, the torrid zone. The polar
polar circles are the same distance from the poles, as the tropics are from the equator. On earth, the temperate zones lie between the polar circles and tropics, the frigid zones lie within the polar circles.

Meridians are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the equator at right angles.

The longitude of a place upon earth, and the right ascension of a heavenly object, are their distances from a certain meridian. Circles of longitude in the heavens are indefinite in number; their planes intersect that of the ecliptic at right angles. The latitude of any heavenly object is its distance from the ecliptic; the longitude it's distance from that circle of longitude, which passes through the first point of Aries.

The horizon is that circle which bounds our sight, or it is the termination of what is visible to us of the sky, when on the sea, or an extensive level plane.

**Solar System.**

The names and characters by which astronomers express the planets are as follow, in order from the sun:


The planets are attracted by the sun, and would be drawn into it, and consumed, were it not from an impulse they have received, which tends to throw them off in a right line; by the combination of these two forces, (the centripetal, or centre-seeking, and the centrifugal, or centre-fleeing) they are preserved in their orbits.

The three outer planets have each of them several satellites, or moons, accompanying them. The comets of our system are supposed to be 21 in number, they are found to be under the same laws with the planets, but their orbits are very eccentric.

An idea of a place, or it's situation, may sometimes be formed from it's name. In England, borough, bury, berry, burgh, or brough, as also cafter, chefter, coafer, and cbafer, at the end of the name of a place, shew it to have been a town or fortified place. Chip, cheap, chipping, in the names of places, implies a market; combe, a valley between two hills; and comb in the end, or camp in the beginning of names, a low situation. Minster, is a contraction of monastery. Mouth expresses the situation where a river falls into the sea, or other water; and nes, a promontory which runs into the water in a form resembling a nose. Thorp, throp, threep, tresp, and trop, all signify a village; and wold, whether singly or jointly, signifies a plain open country, or hills without a wood.

In Ireland, ard signifies high; abb, water; bally, a town, and clon, a retirement. Dun and rath imply a fort. Innis signifies an island; kil, a church; knock, a hill; lis, an inclosure; lough, a lake; and magb, a field.
A A L

A, rivers of Courland, Germany, Switzerland, Flanders, and France. Aa in the Danish language, Ea in the Saxon, and Eau, in the French signify water.

Aach, a small town of Nellenburgh in Suabia, near a river of the same name which falls into the Lake of Zell. It is subject to Austria, and seated on an eminence between the Danube and the Lake of Constance. Lat. 47° 45'. Lon. 9° 0'. E.

AAG Gil Doggi, a mountain of Amasia, over which the caravans pass, in their journey between Constantinople and Isphahan.

AAG-Holm, a small island of Norway the same name, in Westphalia, is situated near the source of the Aa. Lat. 48° 13'. Lon. 7° 22'. E.

AIN Charin, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived: it is yet frequented by pilgrims, and near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handsome cupola, under which is a remarkably fine mosaic pavement; the altar, which is a very splendid one, encompassed with marble steps, is said to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

Aakjar, a district of N. Jutland, in Denmark.

Aakirke, a town in the island of Bornholm, the seat of the civil court and synod.

Aalborg, or Aalburg, a bishoprick in Jutland, Denmark; has for its capital.

Aalborg, (that is, eel-town, from the number of eels taken there) an old, large and populous city, and, next to Copenhagen, the richest and best in Denmark. It has an exchange, and a harbour deep and secure, but rather dangerous in the entrance. It carries on a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufactory of saddles and gloves. Lat. 57° 18'. Lon. 10° 16'. E.

Aalast, or Aelst. See Alost.

Aalen. See Aulen.

Aalheide, a large heath in Jutland.

Aama, a province of Barbary, 15 days journey from Tunis. The entrance to it is very dangerous, being very long and narrow, among quicksands and rivers, so covered with dust, that they appear like one continued plain.

Aan Sire, a small island of Norway.

Aar, rivers in Germany and Switzerland, and an island in the Baltic, containing several villages but no town.

Aarak, a city of Hira, in Persia.

Aarasso, an ancient city of Asia Minor, mentioned by Strabo, but at present only a village.

Aarraw, a town and bailiwick in Bern, where the diets of the protestant cantons are held. In these assemblies, the deputies and their servants, being all citizens, dine in the same hall. Their townhouse is built of the ruins of the castle, which the inhabitants of Aarraw entirely demolished, when the Swiss shook off the yoke of Austria. Lat. 47° 20'. Lon. 8° 10'. E.

Aareberg, or Aarburg. See Arberg.

Aardalswerk, or Sermalswerk, a copper-work, now dilated, in the parish of Leyral, in Norway.

Aarhus, a diocese of N. Jutland, Denmark; has for its capital.

Aarhus,
ABA, a lofty mountain of Great Armenia; part of Mount Taurus; the rivers Euphrates and Araxes have their rise here; also a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis in Greece, whose inhabitants were named Abantes.

ABA, the modern name of the Phœbus, a river of Thessaly, in Greece.

ABACA, one of the Philippine Islands.

ABACA, the ancient name of a city and country of Sicily.

ABACH, or WELTENBURG, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Danube, having excellent springs of mineral waters, which are much frequented. Lat. 48° 55'. N. lon. 11° 59'. E.

ABACOA, one of the Lucaya or Bahamas Islands. See PROVIDENCE.

ABACOPE, a mountain of Arabia Felix.

ABADAN, a town at the mouth of the Tigris.

ABAPED, a mountain in Egypt, the residence, in antiquity, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it; and was afterwards inhabited by Christian devotees, who lived in caves dug out of the rock.

ABAKAN, a river falling into the Je-nefci, near it's source in Aiatic Russia, near which stands the town of Abakanskoi. Lat. 55° 5'. N. lon. 94° 4'. E.

ABALASKOI, a town of Siberia, near Tobolik, frequented by pilgrims, on account of a statue, called the image of the Virgin Mary. Lat. 58° 11'. N. lon. 68° 20'. E.

ABA, a city of the tribe of Judah; also a town of the Troglydotes in Africa, near the Red Sea.

ABALLO. See AVALLON.

ABANO, a town of Padua in Italy, much frequented on account of it's warm baths. Lat. 45° 30'. N. lon. 10° 47'. E.

ABARANER, a city of Turcomania, in Asia, said to contain about 300 Christian families. Lat. 39° 0'. N. lon. 63° 59'. E.

ABARGALE, a country of Abyssinia.

ABARIM, or ABARAIM, a chain of mountains encompassing Palestine.

ABASA, a small town of Romania, in which are an elegant mosque and a spacious kane or inn. It is 12 miles from Adrianople, on the road to Constantinople. Lat. 42° 8'. N. lon. 26° 35'. E.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Upper E-hiepia; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gojam, Wallek, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in some parts the rocks are so steep, that men and cattle are carried up by help of ropes and ladders, yet on the tops of these there are woods, meadows, and fisheries.

ABATUS, an island of Egypt, in the Lake Moeris. It was famous for being the sepulchre of Osiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAWIWAR, a country in Upper Hungary.

ABASKAJA, a town on the river Ishchini in Siberia. Lat. 50° 10'. N. lon. 69° 5'. E.

Abbas Comb, a parish in Somersetshire. ABBASTON, or Abberffon, Hamps- 
shire.

ABB.E.FIORD, a sea-port of Norway. ABBERLough, a lake in Argyleshire. ABBERTON, near Lexden, Essex. ABBERTON, near Perifmore, 7 miles from Worceter, noted for its mineral water. ABBERWICK, near Alnwick, Northumberland. ABBENHALL, 12 miles from Gloucester, and 3 from Newham. It is noted for a spring of water very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

ABEVEVILLE, a town in the department of Somme in France, about 15 miles from the English Channel, seated in a pleasant valley. It is famous for its manufacture of soap, woolen and linen cloths, and carries on an extensive trade by means of the river Somme, which runs through it, and in which the tide rises 6 feet. It is 52 miles S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lat. 50° 7'. N. lon. 1° 55'. E.

 Abbey Boyle, a town in Roscommon, Connaught, is situated on the river Buelle.
Buckle, over which there are stone bridges. It is 20 miles N. of Roscommon, 32 NW. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 56 N. lon. 8. 32. W.

Abbey Feale, a small town in Limerick.

Abbey Holme, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built there by David king of Scots. It is 16 miles S.W. of Carlisle. Lat. 54. 53. N. lon. 3. 29. W.

Abbey Manor, Berks. 3 miles from Wantage.

Abbey Milton, or Middleton, an ancient little town in Dorsetshire. It is 16 miles S.W. of Wareham. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 2. 24. W.

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ABERCONWAY, a town of Carnarvonshire, pleasantly situated on the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn. In the burying ground appears the following remarkable inscription: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooker, of Conway, gent., who was the one and fortieth child of his father William Hooker, Esq. by Alice his wife, and the father of 27 children. He died 20th of March, 1637."

ABERCON, a town of W. Lothian, near the Firth of Forth; here began the Roman wall, said to have been built by Severus, which ran W. across the country, to the Firth of Clyde.

ABERDEEN, the capital of Aberdeenhire, is the third city in Scotland for trade and extent. It is formed of the old and new towns; the former on the Don, over which there is a lofty bridge of one arch; the latter on the Dee, over which there is a bridge of seven arches. In the bay there is good anchoring, a harbour in each river, and salmon in all. The situation is hilly; it has a spa and baths. It's university has produced many learned men. The manufactures are stockings, cottons, &c. and besides the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to France, Spain, Portugal, and the northern states of Europe; the inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 6. N. lon. 1. 50. W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, containing the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan. It's length, from NE. to SW. is about 80 miles; it's breadth nearly 30. It is bounded on the W. by Invernesshire; on the NW. by Banffshire and the river Deveron; on the N. and NE. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well-cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a town in Fifeshire, on the Firth of Forth, about 10 miles from Edinburgh.

ABEY, or ABEY, a town on the coast of Abex, former...
A BO

feated on a high mountain, remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIRASSO, a little town of Milan, seated on a canal. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 9. 24. E.

*ABINGDON, or ABINGTON, well-built town of Berkshire, on the Thames. They make great quantities of malt here, which, with other commodities, they send to London in barges. In the time of the Britons, it was the seat of their kings; and afterwards, in the Saxon heptarchy, the place of several synods. It is 7 miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Lat. 51. 42. N. lon. 1. 12. W. Markets on Monday and Friday.

ABINGTON, a pretty town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania; also a small town in Ireland, 7 miles E. of Limerick, and 93 miles from Dublin.

Abing, Surry, near Darkin. Abington, Surry, near Gidalming and Stoke.

Abyul, a town of Beira, containing 1300 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

Abyhas, one of the seven nations, in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caipian. It's capital is Anakopir, tributary to the Turks.

Abilley, a country of Tartary, subject to the Ruffians, but their chief is a Calmec prince. Lat. from 51 to 54. N. lon. from 72. to 83. E.

Ablech, Worcest. near Flanbury. Abilington, Gloucect, near Fairford. Ablington, Wilt's. 4 miles from Ambresbury. Abild Court, near Gloucester, on the Severn.

Ableo, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 33. 15. E.

Abnakis, a tribe of Indians between Canada and New England, who dislike labour, and prefer hunting and fishing to tillage.

Aby, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

Abo, a district and a sea port, the capital of Swedish Finland; it is situated at the mouth of the Aurojoki, near the point where the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia unite. The neighbouring country is mountainous; the town is pretty well built, but the houses are generally of wood, painted red. In 1678, it was almost comfed by a fire. Here is an university, with a botanic garden. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, and iron. Abo is 140 miles NE. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. lon. 21. 18. E.

Abo-Flot, or Abo-Hus, in Finland.

Aboeye, or Aboeera, Aboecro, and

ABONEE, trades of Guinea, pretty rich in gold.

ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO, a district of Entre Duero e Minho, in Portugal.

ABRAM, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Monaco, whose inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

Abracel, Suffolk, near Arentzel. Abrins, Cornwall, near Haldon Down.

Aboillona, a lake, with a town and island, near Mount Olympus, in Nocba.

Abouting, Aboist or Abo-inns, a town in Upper Egypt, famous for the best opium in all the Levant.

Abraham's Dork, a picturesque little town in Hungary. Lat. 46. 20. N. lon. 19. 50. E.

Abram, Lancashire, near Leigh.

Abrante, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tajo. It's inhabitants are estimated at 35,000; it has four convents, an almshouse, and an hospital. Lat. 39. 13. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

Abeiro, a district, and a town of Tranlos-montes, in Portugal. Lat. 41. 20. N. lon. 7. 10. W.

Aberner, a town and conical mountain of Tartanania, where there are medicinal springs.

Abrettini, a people of ancient Myia.

Aberth Hat., Essex, near Rumford.


Abrojos, or Baxos De Babuca, a bank with several small islands and rocks to the E. of Turks island, in the West Indies. Lat. 21. 5. N. lon. 69. 40. W.

Abralhos, a promontory and dangerous shoals, on, and near, the coast of Brazil.

Abrug Banya, a well-inhabited town of Tran yarish, on the river Ompany; near which there are mines of gold and silver, and the mine-court is held there. Lat. 46. 59. N. lon. 23. 24. E.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples. It has the Apennine and other mountains running through it, which are continually covered with snow, and the woods abound with wolves and bears; but it is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and flaxion.


Abersberg, a small town in Suabia.

Abstienz, a halfisland at the town of Pruthia, in a mountainous and pleasant country, to fertile in corn and cattle, that it is called the horsebread of Lithuanina.

Abthorpe, and Abisborne, Nottingham.
A C A

Abston and Wick, Gloucester, 7 miles from Bristol, on the road to London.
Abston, Shropshire, near Wenlock.
Abury, or Aubery, Wiltshire, near Marlborough-Downs, noted for the stupendous remains of a druidical temple, like Stonehenge, on Salisbury-plain. Ably, Lincolnshire, near Alford.
Abby, an ancient town and castle of Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles; also an ancient city of Thebais in Egypt, now quite reduced. Lat. 40° 16'. N., long. 27° 36'. E.

A C H

gold, which is so pure, as to become proverbial, viz. 'as pure as the gold of Acharny'; also a town or village of Guinea. Lat. 8° 30'. N., lon. 0° 30'. W.
Acapulco, in Mexico, an inconsiderable town, unless at the annual fair, which lasts about thirty days, when it becomes a populous city, crowded with the richest commodities of India, brought by the Manilla galleon; the treasures of Peru brought by the annual ship from Lima, and all sorts of European goods, brought over land from Vera Cruz. It was a galleon returning from hence to Manilla, laden with silver, that our commodore Anson took in 1743. Acapulco is seated on a bay in the South Sea, and has a very commodious harbour. Lat. 17° 22'. N. long. 102° 20'. W.
Acanthine, an island; and Acanthon, a mountain of Ethiopia.
Acarady, a country on the south coast of Guinea, remarkable for fine pure gold.
Acaria, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lat. 26° 0'. S. long. 51° 5'. W.
Acarania, anciently a part of Epirus in Greece, now Carnia; and Acarnae, a town near Magnesia.
Acaron, a town of Palestine, called Ekron in Scripture, was famous for the temple of Baalzebub.
Accany. See Acanny.
Accrenza, Acerno or Acicerno, and Accerra, towns in Naples.
Acha, a district of Sus, in Morocco.
Achais, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey, the most considerable part of Greece. It contained the cities of Athens, Thebes, Delphi, Pythia, &c.; also the Mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and several other places celebrated in ancient history.
Achais, a town near the river Oxus in Sogdiana, built by Alexander, and called Heraclea; afterwards overthrown and rebuilt by Antiochus, who gave it the name of Achais.
Acham, or Assam, an inland country of Alia, lying between Hindooistan and China, and but little known to Europeans.
Achelous, a river (much celebrated in antiquity) and Achelovu, a bishop's
A C L

bishop's see of Epirus, in Europ. Turkey.

ACHEEN, ACHEN, or ACHEM, the
capital of a kingdom of the same name,
in Sumatra; and the place where English
ships first arrived at, in sailing to the E.
Indies. Chinese and Europeans live there,
and exchange with the natives their differ-
ent wares for gold-dust and elephants'
teeth. The houses are built on poles two
feet above the ground, because, in the
rainy season, the city is so overflowed, that
they go from house to house in boats; their
public buildings are, the king's palace and
the mosques. The Achanees are, in gen-
eral, taller, flunter, and of darker complex-
ion than the other Sumatrans; they are
more active and industrious; they also,
discover more sagacity and penetration,
and are accounted the most dishonest and
flagitious people in all the east. They are
Mahomerans.

ACHMAD, or ACKLAM, a village12 miles
from York, where the body of the em-
peror Severus, who died at York, was
burnt to ashes, agreeably to the cu-
sumony of those times.

ACRA, a town and territory on the
coast of Guinea, where the Engli-
sh, Dutch, and Danes have built
forts, and each for its particular
village.

ACRAB, or ACRE, a seaport of Pale-
stine, called in scripture Accho, and by the
Greeks
ADA

Greeks Ptolemais; it underwent, in the time of the crusades, many sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens. It was here that our king Edward I. when prince, receiving a wound from a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison. The Armenians and European merchants have their respective places of worship here, and carry on a pretty profitable trade with the Arabs. Lat. 32° 30'. N. lon. 35° 24'. E.

ACRA, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Barbyary, forming a harbour, where vessels of the greatest burthen can lie in safety.

ACRON, or GREAT ACRON, a kind of republic, is an island country, at some distance from Acra. See ACRA.

ACROPOLIS, near Athens.

ACROTERI, a town in the island of Santorin, in the sea of Candia. Lat. 36° 25'. N. lon. 25° 12'. E.

Actyfe or Awbridge, Kent. ACTON, Armagh. ACTON, Kent, in Charing. ACTON, Staff. ACTON BEAC Hend, ten, miles from Worcester.

ACTON Burnell, Shrops. 8 miles from Shrewsbury.

ACTON East, 6 miles; ACTON WEST, 7 miles from London, both in Middlesex, on or near the Oxford-road. ACTON-GRANGE, Cheshire, near the Merly. ACTON, Che shire, near Northwwich. ACTON, Cheshire, near Nantwich. ACTON, Cumb. 8 miles from Carlisle. ACTON, near Northampton. ACTON, Shrops. near Poulton. ACTON, Staff. between the Trent and Severn. ACTON-HIGHER, Glou. near Wotton. ACTON PIGOT, ACTON-REYNOLD, and ACTON SCOT, on or the Hill. Shropshire.


ACEBETH, an island in the Nile, in Lower Egypt, containing many villages and stately buildings, which yet can hardly be seen from the river, on account of the luxuriant foliage of the surrounding lofty trees.

ADEL, a fruitful province of Africa, called also Zeilah, from its capital town. It stretches along the S. coast of the Strait of Babelmandel, near to the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia, but is now subject to the Turks and Portugueze.

ADELFORS, a gold mine of Smaland, in Sweden, discovered in 1738.

ADEN, formerly a rich and populous city, on the SW. coast of Arabia Felix; but much reduced since its vast trade has been removed to Mocha. Lat. 13° 10'. N. lon. 46° 30'. E.

AEDIN, near Nottingham.

AEDEBURG, a town of Welfphalia, subject to the Elector Palatine, 12 miles NE. of Cologne. Lat. 51° 2'. N. lon. 7° 16'. E.

AERBEGAN. See AERBEZAN.

AERBRUG, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomernania, 9 miles NW. of Stettin.

ADERNO,
At Erno, a small town in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, watered by a river of its own name.

Adzham, Dorset, in Broad Windsor.

Adjazzo. See Ajaccio.

Adige, a river of Lombardy.

Adirbeitzan. See Aiderbezan.

Adis, anciently a city near Carthage.

Adizham, or Adesham, Kent. Adingest, Yorksh. W. Riding, between the Trent and Ouse.

Adlesburg, a remarkable cavern in Carniola; the passages in which are of some miles extent; from the top, sparcilies, and along the sides, a sort of pillars, with various grotesque figures, have been formed by the exsudations of the petrifying fluid.


Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly in a parallel W. from New Ireland. They are between 20 and 30 in number, of considerable extent, and exceedingly fertile. The inhabitants are a fierce intractable people, going quite naked, except that they have shells on their legs and arms, by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads, which they profusely powder; they also paint their cheeks with white streaks. Lat. about 2 S. and lon. from 146 to 152 E.

Adney, Shrop. 3 miles S.W. of Newport.

Adolph-Frederick's-Schadt, a silver mine in Sweden.

Adone, a village of Stuhl-Weissenburg, Hungary.

Adour, a river in the dept. of Gers.

Adra, a sea-port of Granada.

Adragoal, in Bantry Bay, Cork.

Adria, a town of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Gulf.

Adrianopol, in Romania, the second city in the Turkish empire. It is pleasantly situation on a beautiful plain, and watered with three rivers, one of which is navigable. The public buildings are the moques, and a beautiful bazaar or exchange, which is an arched building, half a mile long, containing great numbers of rich shops, kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It is 115 miles NW. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N. lon. 26. 27. E.

Adrington, Suff, near Arundel.

Adrington, Devon, near Barnstaple.

Adrumetum, now Mahometta, a city in Africa, built by the Phoenicians, between Carthage and the Syrtes.

Adstamb, Surrey, near Croydon. Adst, Glou. near Weftbury. Adstock, near Buckingham. Adslot or Adson, Norf thamp. between Brackley and Daventry.

Aduene, Cornwal, near Liskeard.

Adventures Island, in the S. Sea. The inhabitants appear mild and cheerful, but not enterprising or active. Lat. 43. 27. S. lon. 147. 29. W.

Adugaks, one of the Fox Islands, in the Northern Archipelago.

Adula, a mountain of Navarre, Spain.

Adulis, an ancient port of Ethiopia.

Adur, a river in Suffolk.

Adwater, Yorks. 5 miles from Leeds.

Adwel, Oxford, between Thame and Watlington. Adwick on Straton, or on the Street, Yorks. near Doncaster.

Adz, a small place in the neighbourhood of Riga.

Adzenota, a small town of Valencia.

Æa, Aepolis, anciently a city or cities of Colchis, near the Euxine Sea.

Æbora, Æbuka. See Talavera.

Ædessa or Ægis, a city of Macedonia, where it's ancient kings were interred.

Ædui, an ancient people of Gallia Celtica, who had the privilege of the archives of Rome, styling themselves, Brothers of the Romans.

Ægeades or Ægates, three islands, viz. Levenzo, Favignana, and Marittimo, on the W. side of Sicily.

Ælen, a district of Bern.

Ægelstawik, a harbour of Sudder mania.

Æbst. See Alost.

Ægean Sea. See Archipelago.

Ægina, an island in the Archipelago, anciently Omonie and Myrmidon, the inhabitants of which were called Myrmidons, that is, piromies or emnions, from the great pains they took in cultivating the earth.

Ægium, a city of the Peloponnesus, where the Greeks rendezvoused prior to the invasion of Troy. Here was also held the assembly of the Achean League, and it became at length a sort of metropolis of Achaia.

Ægos-Potamos, a river in the Thracian Chersonesus.

Æmilian
A F R I C A, one of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe; on the NE. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Asia, save where they are connected together by the Isthmus of Suez; its other shores are washed by the Ocean. The greatest part of this largest of all peninsulas, lies within the torrid zone, hence the inhabitants are all of dark complexions; and in the centre and southwards they are quite black. The mountains and rivers of Africa are very large; the country is extremely fertile, except in those extensive tracts that are unfurnished with moisture; there the country is parched up, and the heat becomes insupportable. In crossing these arid deserts, the sands are sometimes so raised by the winds, that whole caravans are buried under them; on the other hand, nothing can be more beautiful than the fertile parts of Africa; the luxuriance of the landscape, continually clothed with all the beauties of spring, summer, and harvest, surpasses all description; and the variety of animals, seems greater here than in the other parts of the globe. Africa lies between the parallels of 37° 0' N. and 35° 0' S. latitude, and between 17° 0' W. and 51° 0' E. longitude, and may be divided as follows: Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zara, Negroland, Guinea; Upper Ethiopia, including Nubia, Abyssinia, and Abex; Lower Ethiopia, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Ajan, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monemugi, Sofia, Terra de Natal, and Caffraria. The length of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and it's greatest breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, is 3500.

AFRICA, or MEHEDITA, a sea-port of Tunis. Lat 35° 35' N. long. 11° 10' E.

AFUERA, an island near Juan Fernandez.

AFWESTAD, a town of Sweden, in Dalecaria, which has large copper-works, and a mint for small silver coin. Lat. 61° 10' N. long. 14° 10' E.

AFWIOWARA, a village of Danila Lapland, situated among the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of law. Lat. 69° 20' N. long. 26° 12' E.

AG, or AGAG, a kingdom of Abyssinia.

AGADES, a town and a kingdom of Negroland, tributary to the king of Tombuctou, or Tombut. It produces excellent senna and manna. Lat. 20° 10' N. long. 14° 0' E.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N. America, in the province of Maine, in lat. 43° 16' N. It is a noted landmark for sailors, about 8 miles from the sea, and a few miles W. from Wells.

AGAN, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan, in search of the Molucca islands, was assassinated.

AGANARA, a town of Hither India.

AGATHA, St.; a town of Naples.

AGATTA, St. Yorks. N. Riding.

AGATTON; a town of Guinea.

AGBOROUGH, Worc. near Bromleygrove.

AGBURY, Lanc. near Wilt-Derby.

AGDE, a populous town in the department of Herault. Lat. 44° 19' N. long. 3° 33' E.

AGDEN, near Broxton; Agden, near Bucklow; both in Cheshire.

AGDENAS, a small district of Drontheim. AGDESIDE, of Christianand; both in Norway.

AGEN, rich, handsome, and ancient city, in the dept. of Lot and Garonne; is seated in a very agreeable country, on the banks of the Garonne. Prunes here form a considerable object of commerce, the Dutch taking great quantities of them for long voyages. Their manufactures are table-linen, camlets, sergees, and fail-cloth. This city was the residence of Julius Scaliger, and the birth place of his son Joseph, that prodigy of learning. It is 108 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Lat. 44° 12' N. long. 0° 4' E.

AGENABAT, a town of Transylvania.
A G N

A G E R, a town of Catalonia.


AGGA, AGONNA, or AGUNA, a country of Benin, in Africa, where the English have a fort.

AGGERHUYS, a diocese, a town, and a mountain-fortress of Norway.

AGGEROE, a fortress, and AGGERHEERD, a district of Aggerhuys, or Chithiana.


AGHUNALASHKA, or UNALASHKA, one of the Fox Islands, N. Archipelago.

Agilvell, Devon, near Newton-Bushel.

Acimere, or Asimere, a town and territory of Hindoostan.

AGIVA, a small town in Alentejo.

AIGG, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

A[..] or A[..] in the province, and on a river of the same name, in Morocco, is a pleasant town on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas. *...*

AIGNI DUH, or AIGNI DUL, in the province, and on a river of the same name, in Morocco, is a pleasant town on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas. *...*
and very populous. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 8. 50. E.

AIAL, a town of Berdoa in Africa.

AJAN, or AJEN, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia and the Straits of Babelmandel. The inhabitants are not so dark complexioned as those on the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Musulmans.

Farther from the sea there are negroes, who, marrying with the Bedouins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of the Abyssinians, and sell the prisoners they take, as well as ivory and gold, to the Arabs, who come to trade in their ports.

AJALON, between Jerusalem and Gath.

Ajas, a city of Arabia Felix.

Ajazza, a sea-port of Caramania.

AICHA, a town of Bavaria, on the Par.

Eichstadt, or Eichstadt, capital of a bishopric of the same name in Franconia. Here are several hospitals, a seminary for students, a cathedral and other churches, one of which is built after the model of that called the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; here is also a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament; it is of mafy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. Aichstadt is seated in a valley on the river Altnaul, 30 miles S. of Nuremburg. Lat. 48. 57. N. lon. 11. 0. E.

AIDAB, a town on the coast of the Red Sea, in Africa, opposite to Gudda; from hence great numbers of Africans take shipping to visit Mecca.

AIDERBIZAN, or AYZERBETAN, a fruitful province of Persia, W. of the Caspian Sea; the climate is healthy but cold.

AIELLO, two small places in Naples.

Aigle, a little town in the dept. of Oine, where they carry on a trade in corn, hardware, and pins. It is 47 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 45. N. lon. 1. 0. E.

AIGLE, a neat, thriving little town in the canton of Berne, the houses of which are built with a white marble found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Rhone, about 6 miles from its entrance into the Lake of Geneva.

AIGNAN, St. See AIGNAN.

AIGNEBELLE, or AIGUEBELLE, a little town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the river Aire.

AIGUEFRESE, a town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, near which there is a very cold spring, which bubbles up with a strong ebullition. It is 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 361 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 6. N. lon. 3. 20. E.

AIGUESCAUDES, a place in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, remarkable for a warm spring, the waters of which are oily, laponaceous, and spiritual; they have a foetid smell, and are used both outwardly and inwardly.

AIGUESMORTES, an inconsiderable town in the dept. of the Gard. It formerly flood near the sea, and had a harbour, but this is choked up, and the sea has retired two French leagues from the town, leaving it in a moras. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 4. 3. E.

AILAH, thought to be the Elath mentioned in Scripture, a small town of Arabia Petraea, on one of the north bays of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca.

AILESBURY, the largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, and the centre of the businefs of the rich vale of Ailsbury, one of the most fertile tracts in England. It is 16 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 41 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 0. 42. W. In William the Conqueror's time, it was a royal manor, his favourites holding it of him by this tenure, that they should find litter and straw for the king's bedchamber; provide him three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer, if he should come there too often, besides herbs for his chamber.

AILEHAM, or AILAM, Norf. near Norwich. AILEWELTBORP, or ELWETBORP, commonly called GAYTON-Thorp, Norfolk, near Lynn-Regis. AILETON, near Leicester. AILMERTON, Norfolk.

AILSA, or AILZE, one of the western islands of Scotland, steep, rocky, and accessible only on the NE. where steps, or a kind of stairs, are cut out of the rock.

AIME, or AXIMA, a small town in the dept. of Mont-Blanc, on the river Iere.

AIN, a dept. of France. It takes its name from a river which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone above Lyons.

AIN, a small town of Berdoa, Africa.

AINAON. See HAINAN.

AINSA, a town of Aragon, in Spain.

AINTON, Cumb. between Brampton and Kirk Osvald. AINTHBORP, Cumb. in the parifh of Boulness.

AIR. See AYR.

AIRE, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 0. 16. W.

AIRE, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communi-
A K I

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A N T
ALABAZETE, a small town of New Castle.

ALBA, a small town of Montferrat, in Italy, pleasantly situated on the river Tanaro, 10 miles SE. of Turin. Under the Romans, it was a principal city of Liguria. Lat. 44. 46. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

ALBARACIN, or ALBARRAZIN, an ancient and strong city of Aragon, in Spain, which contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is seated on a craggy hill, by the Guadalaviar, 100 miles E. of Madrid. Its wool is the finest in Arragon. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 1. 16. W.

ALBANY, or B  R  A  E  D  A  L  BANE, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Perth.

ALBARRACIN, a poor town of Alentejo.

ALBARRACA, a district of Portugal, in the province Entre Miñho e Douro.

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ALBANY, a city and county in the State of New York, situated on the W. side of Hudson's River. The former contained, a few years ago, 600 houses, and 4000 inhabitants, many of whom are the descendants of the first colonists, the Dutch, but, adventurers from various parts are daily flocking here, by the advantages for trade, which the place affords, it being situated on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the store-house of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. It is 160 miles N. of the city of New York. Lat. 42. 36. N. lon. 73. 20. W.

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ALBOLDUY, a small town of Granada. ALBONA, a small town of Istri, Venice. ALBGRAN. See ABRAM.


ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It stands on an eminence, and carries on a considerable trade in wool and woollen cloth. Lat. 39. 21. N. lon. 7. 3. W.


ALBY, an ancient town in the dept. of Tarn. There are very beautiful walks in the environs of the town, and the adjacent country is very fertile, producing the various kinds of grain, excellent wines, hemp, flax, hemp, flax, aniseed, coriander, and wood; the fine pastures afford wool of a good quality, which is manufactured into stockings, rattle, shalloons, coarse woolen, &c. and the wax-candles made here are much esteemed. This town is 42 miles NE. of Toulouze, and 335 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 15. N. lon. 2. 14. E. The Alligoes, so called from their making their first appearance in this city, were a people who, so early as the 11th century, disputed the authority of the pope; for this they were excommunicated; and several very cruel persecutions were railed against them by means of crusades.

ALCACAVER, or Alcasa Ro De Sal, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, called also Salagia by the Romans, on account of the salt produced here. It is situated near the salt of the Guadalquivir, 6 miles N. of Seville. Lat. 37. 38. N. lon. 5. 22. W.

ALCAMAER. See ALCMARE.

ALCAMAER, or ALcAMO, a town in Sicily.

ALCANDE, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. Lat. 39. 0. N. lon. 6. 0. W.

ALCAN, or ALcAn, a town in Egypt, on the western branch of the Nile, 30 miles N.W. of Grand Cairo.

ALCANITZ, or ALCANITZ, a town of Arragon.

Allamings, Wiltf. near the Devizes.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It is 42 miles N. by W. of Seville. Lat. 39. 20. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

ALCANTARA, in Andalusia, stands on an eminence; adjoining which there is a mora's, over which the Romans built a bridge with a tower at each end.

ALCARAZ, or ALCAREZ, a city of New Castile; has a remarkably ancient aqueduct. It is situated near the source of the Guadalquivir, 135 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 51. N. lon. 2. 25. W.

ALCAFON, Shrof. near Munflow.

ALCASALES, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 21 leagues nearly S. from Cape Santa Cruz. Lat. 15. 50. N. lon. 102. 30. W.

ALCAUDETE, a small town of Andalusia, 18 miles W. of Jarc.

ALCAZAR, a town of New Castile.

ALCAZARDO SAL. See ALCACER.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, a rich and populous town of Fcz.

ALCAZAR-LEGUER, a town of Fcz, on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar.

ALCAZAYA, a castle of Malaga.

ALCETER. See AULCESTER.

ALCHESTER, Oxfordf. a little to the SW. of Bicester.

ALCHER, Worcestershire.

ALCINO, Mf. a small town of Tuscany; situated on a mountain. In this neighbourhood is produced the most exquisite wine in Italy, called Muscatello di Mont Alcino; but the inhabitants are not allowed.
-allowed to sell a single pipe of it, till the great-duke has first ordered what number he judges proper for his own use.

**ALCMER, or ALKMAER**, a populous town of Holland. They make great quantities of cheese and butter here, by which the town is enriched. In 1637 there was a public auction here of 120 tulips, which, all together, sold for 90,000 guilders; a single one of them, named the Viceroy, sold for 42 of guilders; and not only the name and price, but the weight of these flowers are particularly set down in the city registers. The passion of giving enormous prices for flowers and flower-roots, by which many individuals were ruined, had become so prevalent, that the states interfered, and put a stop to it, by severe penalties. It is 17 miles N. by W. of Amsterdam.

**AlcMINA**, a district of Sicily.

**Alcoa, a river; Alco BACÁ, Alco CHETTE, and Alco ENTRE**, towns of Portuguese Estremadura.

**Alcomb, Somerset**, near Dunster. **Conbury**, 5 miles from Huntingdon.

**Alco No Ho E, or Alco Ncho EL**, a fortress of Spanish Estremadura. Lat. 38° 42'. N. Lon. 6° 37'. W.

**Alco RAZ, a town of New Castile.**

**Alcossi R, CoSIR, or CAs EIR**, a sea port on the Red Sea.

**Alcot, Devon**, near Barnstaple.

**Alcov ENDAs, a town of Old Castile.**

**ALcouTIM, or ALco YTIM, of Algarve, on the borders of Alentejo.**

**Alcox, a river and town of Valencia, near an iron mine.**

**Alcudi A, a town in Majorca, of about 1,000 houses, situated between two large harbours. Lat. 39° 50'. Lon. 3° E.**

**Alcyone, a town of Theifaly, and a lake in Peloponnesus.**

**ALDAN, a river of Asiatic Russia.**

**ALDBOROUGH, near the river Ald, a sea port in Suffolk.** The town was formerly much larger; but the sea has lately swallowed up one of the streets. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, 3 miles from Oysted, 40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 NE. of London. Lat. 52° 16'. N. Lon. 1° 42'. E. Markets on Wed. and Saturday.

**ALDBOROUGH, or OldDBOROUGH, a town in the W. Riding of York, on the Ouse, was the Isurium Brigantium of the Romans, though not so much as the ruins are now to be seen, except some remains of walls, pavements, and baths. It is 8 miles from Rippon, 15 miles NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54° 8'. N. Lon. 1° 15'. W.**

**Aldeburgh**, or Althorpe, near Winterton-Cliff. **Albourne, Wilts.**


**ALDEA GALLEGA, and ALDEA GALLEGa DE MERCiANA, towns in Portuguese Estremadura.**

**ALDENBURG. See ALTENBURG.**

**Altenham, Hertf.**, 2 miles from Watford, and 5 from St. Albans: **Altenham, or Auendenham, Shropf, near Bridgenbrth. Alder, a river in Suffolk, which runs by Shoreham into the sea. Alderbury, Wilts., 2 miles from Salisbury, on a healthy hill, near the Avon. A manufacture of cottons and fustians is carried on here. By a fire in 1777, 200 houses were destroyed. Alderford, Norf., near Sparham.**

**ALDERHOLM, a pleasant isle of Sweden, in Nordland. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.**

**Alderbolt, Dorset., near Corfe-Castle. Alderkirk, Lin., near Kirtont. Alderley, Gloucef., near Wotton-Underedge.** On some of the hills here are found fossils, apparently petrifications of marine shells. **Alderley-Hall, Chelf., near Macclesfield. Alderley, Staff., near Seildon. Aldermarston, Berks., a pretty neat village, beautifully situated on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet. It is 3 miles from Silchester, the Roman station, 3 from Baghurst, and 8 from Reading. Aldermarston, and Alderminster, Wore.**

**ALDERNEY, a pleasant and fruitful island, about 8 miles in compass, 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the nearest part of England, which holds possession of it. On the S. there is a harbour, called Crabb's, which only admits small vessels; and in the centre the town of Alderney consists at least of 200 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants. This island is separated from France by a strait, called the Race of Alderney, which is rendered a dangerous passage, by a ledge of rocks, called the Caskets. Here the son of Henry I. was cast away and drowned on his passage to France, and, here, in 1744, the Victory Man of War was lost.**

**Alderney, Gloucef. See Alderley. Aldersey, Chel., near the Dee. Aldersey, Hants., near Farnham. Alderton, Gloucef., near Tewksbury. Alderton, or Aldrington, Wilt., near Chippenham. Alderton, Shropf., between Salop and Oswestry. Alderton, Suff., near Diben river, 6 miles from Woodbridge. Alderwas, or Aire-
A L E A


ALEPCHIMO, a district in the island of Corfu, including a good harbour.

ALEGRETTE, a small town of Alentejo, in Portugal.

ALEKSIN, a small town in the province of Moscow.

ALEMANNI, one of the German nations who over-run the western empire of Rome.

ALEMPIGNON. See ALMIPIGNON.

ALEN, a river in Denbighshire.

ALENÇON, a large and handsome town in the dept. of Orne, seated on the river Sarthe, in an open fertile country. It is 40 miles N. of Mans, and 87 SW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 28. N. long. 0. 12. E.

ALENQUIR, an ouvidoria, or audience, and it's capital, in Portuguese Estremadura.

ALENTAKLEN, a district of Russia.

ALENTEJO, a large, fertile, and much improved province of Portugal, lying between the rivers Tajo and Guadiana.

ALEPPO, called by the natives Haleb, and anciently Berea, is the metropolis of Syria, and only yields to Constantinople and Cairo in extent, population, and riches; in buildings, however, it is inferior to none of the Turkish cities. The inhabitants are computed to be 235,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Chirilians, and 5000 Jews. The language generally spoken is vulgar Arabic: but the Turks, Armenians, Syrians, and Jews, in conversing with those of their own nation, use their respective languages. The Christians have their houles in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camlets, Turkey leather, &c. Several European nations have factories and consuls, which are much respected here. Here are a castle, a great many stately mosques and caravanserais, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with motto kinds of fruit. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. The water in all the wells in the city is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about five miles off, by an aqueduct, laid to have been built by the empress Helena. Aleppo is seated on a small brook, 170 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 60 miles from the sea. Lat. 35. 45. N. long. 37. 20. E.

ALEPPO, OLD, anciently Coalics, about 12 miles S. of the present Aleppo.

ALET, a town in the dept. of Aude, remarkable for it's baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it stands, and from whence the Romans dug gold. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassonne. Lat. 43. 59. N. long. 2. 25. E.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDERBOURNE, a town of Syria, the sea-port of Aleppo, from which it is distant about 70 miles. The climate here is very unwholesome in summer, some ships having lost even their whole crews in a short time; while the heats are so excessive, many of the inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages...
among the mountains, where they have
efficient water, and delicious fruits. Lat.
36. 35. N. lon. 56. 23.
ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, once a
handsome, rich, and celebrated city of
Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, on
the most weftly branch of the Nile, soon
after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333
years before the Christian era. It was
long esteemed the finest city in the world
after Rome; we may form some idea of
its inhabitants from the account of Dio-
dorus Siculus, who relateth that it had on
its rolls in his time (44 years before the
Christian era) 300,000 freemen. The ce-
lebrated library, which was founded here
by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the tem-
ple of Serapis, containing, in his time,
400,000 volumes, and by addition of his
successors 700,000, was, in 642, destroy-
ed by order of the Saracen khalif, who
became master of the city. The Saracen
general who took it, said, in his letter to
the khalif, that he found in it 4000 pa-
cles, 4000 baths, 40,000 Jews, who paid
tribute, 400 royal circi, and 12,000 gar-
deners, who supplied the city with all
kinds of herbs in great plenty. At pre-
sent it does not contain above 12,000, or
14,000 inhabitants: a mixture from dif-
ter nations, as well as from various
parts of the Turkish empire. The Christ-
ian Cupti, Greeks, and Armenians, are
very numerous here; the Europeans all
pass under the name of Franks. Although
Alexandria is now so much decayed, that
the rubbish in some places over-tops the
houses, yet there are still some remains of
its ancient splendor, particularly Pome-
py's Pillar, and two obelisks of hieroglyph-
ics. The ancient Pharos, a watch-
tower, so famous in antiquity, that it was
numbered among the seven wonders of the
world, is now turned into a castle, called
Paphilion, and is still used to direct ves-
tels into the harbour. This city was a place
of great trade, before the Portuguese dis-
covered the passage to India by the Cape of
Good Hope, the commodities of the East
Indies being deposited here on their way
to Europe by the Red Sea. Lat. 30. 21.N.
lon. 51. 11. E.
ALEXANDRIA, a town of Persia.
ALEXANDRIA. See ALESSANDRIA.
ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, on
the S. bank of the river Potomack. The
situation is elevated and pleasant, and the
streets are laid out regularly on the plan of
Philadelphia. It contains upward of 300
houses, many of which are handsome, and
is 100 miles N. of Richmond. Lat. 38.
30. N. lon. 77. 0. W.
Alexton, Leicel. near Hallaton.
who seldom undertakes any thing of importance without the council of the Janizaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws, though the Turks interfere when they think fit. The day is absolute in some respects, although he is elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; and the prizes they take, or the piracies they commit at sea, sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The stems of the vines here are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The natives are strong and of a tawny complexion; their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic; they also use that jargon, composed of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, called Lingua Franca, which prevails along the shores of the Mediterranean.

Algiers, a large town of Barbary, and capital of the country of Algiers. It is built upon the declivity of a hill, and is of the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour, so that the houses, appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, and the people walk on them in the evenings to take the air; they are also covered with earth, and are used as gardens. The streets are very narrow; the adjoining country, however, is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains. The mole of the harbour is 500 feet long, extending from the main and to a small island. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 4000 Christian slaves. Algiers is situated opposite Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lat. 36.49. N. lon. 2. 18. E.

Alla, a small town in Auvergne, near the Confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, and is 470 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 45. N. lon. 82. 0. E.

Allan, St. Cornwall, near Truro.
immense range have different names in different states, as the Kittattiny, the Blue, the North, and South Mountains. They are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high, spreading towards the south. Some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarce one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; in other parts, extensive tracts of fine arable and pasture-land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil, and some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

**ALLEGANY**, a river of N. America, which rises in the Allegheny mountains, in lat. 42° 0'. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French Creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaux. At Pittsburg it joins the Monongahela, and is then called Ohio. See Ohio.

**ALLEGRANZA**, one of the Canaries.

**Allen**, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Stour, near Blandford. **Allen**, a small river of Flintshire, which sinks underground near Mold, and disappears for a short space.

**Allen**, a small village in co. of Kildare, prov. Leinster. Isle of Allen, apparently an English name, seems to be only a corruption of the Irish Hy-al-lain, i.e. the district of the great plain country. In this district (in Kildare, as above) stands the Hill of Allen, the Mount Cromla of the ancient bards. The bog of Allen, an immense tract of turf-bog, or peat-moss, the largest in the kingdom, runs through part of the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Meath. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed by burning, and the lowering of rape-leed. **Allendorf**, or **Allburg**, a narrow and dark little town of Tapiau, in Prussia, commodiously situated on the river Alle. Lat. 55° 30'. lon. 21° 49'. **Allen-Castle**, in Brunfick-Lunenburg.

**Allenford**, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, where salt-works are carried on. It is seated on the Weller, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51° 19'. N lon. 9° 59'. **Allenmore**, 2 miles from H. reford.

**Aller**, a river of Germany. It has its source in Magdeburg, runs NW. through Lunenburg, and, passing by Zell, falls into the Weller below Venrnon. **Allercar**, near Derby. **Allercomb**, Cornw.


**Alleria**, a decayed town in Corsica.


**Allier**, a department of France, so called from a river which flows by Moulins, and falls into the Loire above Orleans. **Allington**, Dorsetf. from whence a bridge leads over the Simondbury, which here joins the river Bret, to Bridport.

**Allington-Castle**, Kent, near the Medway, called, by the Saxons, the castle of Medway. Market on Tuef.


**Alta**, a town on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, in the thire of Clackmannan. It consists of one spacious street, well paved and shaded with rows of lime-trees. It has a commodious harbour, and an excellent dry dock. It's great export is coal, and there is also a glass-house, with some other manufactories. The castle of Alloa is beautifully situated, and was, heretofore, the residence of the earls of Mar. It is about 5 miles E. from Stirling, and 30 NW. from Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 10'. N lon. 3° 45'. W.

A L M

Ar, a river of Northumb. which runs into the Tyne. All-Saints, Kent, near Canterbury. All-Saints, Suff. near Bungay.

All-Saints Bay, one of the most rich and fertile captainships in all Brabant, producing abundance of cotton and vast quantities of sugar. It has several cities and towns, of which St. Salvador is the capital. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 1. 10. W.

Almacarron, or Almazaron, a sea-port of Murcia, where great quantities of alum are made. Lat. 12. 3. S. lon. 40. 10. W.

Alma, a tract in Old Caffile. See ALMEDA.

Almeda, in La Mancha, New Caffile. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

Almagra, or Almaguer, a town of Popayan, in Terra Firma, S. America.

Almand, or Aman, a river of Athol, a branch of the Tay. It has a cascade near 30 yards high, close by which two rocks meet over the river so as to form a natural bridge.

Almanington, Sussex, near Chichester.

Almansa, a town of Murcia, 5 miles S. of Valencia, and 30 N.W. of Alicante. Lat. 37. 54. N. lon. 1. 56. W.

Almar, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

Almater, a town of Old Caffile.

Almeda, a town of Portuguese Extremadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite to Lisbon. Lat. 38. 39. N. lon. 9. 4. W.

Almedina, a decayed town of Morocco, on the edge of Mount Atlas. It's ruins are considerable, and the adjacent country is very fertile.

Almeda, in Tra-los-montes; Almeda, in Beira; both towns of Portugal.

Almelo, a small town in Overijssel.

Almenara, a town of Valencia.

Almendavalao, in Spanish Extremadura.

Almer, Dorset, near Whitchurch.

Almeria, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, seated on the river Almeria, in the Mediterranean, 62 miles S.E. of Granada. Lat. 36. 51. N. lon. 2. 20. W.

Almeria, a sea-port of Mexico. Lat. 30. 18. N. lon. 97. 30. W.


Almipicon, a lake of Canada.

Almisford, Som. a hamlet of Cattle-Carey.

Almissa, a small town in Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Cetina. It stands between too high mountains on a steep rock, 16 miles nearly E. of Spalatro. Lat. 44. 4. N. lon. 17. 45. E.

Almyr, Somersetshire.

Almo, a little rivulet, which falls into the Tiber at Rome.

Almodavar, a small town of Alentejo; Almodavar-del-Campo, in New Caffile; and Almodavar, in Aragon.

Almond, a river in Perthshire.


Almonte, a town of Andalusia; and a river of Spanish Extremadura.

Almos-cliff, Yorks. near Ripley.

Almouchiquois, a tribe in Canada.

Almudever, and Almugna, fertile and pleasant places in Aragon.

Almuneckar, a city and port of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles S.S.E. of Alhama. Lat. 36. 30. N. lon. 3. 45. W.

Alne, a river in Cumb., which runs into the Tyne below Kirk-Haugh; another in Northumb. which runs into the German Ocean at Aylmouth; and a third in Warwickshire, which runs into the Arrow at Round-Alne.

Alne, Cumb. near Kirk-Oswald. Alne, near York. Alne, Myna and Parva, Warw. near Henley. Alnecam, Northumb. Alnemouth, Northumb. a small sea-port at the mouth of the Alne, where bones of a gigantic size have been dug up.

Alneston, Oxfordshire, near Witney.

Alnwick, or Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, 306 miles from London, on the road to Berwick, from which it is distant 26 miles, and from Newcastle 30; is seated on the little river Alne, and is populous and well-built. It has 3 gates, and was formerly surrounded with a wall. Here is an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, which has lately been repaired and beautified. Mark. on Sat.

Alnys, a little island near the city of Gloucester, famous for the single combat fought on it, between Edmund Ironside and Knute the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in sight of both their armies, in which the latter being wounded, he proposed an agreement; accordingly the kingdom was divided between them; the S. part falling to Edmund, the N. to Knute. Alnham, or Tarwell, Northumb. 13 miles from Alnwick, on the road to Scotland.

Alost, or Aelst, a tract and a city of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 miles NW. of Brussels, and 15 SE. of Ghent.

Alovent,
A L P

Alp, very high mountain of Persea, a part of Mount Taurus.

Alphalba, a small town of Alentejo.

Alperton, Middlesex, in the road from London to Harrow on the Hill.


Alpedrinha, a small town of Beira, Alpedraz, in Portugal Etremadura.

Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, being about 2 miles in perpendicular height, dividing Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany. They have several names. The Maritime Alps extend from Vado as far as the source of the river of the same name, or even the Po; the Cottian Alps, from the source of the Vado to the city of Susa; the Grecian Alps, from the city of Susa to the mountain of St. Bernard, the Pennine Alps, Mount St. Bernard, to Mount St. Gothard; by the latter are bounded the Rhetian Alps, which extend to the source of the river Piave; and, lastly, the Norician, or Carnic Alps, extend themselves from the Piave as far as Illia, and the source of the Sau or Saave. The Alps have but few passes, and those difficult of access; Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, attempting them on the island of Pedemont, when he invaded Italy, lost most of his elephants; he accomplished his purpose, however, by making his way by acets; not with vinegar (as it has been erroneously translated) for dissolving the snow, but with hatchets for cutting it away. The prospect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic. One of the most celebrated is the Grande Chartreuse, where a monastery was founded in 1084. From Echelles, a little village in the mountains of the department of Mont Blanc, to the top of the Chartreuse, the distance is six miles. Along this course the road runs winding up, for the main part not six feet broad. On one hand is the rock, with woods of pine-trees hanging overhead, and on the other a prodigious precipice, almost perpendicular, at the bottom of which rolls a deep torrent. On the top of the mountain is the convent. The Glaciers of the Alps are immense masses of ice, lodged upon the gentler declivities of the mountains, and exhibiting the most grotesque and fantastic representations. From the valley of Chamouni there is a view of a vast chain of mountains inaccessible, and covered with ice, and of Mount Blanc above the rest, whose top seems to reach and even pierce the highest region of the clouds. The chain, upon which this mountain seems to look down, like a giant, is composed of masses of rocks, which terminate in pikes or spires, called the Needles, and which seem ranged like tents in a camp. Their sides are covered with fretted breaks of ice and snow. Alps, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence, is so called from it's vicinity to the mountains of the same name.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Alpajara, or Alpujarres, Lox, high mountains of Granada, inhabited by the ancient Moors, who profess Christianity, speak a medley of Arabic and Spanish, and carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent fruits and wine.

Alresford, Chesh., near Tending.

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, on the little river Itching, called Alre by Camden. It has about 200 houses, in two principal streets, which are large and broad. A small manufacture of linseys is carried on here. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from this place to Alton, serves for the head to a great pond, or lake, near this town, where there is a large swannery. It is 18 miles ENE. of Southampton, and 57 WSW. of London, in the road to Winchester. There is a neighbouring village, called Old Alresford. Market on Thur.

Alrewick, Staff., near Litchfield. Alrington, Devon., between Barnstable and the sea.

Alroa, or Alroe, an island on the coast of Denmark.

Alsace, Upper and Lower, late provinces of France, now included in the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alsager, Chesh., near Nantwich.

Alschwangen, in Courland.


Alsen, an island of Slewick.

Alsted, a town of Heffe-Cassel.

Alsting, a place in Cromartyshire, noted for large fir woods near it.

Alsheda, in Smaland, Sweden, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alshay. Warw. 21 miles from Coventry. Alsop, Derby, near Wirksworth.

Als-
Fakenham. Also-sajo, Also-spany, places in Hungary; in the former, great quantities of cinnabar are dug; in the latter, there is a mineral spring.

Alston Moor, a town in Cumberland, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the Tyne, with a stone bridge over it; and near it, are lead-mines. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 303 NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 2. 14. W. Market on Saturday.


ALT, ALTWA. See ALAUTA.

Alt, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Irish Channel, at Altmouth.

ALTALA, a district of Corfuca.

AltaMont, and ALTAMURA, towns of Naples.

ALTERDORF, a town of Hungary.

Altefsa, a sea-port of Valencia, in Spain. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 0. 15. E.

ALTER, a district and gulf of Norway.

ALTENA, or ALTONTA, a sea-port of Holstein, near Hamburg. The merchandise brought from Alia, by the Danish Far-India Company, is sold here. Lat. 57. 37. N. lon. 9. 52. E.

ALTERBURG, towns of Upper Saxony, of Transylvania, of Lower Hungary, and of Holstein.

ALTERMANN, Heref. on the borders of Monmouthshire, nearly encompassed in the windings of the river Munnin. Altermann, Cornw. 4 miles from Pickering.

ALTERSOM, a town of Piedmont.

ALTERZAY, ALTERZAY, and ALTZHAIM, territory, town, and castle in the L. Patinate.


Althaus, in Polich Prusia.

Althin, a lake and mountain in Siberia.

Altrick, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW. of Strafsburg. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

ALTLAND, a district of Transylvania.

ALTMORE, in Tyrone, Ulter.

Altounsh, Lanc. N. of Liverpool.

ALTMULL, a river of Germany, which has its source in Francheois, and falls into the Danube, at K. leheim, 12 miles above Ratibin.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, seated on the river Wyke. It consists of about 250 houses, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, and has a large market of cattle and provisions. There are some manufactures carried on here; as plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ferge de Nimes; and round the town there are woods and plantations of hops. It is 28 miles ENE. from Southampton, on the road to London, from which it is 50 miles WSW. Market on Saturday.


ALTER, a town of Franconia, with a fine university, a library, and a phyllic-garden.

ALTER, capital of the canton of Uri. ALTO-RIE, in Wurtzburg, Suabia.

ALTER, the name of many places in Germany, and of some in Hungary.

ALTERINGHAM, or ALTERNINGAME, a town of Chester, on the Mersey, between Stockport and Warrington. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, 24 from Chelfter, and 180 NW. of London. Market on Tued.

ALTERP, a village of Spires, Germany.

ALTERSOHH, a district and town of Hungary.

ALTSTADT, ALTSTED, and ALTSTETTEN, towns in Upper Saxony, Wettphalia, and Swiffland.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a town in Leon.

Alva, ALVARENS, ALVAYARE, and ALVA-CO-DE-SERRA, small towns in Beira.

ALVALLADE, ALVITO, small towns in Alentejo.

ALVARO, ALVAROS, ALVERCA, and ALVORINHA, small towns in Portuguese Estremadura.

ALTERLEY, Ely. between Dagenham and Tilbury-
A M A

Here the Armenians, Abyssinians, and Jews, have their respective places of worship; and the English, and other European merchants have their factors, and purchase fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian merchandise. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 NE. of Cambay. Lat. 23° 10'. N. lon. 72° 22'.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a considerable town of Persia, where the Jews are pretty numerous; they flock here in pilgrimage, to visit the tombs of Mordecai and Esther, which they allege to be here. These tombs are in the place which serves them for a synagogue. It is 85 miles NW. of Ispahan. Lat. 35° 15'. N. lon. 47° 4'.

AMADANAGAR, or AND ANAGAR, a beautiful, rich, and populous town in the Deccan, Hindostan. It is 120 miles E. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 10'. N. lon. 74° 15'.

AMADIA, a town and fortress of Curristan, situated on a high mountain.

AMAK, an island in the Sound, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. It contains 6 villages, is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. It is connected with the city by bridges, one of which is a mile and a half long, and half a mile in breadth; a part of the city called Christianshavn standing on it.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, on the Wenner Lake. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in timber, deals, and tar.

AMALRIE, a village of Perthshire.

AMANA, a mountain of Cilicia, and one of the Bahama Islands.

AMAND, a town in the dept. of the North. It is seated on the river Scarpe, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50° 27'. N. lon. 3° 36'.

AMAND, a town in the dept. of Cher. It is seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Burges. Lat. 46° 45'. N. lon. 2° 30'.

AMANTEA, a sea-port of Naples.

AMANZIRIFDIN, a city of Arabia Felix.

AMAPALLA, a city and port, and large bay, of Mexico. The former trades in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

AMARA, a kingdom of Abyssinia.

AMARANTE, or VILLA D'AMARANTE, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal. Here is a linen manufacture.

AMARIA, a castle of Candia Isle.
A MA

AMARIN, or DAMARIN, a small town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine.

AMASIA, anciently AMASSI, a city of Nattolia, near the river Caiauch. It was the birth place of Strabo, the geographer, and anciently the seat of the kings of Cappadocia. Amasia is the residence of a bishop, and gives its name to the province, where there are the best wines and fruits in Nattolia. Lat. 40. 31. N. lon. 36. 0. E.

AMASTRIS, or AMASTRO, a sea-port of Amatolia, but it’s two harbours have been long ago choked up with sand, and there now remains little of its ancient splendor, except some ruins.

AMADEA, a city on the Jordan.

AMATIQUA, a gulf in Honduras.

AMATO, a town and river of Naples.

AMAYA, a town of Leon.

AMASON, or ORELLANA, a river of S. America, which has its source among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the S. Sea, from whence running easterly, it pours into the ocean, directly under the equatorial line. This largest of all rivers is, at its mouth, 150 miles broad, and 1500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at least 5000 miles, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives near 700 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500, or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile; and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea, to the distance of many leagues from the land.

AMAZONS, a supposed race of warring women, in antiquity, living in Amasia, on the banks of the Euxine, and maintaining themselves as a nation of women, on their own separate territory, distinctly from the men. Perhaps, in the ruder ages of antiquity, companies of women following their husbands to battle, and sometimes fighting their enemies, may have given rise to the romantic descriptions of the Amazons, by the ancients; as in later times, the Amazons of S. America seem to have had a similar origin, with the wonder-stricken Spaniards.

AMAZONIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firme and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic and Brazil; on the S. by Paraguay and Peru; and on the W. by Peru. It was first traversed in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who coming from Peru, followed down the great river, to the Atlantic Ocean. Observing companies of women (or perhaps of men, for the Indians have a custom of plucking out the beard by the roots) in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the Land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. Con- damine, who afterwards went into those parts, to measure a degree on the meridian, could perceive no such appearance of hostile women. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees, fields, and plants, are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infested with crocodiles, alligators, and serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects, by coronets of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to settle in this country; but difficulties and disasters have hitherto rendered their designs abortive. On a part of the coast between Cape North, and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portugueze indeed have made some settlements.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, the capital of Abyssinia. Lat. 13. 12. N. lon. 35. 14. E.

AMBAR, a river of Bavaria.

AMBAS, a river of about 60 leagues long, in E. Gothland, Somme, 5 gates, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is on the road from Calais to Paris, 20 miles S. E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paris. Lat. 48. 11. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

Amin'
tone. Arlington, Oxf

AMBRA, a kingdom and town of Upper Ethiopia, on the Nile.

AMBRIA, or ORELLANA, a river of S. America, which has its source among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the S. Sea, from whence running easterly, it pours into the ocean, directly under the equatorial line. This large of all rivers is, at its mouth, 150 miles broad, and 1500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at least 3000 miles, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives near 700 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500, or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube, or the Nile; and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea, to the distance of many leagues from the land.

AMB-abortion, by the ancients; as in later times, the Amazons of S. America seem to have had a similar origin, with the wonder-stricken Spaniards.
AME

271 NNW. of London. Lat 54. 28. N. lon. 3. 6. W. Market on Wednesday.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, France. It is 8 miles N. of Boulogne. Lat 50. 49. N. lon. 1. 41. E.

AMBOISE, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated near the confluence of the Loire and Maiffe. It is 12 miles E. of Tours, 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 25. N. lon. 0. 54. E.

AMBUL, a fertile vale of Madagascar.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca Islands, remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a piece of flight fluff, wrapped round their middle. The English and Dutch had factories there, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them, pretending that they had entered into a conspiracy with the Chinese, against them. Since that time, the Dutch have policed the entire dominion of the Spice Islands, and excluded the rest of the world from trading there. Lat. 4. 0. S. lon. 127. 30. E.

AMBRACIA, a village, once a city of Epirus; there residence of king Pyrrhus.

AMBERESBURY, or AMESBURY, an ancient town in Wilshire, on the Avon, consisting of two streets, that intersect each other. It is 80 miles from London, and from Stonehenge. Market on Friday.

AMBROSE, a town of Piedmont.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides.

AMELAND, an island of Friesland.

AMEL, a kingdom of Negroland.

AMELAND, an island of Friesland.

AMELIA, formerly AMERIA, or AEMILIA, a small city in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain between the Tibet and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles SW. of Spoletto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 33. N. lon. 12. 30. E.

Amerden Hall, Essex, near Audley End.

AMERICA, the largest of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on all sides by the ocean, and stretches, in its extensive range, through every inhabited latitude or climate in the world; and the waters on it's northern extremity seem to be bound up in everlasting frost. The parts that have a vertical sun, are so near the sea, or the lofty Andes, constantly covered with snow, that they experience not the excessive heats of Africa; and the complexion of the natives, or aborigines, is by no means very dark; it is generally of a reddish or copper colour, from the Straits of Magellan to the borders of Hudson's Bay. This immense continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien. It's mountains, rivers, and lakes, are the largest in the world. America took it's name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer thither, and drawing up an amusing history of his voyage, intimated therein, that he had first discovered that continent. The discovery of America, was made so lately as 1491, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a man of humanity. At that time, the authority of the pope, over the whole world, was generally acknowledged throughout Europe. He had granted, to the Portugueze, all the lands, islands, &c. they had discovered, or might discover, to the eastward of the Azores; hence the other Europeans were deprived of the advantages of the trade to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, which the Portugueze had but lately discovered. The costly articles of the eatt, which had heretofore come through the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and afforded to the Genoese a lucrative trade, were now brought by the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus
few, with concern, the loss his country had sustained, and concluding the earth to be round, proposed to evade the force of the pope's bull, by sailing to India by a western course. His countrymen were not better geographers than the bishop of Rome. They treated his schemes as the ravings of a mad man; he tried other courts of Europe, with similar success, till at length Isabella, queen of Spain, sold even her jewels to fit him out for the expedition. America furnishes most of the vegetable and mineral productions, to be found in the other parts of the world, together with a variety of valuable drugs and other commodities, which were unknown here before its discovery. The animals on the north are much the same all round the pole, but, in the southern parts of America, they are generally more diminutive and feeble; and some tribes there are, which, if ever they existed in the old world (as Europe, Asia, and Africa are called) have there become extinct, while the most strong and savage quadrupeds seem not to have ever arrived here. Nearly the same variety of birds is found in the new world as in other parts, and some there are, that are peculiar to the climate. America may be divided into Indian Nations, United States, and European Colonies. The countries possessed by Great Britain, are Labrador, or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The thirteen United States comprehend New Hampshire, including the province of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Vermont, in New England, and Kentucky, have been lately added to the union; and all the country to the N. of Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania to the E. the lakes on the N. and Mississippi on the W. is intended by congress to be divided into ten new states, to be called Washington, Metropotamia, Peflipi, Michigania, Illinois, Cherlonfus, Saratoga, Sylvania, Aleniopi, and Polopotamia. In North America, Spain possesses E. and W. Florida, part of Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico, or New Spain. In South America, they hold Terra Firma, or Cañile del Oro, Peru, Chili and Paraguay, or La Plata. The French have Cayenne, and the Dutch, Surinam; and the Portuguese have Brazil. America extends a distance of 9000 miles, from lat. 56° S. to the impenetrable depths of the northern frigid zone, where it nearly extends through every degree of western longitude from London; and varies in its breadth, from its narrowest part, 60 miles at the Isthmus of Darien, to 3600, it's greatest breadth, across the northern part of N. America.

Amersfoort, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. It carries on a manufacture of dimity and bombazine, and is famed in a fertile country, on the river Ems, 12 miles NE. of Utrecht. Lat. 52° 14', N. lon. 5° 22', E.

Amersham, or Ambojeden, Oxfordshire, 2 miles from Bicester, or Burecest.

Amersham, Hampshire, near Petersfield.

Amerton, Staff. near Ingestre.

Amid, a town of Asiatic Turkey.

Amiens, a handsome, large, and ancient town in the dept. of Somme. It has 3 bridges over as many branches of the Somme, 5 gates, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is on the road from Calais to Paris, 20 miles SE. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lat. 49° 54', N. lon. 2° 28', E.


Ammer, or Amner. Farm, Hampfl. 6 miles from Buff-Waltham and Fareham, Amney-Crusis, Glouc. 2 miles from Cirencser; adjoining which is Amnry St. Mary, Glouc. 3 miles from Cirenscester. Amney St. Peter, joins the two former parishes, and is very small.

Amotherly, a river and town of the Usbecks. Amond, a river in Cæmerthenshire.

Amorgus, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in oil, wine, and corn; it's inhabitants generally of the Greek church. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia, Lat. 36° 20', N. lon. 26° 15', E.
A M S

Amotherby, Yorks. N. Riding, near Rydel.

AMOUR. See AMU.

Amoy, an island on the SW. of China.

Amphipolis, now Embola, a city of Macedon, formerly its capital, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE. of Salonichi.

Ampleford, Yorks. near Thirsk.

Amplepuis, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E. of Rouanne.


Amphunio, a district of Corsica.

Amur, an island in the SW. of China. A Moya, an island of Zanguebar.

Amphithec, now EMBOUR, a city of Macedon, formerly its capital, on the river Strymon, 70 miles NE. of Salonichi.

Ampleford, Yorks. near Thirsk.

Amplepuis, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 miles E. of Rouanne.


* Ampleth, a pretty town in Bedfordshire, 44 miles from London, between the roads from thence to Buckingham and Roydon. It is almost in the centre of the country, situated between two hills, and was the residence of the injured Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. Market on Thursday.


Ampugnano, a district of Corsica.

Amur, an island in the SW. of China. A Moya, an island of Zanguebar.

Ampura, a sea port of Catalonia.

Ampurias, a sea port of Catalonia.

Ampus, an inland town of Sardinia.

Ampurias, an inland town of Sardinia.

An S, an inland town of Denmark.

Amsterdam, a large, rich, populous, trading, and handsome city of Holland, the capital of the United Provinces. The walls are high and strongly fortified, and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the Amstel, and is an extraordinary piece of architecture. The public buildings are fine and numerous. Here are many handsome churches and hospitals, for persons of different ages, sexes, religious professions, and countries. To the good sense and candour of the Dutch, in tolerating all professions of religion, when persecution prevailed in other parts, we may, in a great measure, attribute their prosperity, and the population of their capital. This city is computed to be about half the size of London; the foundation is laid upon piles, driven into the morass whereon it stands; and under the stadthoufe alone, there are 13,000. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city; and the harbour, though difficult of access, because of the shoals, is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of ships may be seen constantly; the streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals with rows of trees on each side. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 NW. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 4. 50. E.

Amby, a parish of Hertfordshire. Amstworth, Linc. near Manchester.

Amul, rivers in Asiatic Russia.

Amur, rivers in Asiatic Russia.

Amur, a large inland town of Persia.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, a little to the S. of Ware, and 21 miles from London. One part is called Amwell-Magna, and the other Amwell-Parva; the head or source of the New River, which supplies London with water, is at the latter place. This canal was projected by Sir H. Middleton; he began it in 1666, and finished it in 1671, by assistance of the city of London, and by aid of parliament; but with a considerable loss of his own property, he perfected the work. The extent of the canal is near 39 miles; it has 43 sluices, and there are 215 bridges over it.

Amwick, Lincolnshire, between Seaford and Tattershall.

Anabo. See Anobona.

Amsden, a river of Siberia.

Anadiske, a town on the river, belonging to Russia.

Anadorn, in Down, Ulster.

Anagni, a city of Campagna di Roma, situated on an eminence, in the Via Latina, but now almost in ruins. Near this, are the hot waters, anciently called Thermæ Anniæ. Lat. 41. 56. N. lon. 13. 25. E.

Anakopir, capital of the Abkas.

Anarstapinn, a sea-port of Iceland.

Anatolia, or Natolia Proper, the most westerly division of Natolia.

Anatto, one of the New Hebrides.

Andaro, a town of the Hindoostan.

Ancarano, a town of Ancona, in the pope's territories, 12 miles NE. of Rome.

Ancestor, a village of Linc. 8 miles from Grantham, and 15 miles S. of Lincoln.

Ancester, Oxfordshire, on the borders of Berks.

Ancenis, a town feated on the river Loire, in the dept. of the Lower Loire, 20 miles NE. of Nantz.

Anclear, a town of the Western, Swedish, or Royal Pomerania, in Upper Saxony. It made a good figure once among the Hanse towns, and has an advantageous site among good corn lands and excellent pasture, with the convenience of fishing and exporting their commodities, by means of the river Pene, on which it is leated. Formerly it was called Tanglim, and some have supposed it to have been the seat of the
AND

the Angli, mentioned by Tacitus; some
of whom removed from thence to the Elbe,
and afterwards to S. Britain. Anclam is,
20 miles S. of Griffwalt. Lat. 53. 52.
N. lon. 14. 2. E.

Ancliff, Lanc. 2 miles from Wigan, has
a curious spring, called the burning well.

Ancoates, Lanc. 2 miles from Manchester.

ANDALCIA, or Rio Corbe, a territory
on the gold coast of Guinea, and a river of
the same name flowing through it; the
banks of which are adorned with fine lofty
trees, affording a very agreeable shade.

On the western bank is a populous village.

ANCONA, anciently Ancon, a district,
and considerable sea-port in the pope's ter-
ritories, on the Adriatic Sea. Commerce
has rapidly increased here of late years,
through the patronage of Clement XII.
who made it a free port, and built a mole
to render the harbour safe. It is erected
on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by
the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in
length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in
depth, from the surface of the sea. Near
this stands the Triunphant Arch of Tra-
jan, which, next to the Maison Quarrée, at
Nîmes, is the most beautiful and entire
monument of Roman magnificence existing.
Here, likewise, Clement erected a lazaret-
to, which advances a little way into the
sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is an
elegant, as well as useful edifice. The
Jews have a synagogue here, and are es-
tablised in great numbers. Ancona is 116
miles N. by E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 38.
N. lon. 13. 35. E.

Andcraft, Northumb. near Belford.

ANCYRRA. See ANGORA.

ANDAJA, a river of Old Caftile.

ANDALUSIA, the most rich and fertile
province of Spain. It is 500 miles in
length, and 150 in breadth. The river
Guadalquivir runs through it's whole ex-
tent, and Seville is it's capital. It was
resorted to in antiquity by the Tyrians,
Rhodians, Phoenicians, Grecians, Cartha-
ginians, and Romans, on account of it's
gold and silver mines. It is still a place
of great trade, having many commodious
harbours which open to the Western Ocean,
near the entrance to the Mediterranean, as
Cadiz, &c. and abounding in fruits, corn,
wine, oil, honey, sugar, herds of cattle,
&c. The Andalusian breed of horses
have long been celebrated for their beauty
and fleetness.

ANDALUSIA, New, or PARIJA, a pro-
vince of Terra Firma, situated on the At-
antic, with the Oronoque to the SW.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E. side of the
entrance of the Bay of Bengal. The
inhabitants are a harmless race, living
chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs.

ANDANAGAR, a beautiful, rich, and
populous town of the Deccan, Hindoostan.

ANDAYE, a town in the dept. of the
Lower Pyrenees, famous for it's brands.
It is situated at the mouth of the river Bi-
dafio, opposite Fontarabia in Spain, 13
miles from Bayonne. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon.
3. 45. W.

Andre, a river of Hampshire, that rises
in the forest of Chute.

ANDELY, or ANDELIS, Les, a town of
France, in the dept. of Eure, divided by a
paved road into two towns, Great and Lit-
tle Andely; the former on the little river
Gambons, the latter on the Scine. The
cloths manufactured here are very fine.
It is 20 miles SE. of Rouen, and 60 NW.
of Paris. Lat. 49. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

ANDENAS-Castle, Corn. near S. Colum-

ANDENAS, islands of Drontheim.

ANDENOE, an island of Drontheim.

ANDER, or ANDERO, Sr. a sea-port of
Bilbo, wherethe Spaniards build, and lay
up some of their men of war. It is 60
miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon.
5. 51. W.

ANDERBY, Linc. near Alford. ANDER-

ANDERNO, an island of Dromtheim.

ANDER, or ANDERo, Sr. a sea-port of
Bilbo, wherethe Spaniards build, and lay
up some of their men of war. It is 60
miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon.
5. 51. W.

ANDERBY, Linc. near Alford. ANDER-

ANDERNO, an island of Drontheim.

ANDER, or ANDERo, Sr. a sea-port of
Bilbo, wherethe Spaniards build, and lay
up some of their men of war. It is 60
miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 25. N. lon.
5. 51. W.

ANDERBY, Linc. near Alford. ANDER-

ANDENAS-Castle, Corn. near S. Colum-

ANDENAS, islands of Drontheim.

ANDERLECHT, a fortris of Brabant,
2 miles N. of Bruffels.

ANDERNACHT, a town of Cologne, on
the Rhine, near which are excellent min-
eral waters. They trade here in large tim-
er, which is floated down to this place,
and hence to Holland. It is 10 miles
NW. of Coblenz. Lat. 50. 29. N. lon.
7. 22. E.

ANDERSKOW, a town of Zeeland, Den-
mark.

ANDERSON, Dorsetf. near Bree. ANDER-

ANDERSON, Chefs. near Bucklow. ANDER-

ANDERSON-Ford, Lanc. near Ormskirk. ANDER-

ANDERSON, Lane between Eccleton and Wigan.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a huge
chain of mountains, or rather two ridges,
or cordilleras, running almost the whole
length of South America, from the Ith-
mus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan,
through Peru and Chili, a distance of 4300
miles; and in a line parallel to, and but a
little distance from, the Pacific Ocean.
They are also the loftiest, as well as the
most extensive range of hills in the whole
world. Even the plain of Quito, which
may be considered as a base of the Andes,
is elevated farther above the sea, than the
top of the Pyrenees; and, in different
places,
places, they rise more than one third higher
than the Pike of Teneriffe, heretofore ac
counted the highest part of the whole earth.
The Andes may literally be said, to hide
their heads in the clouds: the storms of ten
and the thunders burst below their
summits; which, though exposed to the
rays of the sun, in the centre of the torrid
zone, are covered with everlasting snows.
From experiments made with a barometer,
on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared,
that its summit was elevated 62.52 yards,
which is something more than 3 geogra-
phical miles, above the surface of the sea.
These mountains give rise to the largest
rivers in the world; and, when the volca-
os, which are numerous here, break out
among the snows, the sudden thaws, pro-
duce such torrents of water, as to deluge
the plains, and carry off the inhabitants,
both man and beast.

Andes, a hamlet of Mantua.

Andiffer, near Lancaster.

Andora, a large village of Genoa,
producing excellent wine.

Andorno, a town of Piedmont.

Andover, a large, well-built, popu-
lar town in Hampshire, pleasantly situat-
ed on the river Ande, on the edge of the
Downs. It is a great thoroughfare on the
western road, as well from Newbury to
Salisbury, as from London down into the
west, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester,
N. lon. 1. 20. W. Market on Saturday.

Andraghira, a river of Sumatra, on
which the Dutch have a factory.

Andra, a river of Sumatra, on
which the Dutch have a factory.

Andra, St. Northumb. 6 miles E. of
Hexham. Andrew's, St. Suff. near Bec-
cles. Andrew's-Castle, St. Hampshire,
between Southampton and Petersfield.

Andrew's, St. a town of Fife shire,
formerly the metropolis of Scotland, or
of the Pictish kingdom. It is seated on a
bay, on the level top of a small hill, com-
manding a view of the German Ocean.
The cathedral, once a large Gothic struc-
ture, founded in 1161, and 157 years in
building, was so completely demolished in
a single day, by John Knox and his adhe-
rents, that little of it now remains. The
university, founded by the bishop Ward-
law, in 1411, consists of 3 colleges, the
Old College, the St. Leonard's, and the
New College, and has produced many
learned men. The houses, though built
of stone, are gone to decay, there being no
manufactures here to support the numer-
ous inhabitants; and the harbour has suf-
f ered greatly by the encroachments of the
sea. It is 30 miles NE. of Edinburgh.
Lat. 56. 18. N. lon. 2. 45. W.

Andrew's, St. a town in Nova Scotia.

Andrew, St. two towns in the dept. of
Mont Blanc, and several others in different
parts of France; also, a district of Corsica.

Andrewsberg, or St. Andrew, a
town of Brunswick Lunenburg. Near it
are rich iron mines.

Andrew, St. a town of Carinthia.

Andrew, St. an island, and a town of
Hungary.

Andrew's, St. an island, with a town
of Dalmatia.

Andria, a town of Naples.

Andros, a town of Malta, in the Archi-
ipelago. The inhabi-
tants are mostly of the Greek church,
and about 5000 in number. The prin-
cipal riches of this island consist in silks,
and it produces wine, oil, corn, oranges,
citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, figs,
&c. It is almost opposite to Athens,
and near the S. end of Negropont.

Andross, one of the Bermudas.

Andrusow, a village of Smolenskow.

Andrezio, a little town of Cracow.

Andst, a district in N. Jutland.

Andujar, or Anduxar, an ancient,
large, and populous city of Andalusia. It
has several fine buildings, a strong castle,
and is situated on the Guadalquiver, over
which there is a flatly bridge. It yields
great quantities of silk, and the country
around abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey,
&c. It is 25 miles NE. of Corduba. Lat.
38. 10. N. lon. 3. 48. W.

Andwortskow. See Anderskow.

Anevada, one of the Caribbe isles.

Anfa, a district of Temecen, Algiers.

Anfield, Hampf. near Southampton.

Anfofocha, now Jeroirlia, a town
of the ancient Epirus; it was almost ruin-
ed, during the wars between the Venetians
and Turks.

Angabury, Herf. near Hitching.

ANG, one of the ancient Epirus; it was almost ruin-
ed, during the wars between the Venetians

Angara, a river of Asiatic Russia.

Angel, a river in Montgomeryshire.

Ange1o, St. a town in the pope's ter-
ritories; a ward, and a castle, of Rome,
to which the pope retires, on apprehen-
sion of danger; a strong castle of Malta;
a castle and district of Corfu; a sea-port of
Apulia; a town, two cities, and a moun-
tain of Naples.

Ange1os, the second city of Mexico.

The streets are large, clean, and regularly
built. The square, in the centre, is beau-
tified,
Angelos is 62 miles SE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 99. 22. W.

Angelsey, Somersetshire, near Taunton.

Angerap, a river of Prussia.

Angerburg, a district, and a town on a lake of the same name in Prussia.

Angermannia, or Angernland, a province in Sweden, 24 miles long, and 15 broad. It is diversified with rocks, mountains, and forests; rivers and lakes, abounding with fish; and here are considerable iron-works.

Angermunde, a town of Courland; and a town of Welfphalia.

Angern, iron-works in Courland.

Angers, a large and populous city in the dept. of Maine and Loire. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts; the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. It's environs present a pleasing view of numerous country-houses, upwards of a hundred wind-mills, well cultivated kitchen-gardens, and eminences that produce good white wine. The inhabitants are computed at 28,000. The manufacture of handkerchiefs and sail-cloth, is carried on here; the produce of the slate-quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bresigny, forms likewise an important article of commerce. In Angers, there is a spacious square, and four beautiful public walks. It is 50 miles NE. of Nantz, and 175 S.W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 0. 35. W.

Angleborough, in Limerick, Munster.

Angezela, one of the Comora Islands.

Anghiara, a village of Tuscany.

Anchiera, a county, and a town of Milan, on the E. side of the Lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 42. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

Anglesborough, in Limerick, Munster.

Angles, or Anglesea, Isle of, the most western county of N. Wales, through which the packets regularly pass between London and Dublin. It was called by the ancients Mona, and was the seat of the Druids, of whom there seem to be some monumental remains, in the erections of huge stones, fingly and collectively, in circles, and one upon another, as at Stone Henge; they are without any inscription, to shew the time or occasion of their erection. Here are also found some Roman and other antiquities. Anglesey is separated from Carnarvonshire, by a long and narrow strait, called Menai, or Menec, which, in some places, is fordable at low water. It is a fertile spot, has some valuable quarries, and a very fine copper-mine on Pary's Mount.

Angelsey Abbey, Camb. near Botham.

Angleton, Sufex, near Lewes. Angmering, E. and W. Sufex, two small villages on the English Channel, near Arundel.

Angol, a pleasant well-watered city of Chili, situated on a very fertile plain, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lat. 37. 56. S. lon. 72. 59. W.

Angola, a fertile kingdom of Lower Guinea, or Congo, situated between the rivers Dande and Coanza. It is bounded on the N. by Congo Proper, on the E. by Matamba, on the S. by Benguela, and on the W. by the ocean. It produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The country is divided among several petty princes; the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast, and the English and Dutch yet carry on that infamous traffic, the slave-trade. Polygamy is allowed in this country, and they practise the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. They seem to be an amiable and peaceful people; they are tall, and are reckoned to be elegant figures, and very handsome; and from the fertility of the soil, and the simplicity of their manners, they live very much at their ease; it is perhaps from this circumstance, that these injured poor people, when carried into slavery, shew an impatience of fatigue, and an independency of spirit superior to those from the Gold-Coast, where the soil is barren, and where they have been accustomed to hardship and labour. Angola is situated between 9 and nearly 12 degrees S. lat. and between 10 and 20 E. lon.

Angora, or Angoura, anciently Ancyra, a town of Natolia in Asiatic Turkey, remarkable for it's remains of antiquity, as inscriptions, pillars, ruins of temples, &c. of porphyry and old marble. The castle, which is as large as a small town, and well inhabited, both by the Christians and Turks, is built of white marble, and stone resembling porphyry; and throughout the walls of the town, which are low, and those of the houses which are generally built of unburnt brick, antique fragments are interpersed. The city of Angora is computed to have 100,000
ANG \ A N N

\[100,000\] inhabitants in it, 90,000 of whom are Turks; and about 1000 of these are janizaries: Greeks, Armenians, &c. compose the remaining 10,000. The country produces very good red wine, and they have excellent rice on some of the rivers. They have the finest breed of goats here in the world; their hair or wool is quite white, and almost as fine as silk; a great trade is carried on in this article, and the finest fluffs, especially cambers, are made of it. The exports of Angora to Holland, France, and England, are about 1600 camel-loads yearly. It is 212 miles SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 32. 5. E.

ANGOT, a fruitful kingdom of Upper Ethiopia, environed with steep mountains. It has been wrested from Abyssinia by the Gallas.

ANGOUINES, a town of France in the dept. of Charente. It stands on a mountain surrounded with rocks, the river Charente running at the foot of it. It is 30 miles SW. of Limoges, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45. 39. N. lon. 0. 14. E.

ANGOUMOIS, late a province of France, now included in the dept. of Charente. It is hilly, but fertile, has good iron-mines, and excellent paper manufactories.

ANGRA, a district, and a sea-port of Tercera. The city of Angra is the metropolis of all the Azores. The harbour is good, and the town well built and populous; it has the privilege of sending a deputy to the cortes, or states of Portugal. The English and Dutch have consuls here, though the commerce is incon siderable; what they import is mostly wood and corn, and other provisions. Lat. 38. 38. N. lon. 27. 12. W.

ANGROGE, or ANGROGAN, a mountainous, yet fruitful community, parish, or township of Piedmont, through which runs a little river of the same name. It is accessible only at two places from the S. and E. and there are retreats among the rocks, where, during the most violent persecutions against the poor Vandois, their old barte, bards, as they are called, or valley-ministers, preached without interruption. Sometimes the valleys of Piedmont are called by the name of Angrogne. The town of Angrogna is 7 miles W. of Pignerol. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 7. 15. E.

ANGTON, Sussex, near Arundel.

ANGSO, a castle of Upland.

ANGUED, a province of Algiers, or rather a defect of Temecce. Hurries, or clans of Arabs, and others, live here mostly on plunder, obliging travellers to pay them money for their passports, which are a kind of small flag at the end of a lance. They have but little corn, and they feed principally on dates, milk, and what wild game (so called) they kill. They range at pleasure about the country, acknowledging none but their own chief, and paying no tribute to the Algerines.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a woody, fertile, level tract, and the most northerly of the English Caribbee Islands.

ANGUILLARA, a town in the pope's territories; also a lake, and a small but handtome town of Padua.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, sometimes called Forfar, from the name of the county-town, is bounded on the N. by A berdeenshire, on the NE. by Kincardineshine, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the Frith of Tay, and on the W. by Perthshire. It is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It has many lakes and hills, with quarries of slate and freestone, and mines of lead and iron ore; the lower grounds are fertile in corn and pasture; and along the coast, the salmon fishery is very extensively carried on. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Esk.

ANHALT, a principality of Upper Saxony, 43 miles long, 8 broad. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Saala, or Sable, and the Mulda.

ANHALT, or ANHOLT, an island in the Categat, 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous for seamen, for which reason a lighthouse is crested on it.

ANIAN. SEE AJAN.

ANJENGO, a small town of Malabar, held by the East India company. Their merchandise consists chiefly in pepper and calicines. Lat. 8. 49. N. lon. 76. 1. E.

ANJOU, a cidevant province of France, forming, with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, the 4 departments of Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Maine, and Sarthe.

ANKER, a river of Warwick's which falls into the Tame at Tamworth. Ankerden, Worcell. on the borders of Herefordshire.

ANKHAM, a river of Lincolnshire, falling into the Humber. Ankerton, Oxfordsh. NW. of Banbury. Ankerwic, Buckingham's, near Windsor. Anlalby, Yorkshire, near Hull.

ANNA, or ANAH, a district and town of Turkey in Asia. The latter is seated on the western bank of the Euphrates, where there is a plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields produce cotton, and the corn grows exceedingly high; but the inhabitants are laid to be great freebooters, dispersing
performing themselves from hence all over the desert. The city is tributary to the grand aga and janizaries kept here, can levy the tribute. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 130 SSW. of Moufiol. Lat. 34° 30'. N. lon. 41° 0'.

**Anna, St.** a Russian fortress, situated on the Don. Its streets are straight, broad, and well built; but the country about it is marshy.

**Annabon.** See Annobera.

**Annabar, a town in the electorate of Saxony,** 16 miles ESE. of Wittenburg.

**Annacloy,** co. Down, prov. Ulster, on a branch of Strangford Lake. **Annacotty,** co. Limerick, prov. Munster, 91 miles from Dublin. **Annadown,** co. Down, prov. Ulster, at the source of the river of the same name, which falls into the inner bay of Dundrum. **Annagh,** co. Cork, prov. Munster, near Charleville: the linen manufacture is carried on in this village.

**Annagh,** an island between the isle of Achill and main land of Mayo.

**Anna Liffey,** a river in Leinster. It rises in the co. of Wicklow, and, by a circuitous course, runs into the co. of Kildare; there it passes through the Liffey aqueduct under the grand canal, is precipitated from the rocks of Leixlip, forming a most beautiful waterfall, and thence gently gliding through a beautiful and improved country, it passes through the county and city of Dublin, and falls into Dublin-Bay.

**Annalong,** a river, small harbour, and village, in Down, Ulster, 69 miles from Dublin.

**Annaboe,** an English factory on the Gold-Coast of Guinea.

**Annamooka,** one of the Friendly Isles, situated about 20 S. lat. and 173 W. lon.

**Annan,** a sea-port of Annandale, on the river Annan, about 3 miles NE. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55° 0'. N. lon. 3° 16'.

**Annandale,** a district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland. The mountains in the N. of this district, called Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S. of Scotland, and from them descend the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

**Annan,** a fort in the duchy of Milan.

**Annapolis,** a town of Nova Scotia, on the east side of Fundy Bay, has one of the finest harbours in the world. Lat. 44° 52'. N. lon. 64° 5'.

**Ancecy,** a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, leanted on the river Sar, and on a lake of the same name, about 10 miles long, and a broad. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chambery. Lat. 45° 53'. N. lon. 6° 5'.

**Annaycez,** in Cork, prov. Munster.

**Ann Little,** Hampshire, near Wherwell.

**Ann's St. Elyx,** near Chelmsford. **Anne's Chapel St. Devon,** near Barnstaple. **Anne's Hill St. Surry,** near Chertsey. **Annsley,** Nott. near Sherwood Forest. **Annsley,** or **Houndhale,** Staff. 1 mile from the Dove.

**Annenburg,** a castle of Courland.

**Annehof,** an imperial seat near Peterburg, on the banks of the Neva.

**Annet,** one of the Scilly isles, without inhabitants. On it are some druidical remains, and, at low water, the foundations of ruined habitations are visible, which are supposed to have been destroyed by the sea.

**Annisør,** a river in Pembrokeshire.

**Annobera,** an island near the coast of Loango, subject to the Portuguese. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit: the air is healthful, and provisions are very cheap.

**Annonay,** a town in the depart. of Ardeche, seated at the confluence of the Cances and Deumes. Very fine paper is manufactured here; and it was in this place that the two brothers Montgolfiers, paper-makers, in 1782, made the discovery of air-balloons. They floated them with rarefied air, obtained by means of a fire suspended beneath them; and balloons of this kind are still called Montgolfiers, in honour of the inventors, and to distinguish them from those that are filled with gas, or inflammable air: both kinds have burst, and the individuals been killed by the fall. Annonay is 12 miles SW. of Vienne. Lat. 45° 15'. N. lon. 4° 55'.

**Annona,** a fort of Montserrat.

**Ano Capri,** the largest town in the island of Capri. It belongs to Naples.

**Anosuban,** Cornwall. near St. Ives.

**Anse de,** a district of Entre Douro e Minho.

**Anico,** a part of Africa, under, or on the line.

**Ansloe,** or **Opsloe.** See Christiansia.

**Anspach,** a district and town of Franconia; the country is beautifully interpersed with woods. In the town there are some
some valuable manufactures, and in the palace there is a very fine cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on the river Ansbach, 25 miles SW. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 20. N. lon. 10. 47. E.


Anstruther, a town on the SE. coast of the shire of Fife, 2.5 miles NE. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 1°. N. lon. 2. 34. W.


Ante, or Hanta, a country of Guinea.

Antequera, a handsome and populous city of Granada, supposed to be the Singilium of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of Antoninus's Itinerary. The upper part of the town is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. Some rocks near this town have a very romantic appearance, and, in pits of the mountain, when the water is evaporated by the heat of the sun, considerable quantities of salt are obtained. Here are still to be seen the mines, whence the Romans drew such immense quantities of precious metals. It is 26 miles NW. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 40. 40. W.

Antequira, a town of Mexico, 75 miles SE. of Guaymas.

Anter Chelthor, Northumb. near Learmouth. Anthony, E. and W. Cornw. near Saltash. It has a fish pond which lets in the sea, and furnishes the inhabitants with fish. There are two other villages called Anthony, the one E. the other W. of Falmouth. Anthony, Somerset. 8 miles from Somerton. Anthony St. in Money, Cornw. near Helfdon-Downs.

Antibari, a thinly peopled town of European Turkey. It is situated on the Adriatic, standing on a hill, at the foot of which is the harbour.

Antires, a seaport in the depart. of Var, with a cattle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 9 miles SW. of Nice. Lat. 43. 35. N. lon. 7. 13. E.

Anticosti, an island near St. Lawrence. Anticosti-bridge, in Antrim, Ulster.

Antigua, one of the Caribbee islands held by the English. It is 20 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The inhabitants, from the want of springs, are obliged to have the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. It is very rocky, but has excellent harbours, contains about 70,000 acres, 6000 whites, and 3600 negroes. The chief produce is sugar, of which there is annually 16,000 hogheads produced. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles SE. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N. lon. 62. 5. W.

Antilles, the name the French give to the Caribbee. See Indies West.

Antioch, now Anathakia, an ancient and celebrated, but now ruinous town of Syria, where the disciples of Jesus first received the name of Christians. It's ruins are yet magnificent; they stretch along the river Orontes, now Assi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 17. N. lon. 36. 45. E.

Antiochia, the metropolis of Pisidia, now Antiochetta, a small town in Carmania. Some other cities of Asia had also the name of Antiochia.

Antipachus and Pachus, two small islands of Greece, subject to Venice.

Antiparos, the ancient Oliaros, an island of the Archipelago, 2 miles W. of Paros, in which there is a surprising natural grotto, 40 fathoms high and 50 broad from the top of it there hang capricious concretions, in form like grapes, feathers, curtains, spears, &c. and on the sides and bottom are petrifications equally grotesque. Lat. 37. 8. N. lon. 25. 44. E.

Antivar, a town of Dalmatia.

Antivetria, a district of Terra Firma in S. America, S. of Carthagena.

Antoine St., a fort of Corunna.

Antoine St., a town in the depart. of Lice.

Antongil, a large bay of Madagascar.

Antonio St., a sea-port, and a mountain of Biscay in Spain.

Antonio St., one of the Cape-de-Verd islands, 15 miles from S. Vincent. It is well watered, and very fruitful. The principal town stands among the mountains, which are high. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 24. 42. W.

Anton's-Kloster, St. in Russia.

Antonokoi-gorka, a convent of Novgorod.

Antrim, a county of Ulster, bounded on the N. and E. by the sea, on the S. by the county of Down, and on the W. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. The country is pretty fruitful, and the linen manufacture is carried on very extensively, supposing to the amount of £165.200.
Antrim contains two great natural curiosities, Lough Neagh, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying quality, and the Giants Causeway, a very large and curious basalt.

Antrim, the capital of the county, is a small town, situated at the NE. end of Lough Neagh, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 43. N. lon. 6. 40. W.

Antwerp, a large handsome city of Brabant, with a strong citadel, seated on the Scheldt. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but the civil wars, that were the consequence of the tyranny of Philip II., diminished that commerce, which was almost annihilated in 1648, when, by the treaty of Munster, between Spain and the United Provinces, the navigation of the Scheldt, to large ships, was shut. Upon the Seven United States of Holland being thus declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheldt yielded to them, the Dutch built forts upon the river, to hinder all ships from coming up, except such as paid them custom, and after that time the trade was principally removed from Antwerp to Amsterdam, till then an inconsiderable town; but, by the late revolutions, all these restrictions are done away. The streets of Antwerp are large and regular, in number 212, besides which are 23 public squares: the harbour is very commodious, the river being 400 yards wide, and, at the time of high water, 22 feet deep; so that large vessels may come up to the quay; and, by the canals from the river, to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very handsome, and, at least, 200 in number. The exchange cost 300,000 crowns. From this building Sir Thomas Greatham took the model of the Royal Exchange, in London, as did the burgheers of Amsterdam that of theirs. The townhouse is a grand piece of architecture, and stands in the great market-place. The house of the Hanse-Towns, built for the accommodation of the oostelingen, or eastern merchants from the Baltic, is a square building of stone. In the middle story, which has a gallery quite round the square, there are 300 lodging rooms: the cellars serve for stables. It is 22 miles N. of Brugges, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam.

Anwick, a parish of Lincolnshire.

Anwick, a town and province of Po.
APP

Apedale, Staffordshire, near Stone. Apley, Devon, near Barnstaple.

APENRADE. See ABERNADE.

APENZEL, a Canton of Switzerland, received into the Helvetic league, in the year 1513. It is divided into 12 communities; 6 of which are Romanists, the other 6 Protestants. Its capital is APENZEL, a rich, large, and populous city.


Aphias. See ABDASH.

APHIO N, APHIOUM, or APPION KARHISSART, a city of Phocea, formerly the patrimony of Othman, the founder of the Turkish empire. It has its name from the great quantity of opium (by the Turks called aphium) produced here. Lat. 33° 35', lon. 31° 48'.

APHRUBIS, a sea-port of Carmania.

APHRUBIS, a town of Latium.

APIO L., A town of Albania: an other in Macedonia; another in Thrace, now in ruins; a fourth in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called, by the Arabs, Bonandre; a fifth by the half-brother in Alia Minor, thought to be the Allos mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; with several others of less note; also a promontory of Guinea.


APOLLONIA, a town of Albania: another in Macedonia; another in Thrace, now in ruins; a fourth in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called, by the Arabs, Bonandre; a fifth by the half-brother in Alia Minor, thought to be the Allos mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; with several others of less note; also a promontory of Guinea.


APOLLO, an ancient city of Italy, which was taken by Lucius Tarquinius, the Elder; and with the plunder of it, according to Pliny, he founded the Capitol at Rome.

APICAMB, Somersetshire, near Calke-Carey.


APOLEON, a town of Latium.

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APOLLO, an ancient city of Italy, which was taken by Lucius Tarquinius, the Elder; and with the plunder of it, according to Pliny, he founded the Capitol at Rome.

APICAMB, Somersetshire, near Calke-Carey.


APOLLO, a town of Latium.

APPOLONIA, a town of Albania: another in Macedonia; another in Thrace, now in ruins; a fourth in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called, by the Arabs, Bonandre; a fifth by the half-brother in Alia Minor, thought to be the Allos mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; with several others of less note; also a promontory of Guinea.
APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a rapid river of Peru in S. America.

APURWACA, a river of Guiana.

AQUA NEGRA, two towns of Italy, one in the Mantuan, and another in the Cremonese.

AQUILA, a large handsome town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo, Ultra. Lat. 42. 20. N. lon. 13. 59. E.

AQUILAR, DEL CAMPO, a small town of Old Cartile.

AQUILA, or AQUILEIA, a town of Friuli in Italy, formerly rich and flourishing, but now decayed. It was taken and sacked by Attila, in 452. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 13. 8. E.

AQUINO, a town of Terra di Lavora, Naples, consisting of only 35 houses. It lies 30 miles NW. of Capua. Lat. 41. 36. N. lon. 13. 50. E.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, on the SW. It may be accounted a peninsula, being joined on the N. to Syria; bounded on the NE. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbeck, or Diarbekar, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E. by the Gulf of Persia and Ormus; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa. It lies between 12 and 32 degrees N. latitude, and between 35 and nearly 60 E. lon., extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided into Petra, Dei'ta, and Felix; or, the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy. Arabia Petraea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. very mountainous, having few inhabitants because of its barrenness. This is the wilderness through which the children of Israel passed, in their journeying from Egypt to Canaan. In Arabia Dei'ta, the plains of sand are immense, that travellers, in crossing them, are taken and made to use of the mariner's compass, as if at sea; and the tempests are not less terrible here than on the ocean. The air is excessively hot; springs or streams are scarcely to be met with: a pestilential vapour sometimes passes along, which instantly kills those who happen to inhale it; and when the wind riles high, the desert assumes the appearance of the most rough and tempestuous sea. The sand is lifted from its bed by the force of the winds, and driven along like waves, clouds, and rain; every thing that falls in it's way is overwhelmed, and whole caravans of travellers, with their horses and camels, find one common grave in the deluge of sand. Along the banks of the Euphrates, where the land is fertilized, there are great flocks of sheep, and large herds of cattle and camels. Ostriches, also, are found in great numbers. The produce of Arabia Felix is myrrh, aloes, cattia, frankincense, spikenard, manna, and other costly gums; cinnamon, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and immense quantities of coffee. In a country so various, and of such extent, we may expect the manners of the inhabitants to vary. Those in the fertile parts have long been domesticated; to them we are indebted for many valuable discoveries; they have been our preceptors in chemistry and mathematical science; they first introduced into Europe the invention of the ten arithmetical figures, and taught us their use. On the other hand, the Arabs in the Desert have no houses, but tents; they lead wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over the Desert from Buffarath to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's nativity.

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a fertile, but not a populous, country of Asia, seated on the NE. coast of the Bay of Bengal. It is governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in his capital, called also Aracan, a city about as large as Amsterdam; through which the large and beautiful river, Chuberis, glides in many streams. His palace is very large, and contains, it is said, 7 idols of cast gold, two inches thick, each of a man's height and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; and, in his stables, he has horses, elephants, lions, tigers, &c. They have only two latins, the rainy and the fair; the rainy season is, while the sun is on the N. side of the line, or during our spring and summer months; the rest of the year is their summer. Elephants, buffaloes, and tigers are numerous here. The articles of commerce are, timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and sometimes traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. The inhabitants are idolatrous; polygamy is permitted among them: admiring broad and flat foreheads, they bind leaden plates on their children's foreheads, as soon as they are born; and accounting long ears a beauty, they fix to them with rings, as to make them at last hang down to their shoulders.

ARAD, a country and a town of Hungary.

ARAPAT, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca.
Mecca, where great numbers of Mussulmen resort annually, having a tradition that Abraham offered to sacrifice Ishmael there.

Aragni, Northum. near Morpeth.

Arabies, a people of Brail.

Arall, or Araf, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E. of the Caspian Sea, into which many rivers are now found to run, which were formerly thought to discharge themselves into the latter. It is about 300 miles long, and in some places 150 broad. It lies between 42 and 47 degrees N. lat. and between 58 and 62 E. Ion.

Aranda-de-Duro, a town of Old Castile, 41 miles SE. of Valladolid.

Aranias, a river of Transylvania.

Aranjuez, a royal palace on the Tajo, in New Castile, 25 miles S. of Madrid.

Aranyas-Szek, Aranyos-Maroth, Aranyos-Medgyes, and Aranyvar, places in Hungary.

Ararat, the name anciently given to part of Mount Caucasus, between the Euxine and Caspian Seas, where Noah's ark is supposed to have rested after the flood.

Arar1, a river of Brazil.

Aras, a maritime town of Genoa.

Aras, a maritime town of Genoa.

Aras, or Arasow, a river of Armenia, which, after running SE. across that country and part of Persia, falls into the river Kur, or Cyrus.

Aray, a cape of S. America, forming the N. point of the Oronoque. Here are salt pits, from which the Dutch used freely to supply themselves, till 1655, their ships there were unexpectedly destroyed by the Spaniards, who in 1622 built a fort.

Arbago, in Westmorland, furnishes a vast quantity of iron ore.

Arbe, a town and island lately of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia.

Arrela, a town of Aita, in Cordisfan, about 60 miles SE. of Mouiel. Lat. 35. 5. N. lon. 42. 25. E.

Arbella, in Kerry, Munster, near the ruins of Ballycarthy Castle, 138 miles from Dublin.

Arber, a town on the river Aar, in the canton of Berne. It stands on a rock, out of which there is cut a fort, and it 10 miles NW. of of Berne. Lat. 47. 0. N. lon. 7. 5. E.

Arbes, a city of Tunis, in a beautiful plain, watered by many fine springs. It is a two days journey S. of Bona; here are several Roman antiquities and inscriptions to be met with.

Arbitch, a parish of Denbighshire.

Arbog, or Arboga, a neat inland town of Wustmankand, on the river Storae, which a little lower falls into Maerlerlake; it is 46 miles W. of Stockholm.

Arbois, a small populous town in the dept. of Jura, celebrated for its white wines. It is 22 miles SW. of Besançon. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

Arbon, an ancient town of Switzerland, in Turgow, on the lake of Constance, with a castle built by the Romans. It is 12 miles SE. of Constance. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 9. 30. E.


Arburthe, a district in the shire of Kincardin, or Mearns, Scotland.

Arcadia, a province of Poloponnesus, or the Morea, in European Turkey, now called Tracia. It is mountainous and woody, but fruitful in corn, and abounds in pastures, springs, lakes, and rivers.

Arcadia, a sea port of the above province, near the gulf of the same name. It is nearly opposite to the Isle of Zante, 64 miles SW. of Corinth, and 22 N. of Navarin. Lat. 37. 44. N. lon. 21. 42. E.

Arck, a river of the dept. of Mt. Blanc, which, in tumbling along it's rocky course, forms many remarkable water-falls.

Arcueil, a village, 3 miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624 by Mary de Medicis, and supplies the different parts of Paris with water.

Archangel, a sea-port of Russia, seated on the Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, which is frozen up for three months in the winter, but the rest of the year is open. The passage to it, through the N. Sea, was first discovered by Richard Lane, an Englishman, in 1553, his ship being separated from the fleet of Sir Hugh Willoughby; then on an expedition to discover a NE. passage to China. Sir Hugh, with 70 men, perished in Lapland; Lane wintered here. On the English frst entering the White Sea, they found a fishing boat, the people in which, having never seen a ship before, fled before them; but on their coming up with them, they
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fell at their feet, and though they could hardly be persuaded to sell them anything without their prince's leave, they gave them plenty of victuals for nothing. The English, from Elizabeth's time, had the exclusive privilege of trading here, and in the other northern ports of Russia, from Wardhus to the river Ony, till the death of Charles I. when the czar was so exasperated at their conduct, that he wholly deprived them of it; and since that time it has been open to all nations. The trade here is yet considerable, though it is greatly diminished since the building of Peterburg, from which it is distant 400 miles NE. Lat. 64. 34. N. lon. 39. 0. E.

ARCANGEL-GOROD, one of the governments of Russia, comprehending Samaidov, Laplanders, &c.

Archenfield, Herefordshire.

Archenfield, Herefordshire.

Arches, Berkf. in E. Hundred parish. Arbefter, Northampton, 2 miles from Wellingborough.

ARCHILAGOS, anciently called the Ægean Sea, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Europe and Asia, having Macedonia and Romania on the N. Natolia on the E. Livadia and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Cami on the S. It contains many large and small islands, as Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos. Scyros, Mytheene, Scio, Suspam, Patnos, Paros, Antiparos. Cerigo, Sintozin, Andros, Tino, Naxiia, Mido, Delos, &c.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Andalusia.

ARCHINTO, a village of the Milanese.

ARCHIPELAGO, Northern, four principal clusters of islands, between the E. coast of Kamtchatka and the W. coast of America. The first, called Sulignan, contains 5 islands; the second, called Khaos, includes 3 islands; and both these groups together are called the Aleuthian Islands. The third group is called, the Andrenofskis Oftrova, and comprises 16 islands. The fourth group, is the Lysie Oftrova, or the Fox Islands, also 16 in number.

ARCHIGOVINA, a duchy of Dalmatia.

ARCHIS-SUR-AUBE, a small town on the river, and in the dept. of Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 32. N. lon. 4. 12. E.

Arclid, Cheshire, near Northwich.

Arco, a town and castle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the Lake de Garda. It is 16 miles SW. of Trent. Lat. 46. 0. N. lon. 11. 32. E.

Arcole, Shropf., a hamlet of Pulid, 3 miles SW. of Hinchock. Arcole, or Arshul, now High-Errcet, 4 miles from Shrewsbury. Arcep, Herefordshire.

Arcos, a town of Andalusia, on a
craggy hill, at the foot of which runs the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 52. N. lon. 4. 46. W.

ARCO, a large city, the capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is 73 miles from Madras, and 217 from Serimgapatam. Lat. 12. 30. N. lon. 79. 0. E.

Arsthrough, in Longiord, Leinster. Ardagh, near Rathkeale, in Limerick, Munster. Ardorob, in Donegal Ulter. Ardoracan, a neat village in Meath, Leinster. It is 5 miles W. of Navan, and 25 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 7. 0. W.

Ardenbury, or Erdbury, Warwickshire, near Coventry.

ARD, a village of the Campagni di Roma.

Ardeath, in Meath, Leinster.

Arcbebil, an ancient town of Adirbeiran, for several centuries the residence and burial place of the Persian kings, particularly of Schich Eider, founder of the Shiah sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 48. 20. E.

Ardeche, a department of France. It takes it's name from the river Ardeche, which falls into the Rhone.

Ardeer, or Atherdees, a town in the county of Leath, in Leinster, 34 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 54. N. lon. 6. 48. W. Here is a mount, called Calleguard, nearly 90 feet high, apparently a work of art; the depth of the main trench is between 30 and 40, the circumference at the top is not less than 140, and round the foundation it is upwards of 600 feet. Some conclude it to have been a sepulchral monument, and burying-place of some of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place of assembly, for the people to debate on public affairs.

Arden, Yorkshire, near T. irsk.

Ardenburg, a town of Dutch Flanders. 10 miles NE. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 16. N. lon. 5. 50. E.

Ardenes, a department of France, so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meule, extending in Caesar's time far into Germany; what remains of it at present, lies between Thionville and Liege.


Ardis, a peninsula in the county of Down, in Ulter, being nearly surrounded by the Irish Channel and the Bays of Strangford and Carrickfergus. This barony was anciently a county of itself; as it appears, by a patent roll of 1 Henry I.
ARD (A.D. 1400) in Bermingham's tower, Dublin-castle, that the said king granted to Robert Fitzjordan Savage, the office of sheriff of the Ardes, in Ulster.

Ardeley, Yorks., near Settle. Ardeley, E. and W. Yorks., near Otley.

Ardscliff, in Kerry, Munster, distant from Dublin 144 miles. Ardfinnan, in the county of Cork, Munster.

ARD GLASS, now a decayed, but once a principall town of Down, in Ulster.

Here is a longrange of building, in the castle style, called by the inhabitants, the new works, though they have not tradition of it's design or use. It extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24; the thickness of the walls is 3 feet: it has threetowers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, constructed on a design uniform and elegant. It has been divided into 18 apartments below, and the same number above, with a stair case in the centre; each apartment on the ground-floor had a small Gothic door, and large square window, which seems to denote that they were shops or ware-rooms, occupied at some very early period, by merchants from foreign parts. Within 10 feet of the S. tower of this building stands a square caftle, called Horn-castle, from the great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns being found about it; it is 40 feet by 30, consists of two stories, and from the fire-places and other marks, appears to have been the kitchen and dining hall belonging to the merchants. Here are the remains of several other castles, towers, and gates, and within the NE. point of Ardglass harbour, is a very curious and natural cave, with a large entrance on the shore. The duties of this port were let to farm, so lately as the beginning of the reign of Charles I. It lies 7 miles NE. of Downpatrick.

Ardgroom, a harbour of Kerry, Munster.


ARD MEANAGH, a territory of Ross'shire.

Ardmillan Spa, a chalybeate water of Castlereagh, on the Lake Stangford.

Ardmore, a parish of Waterford. Ardmorehead, a noted promontory on the S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which forms the E. side of Youghall Harbour.

Ardrah, a small kingdom and town of the Slave Coast, Upper Guinea. The country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants and fruits, which last all the year, and the inhabitants make a great deal of salt; they live to a great age, but the small pox is very fatal to them. The town of Ardrah, or Ardres, is in lat. 5° N. lon. 4° 10. E.

Ardrahin, in Galway, Connaught.

Ardres, a small town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England had an interview here, in 1520, when the two kings and their attendants, displayed their wealth and finery with such emulation, that the plain where they met was named, the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Ardres is seated in a morais, 8 miles S. of Calais. Lat. 50° N. lon. 1° 59. E.

Ardroyd, the heights of Ross'shire.

Ardnamurchan, a district of Argyle'shire.

Ardpatrick, in Munster, 19 miles S. of Limerick.

Ard, NW. of Inverness.

Ardjulib, in RoIcommon, Connaught.

Ardfeikis, in Clare, Munster.

Ardly, near Callan, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in Kerry, Munster.

Ardwick, Lanc. near Manchester. Aro.

AREBATILLO, a river of Old Caftile.

Arebo, or Arlebon, a town on the Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have till. Lat. 6° N. lon. 5° 5. E.

Aredem, on the Mulabar coast.

Arega, in Pontuque Exremadura.

Aregno, a district of Corica.

Arekeea, a port on the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suquen, Lat. 15° 40. N. lon. 39° 0. E.

Arelagh, Lanc. near the river Duddon, opposite to Millum-castle.

Areley, or Arley, Staff. stretches above a mile on the Severn. Areley, Chefl. near Norwich. Areley, Staff. near Seidon. Areley-Kings, Areley-Nether, Worcefl. or 7 miles S. of Bewdley.

Aremberg, a neat pleasant city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Aer, 32 miles S. of Cologne, Lat. 50° 22. N. lon. 7° 3. E.

Aren, Dorset on the coast, 4 miles E. of Wareham, and 1 from Poob Harbour.

Arena, a town of Calabria, Naples.

Arendonk, a town near Antwerp.

Areens, or Arensharde, a district of Sleivick in Denmark, through which passes the famous Dannemalke, that is, the great wall or rampart, which the Danfih king, Gotric, about the beginning of the ninth century, built across the country from Hollingsted as far as the Sky, a length of 46 English miles, as a defence against...
against the incursions of the Saxons and Slavi. The people of this district were the first in the country who professed Christianitv, and their church, built in the year 826, was often demolished by those who turned again to idolatry.

ARENBERG, a town and county of Westphalia, subject to the elector of Cologne. The former is seated on the Roer, 50 miles NE. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

ARENBERG, a sea-port town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Isle of Oesel, on the Baltic. Lat. 58. 15. N. lon. 24. 40. E.

ARENCE, a town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lat. 53. 13. N. lon. 15. 32. E.

AREQUIPA, a city of Peru, seated on a river in a fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. The air is very temperate; but near it there is a dreadful volcano. Lat. 16. 40. S. lon. 72. 30. W.

ARES, or ARAS, a river of Armenia.

ARES, or ARAS, a river of Spain, which waters Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

ARECIBO, on the borders of Cumberland.

AREZZO, or AREZZA, an ancient town of Tuscany, on a mountain. It is 34 miles SE. of Florence. Lat. 43. 27. N. lon. 12. 0. E.

ARGA, a valley of Spain, which waters Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

ARGAN, a town of New Castle.

ARGANIL, a town of Beira.

ARGENCES, a town in the dept. of Calvados, on the river Meauze, 10 miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49. 12. N. lon. 0. 2. W.

ARGENT, a river of Spain.

ARGENTAN, a town in the dept. of Orne. It's trade consists of corn, fine linen, lawns, gauze, and other thin cloths, hats, and tanned leather. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne, 12 miles NW. of Secch, and 110 W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 45. N. lon. 0. 5. E.

ARGENTARO, Monte, a cape and promontory on the coast of Tuscany, about 12 miles S. of Orbitello; it juts out into the sea, in the form of a peninsula, and is a serviceable landmark.

ARGENTEUIL, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, 8 miles NW. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with fine vineyards; and in the environs, they have quarries of plaster of Paris. Lat. 48. 52. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

ARGENTIA, a barren island of the Archipelago. It's name is taken from the silver mines in it. It's inhabitants are Greeks, but there is only one village in the island. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 25. 10. E.

ARGENTIERE, L', a town in the dept. of Ardeche, 5 miles SW. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 4. 22. E.

ARGENTINE, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc.

ARGENTON, a town in the dept. of the Indre, divided into two by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles SW. of Bourges, and 62 SE. of Pottiers. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 1. 38. E.

ARGHOLME, Lancs. near Cartmel.

ARGOS, a sea-port in the Morea, on a bay, 25 miles SW. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 30. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

ARGOSTOLI, a sea-port town of the Isle of Cefalonia, over against Albania.

ARGUEU, a rocky island, on the coast of Negroland, 39 miles SE. of Cape Blanco. It has been successively in the hands of the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French; which last, in 1678, demolished the fortress which the Portuguese had built; since that time, the Dutch have begun to settle there again. Lat. 20. 30. N. lon. 17. 20. W.

ARGuin, ORGON, or ORKON, a town of E. Tartary, on a river of the same name, which separates the Tartar and Russian dominions in that part. There are mines of silver and lead near it, and a pearl fishery in the river. Lat. 46. 30. N. lon. 103. 56. E.

ARGYLESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumfartton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas, with bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for shipping; and the country is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield abundance of fish. It is not quite 100 miles long, from the Mull of Cantyre, to it's NE. extremity; it's breadth is unequal, about 30 miles where greatest, and in some parts only 1 or 2. To the NW. is a peninsula, detached from the rest of the county; it contains the districts of Ardamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar; the two last remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowall, are likewise very large. A great part of the country abounds with rocks, frightful precipices, and stupendous mountains, apparently piled one upon another; yet, even in the high grounds, the soil, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture.

ARHUSEN. See AARHUUS.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 NW. of Trevico.
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vico. Latitude 41. 8. N. lon. 15. 19. E.

ARIANO, a town in the Pope's territories, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE. of Ferrara. Lat. 45. 0. N. lon. 12. 8. E.

ARICA, a sea-port of Peru, almost destroyed by an earthquake, in 1605. It scarcely ever rains here; and many farms are employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a great trade to Lima, from which it is 550 miles SE. Here they used to ship the treasure which was brought from Potosi, from which it is 270 miles W., but it has now, for many years been carried overland to Lima.

ARIPO, or ARINO, a town on the W. coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sirunda, subject to the Dutch. To the E. of it is a pearl-fishery. Lat. 8. 42. N. lon. 5. 2. E.

Ark, a river in Yorks, which falls into the Swale near Granton. Arkendale, Yorks, in the parish of Knarebrough. Arkendale, Yorks., near Applegarth-Forest. Arkle, Eilex, near Newport. Arkley, Yorks., between Richmond and Weinforderland.

ARKLOW, a near market town and sea-port of the county of Wicklow. The tide flows very little here. It is 13 miles S. of Wicklow, and 26 of Dublin. Lat. 52. 42. N. lon. 6. 25. W.


ARLES, a large, handsome, and ancient city, in the department of the Moutches of the Rhone. The country about is very pleasant, and produces good wine, manna, oil, fruits, and vermillion, and the air is excellent, yet the city is not populous. Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul; and here are some remains of their antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated upon the Rhone, 12 miles SE., of Nimes, 35 NW. of Markilles, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 41. N. lon. 4. 43. E.


ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles NW. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 45. N. lon. 5. 56. E.

Arley, Yorks., N. of Doncaster.

ARMADABAD. See AMADA BAT.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan; on the N. by Tyrone and Lough Neagh; on the E. by Down; and on the S. and SE. by Louth and Monaghan. It's soil is rich, the ridge of mountains, called the Pewes, excepted, which runs across it. It is a great linen county; it's trade therein being estimated at 291,900.

ARMAGHMOG, the county-town, where the assizes are held, formerly a celebrated city and university, is about 50 miles SE. of Londonderry, and 63 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 27. N. lon. 6. 57. W.

Armaghbegab, in Meath, Leinster.

ARMAGNAQ, a ci-devant province of Guienne, in France; it now forms part of the department of Gers.

ARMAMAR, a town of Briz.

Armanthwaite, Cumb., near the river Eden, between Kirk-Oswald and Corbycastle. Armanthwaite, Yorks., near Danby. Armanthwaite, Cumb., adjoining Oulfbridge, at the foot of Biffingthwaite-water. It commands a delightful prospect of that beautiful lake, of the romantic hills of Withop on the right, and the towering Skiddaw on the left; and the distant hills of Borrodale, or Kelwick, terminate the view.

Armedeab, Cumb., near the river Thurlamrey, and Legbury-water. ArmedKnight, Cornw., a rock at the Land's-end.

ARMENIA, a large and very fertile country in Asia, watered by several large rivers. It is bounded on the W. by the Euphrates; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Shirwan and Ghilan; and on the S. by Aderbeitzan, Cordistan, Diarbeker, and Ghilan. It was formerly governed by it's own kings, but the Turks and Persians hold possession of it at present. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They profess Christianity.

ARMENIERS, a small handsome town in the department of the North, seated on the river Lis, 8 miles NW. of Lisle. Lat. 50. 40. N. lon. 3. 3. E.

Armston, Northamp., near Poibleak. Armethorp, Yorks., near Doncaster.

ARMIES,
ARN

**ARMERS.** A town in the dept. of the North, on the river Sambre, 20 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50° 30'. N. lon. 4° 30'.

**Armin, Magna and Parva.** Yorks., near Barkston, on the river Air. Armingdale, Norf. near Cringleton, 5 miles S. of Norwich. Armington, Devons. on the river Arm, near Plympton.

**Armir.** A town in the depart. of the North, on the river Sambre, 20 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50° 30'. N. lon. 4° 30'.

**Armin, Magna and Parva.** Yorks., near Barkston, on the river Air. Armingale, Norf. near Cringleton, 5 miles S. of Norwich. Armington, Devons. on the river Arm, near Plympton.

**ARMIRA.** A town of Livadia, on the Gulf of Volo, or Velo, 30 miles S.E. of Larissa. Lat. 39° 30'. N. lon. 23° 25'.

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**ARM1RA, A town of Livadia, on the Gulf of Volo, or Velo, 30 miles S.E. of Larissa. Lat. 39° 30'. N. lon. 23° 25'.**


**Armoy, in Antrim, Ulster, 109 miles from Dublin.**

**Armcliff, Yorks. N. Riding, near Whitby.** Arncliff, Yorks. W. Riding, on a river, a little to the E. of Pennygent hill. Arncliff, Yorks. W. Riding, on a river, a little to the E. of Pennygent hill. Arncliff, Yorkshire, near Leeds.

**ARNcro, a town of Andros.**

**ARNAY-LE-Duc, a town in the depart. of Côte d'Or.** It has a good trade, and is seated in a valley near the river Arroux, 25 miles SW. of Dijon. Lat. 47° 7'. N. lon. 4° 26'.


**ARNDE, a sea-port of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces, in the Isle of Valleren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopped up the harbour with sand. The salt-works are its chief trade. It is 3 miles E. of Middelburg. Lat. 51° 31'. N. lon. 3° 42'.**

**ARMED, or ARENDAL, a town and landing-place of Christianstad, in Norway, situated on a rock in the middle of the stream Niid. The old forge of Ballenlandiwerk, and several iron-mines are in the neighbourhood.**

**Arnedo, a town in the depart. of Côte d'Or.** It has a good trade, and is seated in a valley near the river Arroux, 25 miles SW. of Dijon. Lat. 47° 7'. N. lon. 4° 26'.


**ARNHAUSEN, A small town of Prussian Pomerania, near the river Riga, 4 leagues from Kolberg and the Baltic.**

**ARNIS, an island of Slefwick.**

**ARNIS, an island of Slefwick.**

**ARNO, A large river of Tuscany.** It rises in the Apennines, and having received in it's course the Sieva, Pisa, and Elsa, falls into the sea a little below Pisa. The valley (Val di Arno) through which it runs, is very pleasant, abounding in fruits. Part of this valley is thought to have once been a lake, before the Arno made or deepened it's passage through the rock at Rignano. In digging here, the strata of the earth are found regular, and elephants' bones are met with.

**Arnold, near Nottingham, on the E. side of Birkwood Park. Arnolds, Essex, near Chelmsford.**

**ARNSHEIM, A town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Worms.**

**ARNSTADT, A town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW. of Erfurt. Lat. 50° 54'. N. lon. 11° 15'.**

**Arnwood, Hamph. near Chirlechurch.**

**AROMAIA, A province of New Andalusia, on the river Oroique, S. America.**

**ARON, A town of Milan, on the Lake Maggiore. Lat. 45° 40'. N. lon. 8° 35'.**

**ARONCRES, A town of Alentejo, on the river Caro. Lat. 39° 30'. N. lon. 7° 0'.**

**AROOLE, A town of the Kust, in the Ukraine, on the river Ossa, 200 miles S. of Moico. Lat. 51° 58'. N. lon. 36° 40'.**

**AROSSAY, A town of the Est Indies, on the island of Madura, near Java. Lat. 6° 30'. S. lon. 114° 30'.**

**AROUCa, In Beira, Portugal.**

**ARPVNO, A town of Naples, 8 miles N. of Aquina. Lat. 41° 44'. N. lon. 13° 46'.**

**ARQUA, A town in the Padua, a territory of Venice. It is 10 miles S. of Padua. Lat. 45° 13'. N. lon. 11° 58'.**

**ARQUES, A town seated on a small river of the same name, in the department of Lower Scine, 4 miles SE. of Dieppe. Lat. 49° 53'. N. lon. 0° 59'.**

**ARRACIF, A harbour of Pernambuco, in Brazil. It is small and much shut up with rocks and sands. Lat. 8° 20'. S. lon. 35° 10'.**

**ARRAGON, A province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles; on the N. by Navarre and the Pyrenean Mountains; on the E. by Catalonia, and a part of Valencia; and on the S. by Catalonia and New Castile. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 200 miles, and from E. to W. about 78. The river Ebro runs from NW. to SE. through the province, and divides it into two parts nearly equal. The air is pure and wholesome, and the country, near the rivers, is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; but in other
other places it is dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are mines of lead. Saragossa is the capital.

ARAN ISLES, three islands on the W. coast of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway-Bay. Lat. 53° 0° N. lon. 10° 0° W. They are called the S. Isles of Arran, to distinguish them from another island of the same name, called the N. Isle of Arran, situated on the coast of Donegal in Ulster. Lat. 55° 0° N. lon. 2° W.

ARRAN, a rocky and mountainous island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, to the SW. of the Isle of Bute, about 23 miles long and 12 broad. It abounds with cattle, goats, and fowl; and agriculture here is somewhat advancing. The streams are filled with fish, especially with salmon. The climate is cold, but healthful; and invalids annually resort hither to drink the whey of goats-milk. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many spacious and wonderful caverns, which used to afford shelter to smugglers; one of these occasionally serves the inhabitants to hold a religious meeting in. They were once the retreats, perhaps the habitations, of ancient heroes. Tradition, in these parts, still preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island in the times of his greatest distress.

ARRAN, See AARAW.

Arrau, Yorks. E. Riding, near Lund.

ARRAS, a large and ancient city in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, containing 20,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Arrtois. It is seated on the Scarp. Lat. 50° 19’ N. lon. 2° 61’ E.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, so named from the river of the same name, which has its source among the Pyrenees, and, passing by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne above Toulouse. Gold dust has been found among its sands.

Arrington, 9 miles from Cambridge, has a bridge over the Cam, towards Wendy. Arro, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, near Leominster.

ARROE, an isle of Denmark in the Baltic. Lat. 55° 10° N. lon. 10° 20° E.

ARROJO-DE ST.-SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 8 miles S. of Merida, and 25 F. of Badajoz. Lat. 38° 36’ N. lon. 6° 20’ W.

Arrow, a river in Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Arrow, Warw, near Aultceter. Arrow, Chefs, between the river Dee and Linsclater.

ARSAMAS, a town of European Russia, on the river Mokcha-reca, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan.

Arsham, Yorks. near the Tees.

ARTA, or LARTA, a sea-port of Lower Albania, seated on the river Aidhas, 70 miles NNW. of Lepanto. Lat. 39° 28’ N. lon. 21° 20’ E.

ARTEMUS, a promontory of Valencia.


ARTOIS, a ci-devant province of the French Netherlands, now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Arto, a river in Merioneth. Arvans, St. Monm., a little N. of Chepstow, on the same river.

ARUBA, or ORUBA, an island near Terra-Firma, held by the Dutch. It is 14 leagues W. of Curacao. Lat. 12° 30’ N. lon. 67° 35’ W.

ARVE, a river in the dept. of Mt. Blanc.

Arum, Lancashire, near Hornby.

ARUNDEL, a town in Sussex, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which stands the castle, an ancient seat of the Dukes of Norfolk. As it stands near the mouth of the river Arun, it had once a good harbour, that admitted ships of 100 tons up to the bridge, till it was almost choked up by a sand-beach, thrown up by the sea; but in 1733, there was an act of parliament passed for repairing it; it yet admits small vessels, and great quantities of timber for the docks are shipped off here. It is 8 miles E. of Chichester, and 68 SW. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

Arochance, Cornw. near Pendennis and Falmouth. Arorton, Suff, a little to the N.W. of Harwich, near the junction of the Orwell and the Stour. Arwath, Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Truro.

ARZILLA, a sea-port of Fec, 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lat. 35° 30° N. lon. 6° 3° W.

Arzina, a river of Russian Lapland.

Asad-abad, a town of Persia.

Asait, Cornwall, near Crimble Fussage.

Asaph, St., a city of Flintshire, in N. Wales, situated in a pleasant and rich vale, at the confluence of the rivers Elway and Clwyd. It is 24 miles W. of Chester, and 259 NW. of London. Lat. 53° 12’ N. lon. 3° 56’ W. Market on Saturday.

Arly Conford, Arly Magna and Para,
Ash, Overgrange, and Ash-Hyndersearth, villages in Wiltmorland.

Ascension, a barren, uninhabited island, about 620 miles NW. of St. Helena. It has a safe harbor, at which the East India ships often touch, to furnish themselves with turtle, which are here very plentiful and large. Lat. 7.40. S. lon. 14. 18. W.

Aschaffenburg, a town of Germany, subject to the Elector of Mentz, and 36 miles F. of that city. Lat. 50. 4. N. lon. 9. 5. E.

Ascherpsen, a town of Anhalt.

Ascoll, a large and populous town in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronto, 80 miles NE. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44. N. lon. 13. 29. E.

Ascoli, a large and populous town in the pope's territories, seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Fronte, 80 miles NE. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44. N. lon. 13. 29. E.

Ascoli Di Satriano, a city seated on a mountain, 6.5 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 3. N. lon. 15. 50. E.


Asenal, or Aseergur, a strong fortress of the Souhah of Candee, in the Deccan, 20 miles NE. of Burhampour. Lat. 21. 55. N. lon. 76. 0. E.


*Ashborn, a large town in Derbyshire, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton. It's chief trade is in cheese, lent from it up and down the Trent. It is 10 miles from Derby, 10 NE. from Utotexeter, and 139 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 3. N. long. 1. 44. W. Market on Saturday.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 1. 16. W. Market on Saturday.


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ASH

Suffolk, 3 miles NE. of Debenham. *Ashford, a town in Kent, 12 miles from Canterbury, 24 SE. of Maidstone, and 57 SE. by E. of London. Lat. 51° 49'. N. lon. 0° 52'. E. Market on Tuesday.

Ashford, Derb. in the High Peak. Ashford, Devon. 6 miles N. of Barnstaple. Ashford, Devon. a little W. of Umfrith. Ashford, Kent. 12 miles from Canterbury, 24 SE. of Maidstone, and 57 SE. by E. of London. Lat. 51° 49'. N. lon. 0° 52'. E. Market on Tuesday.

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Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, and on the S.E. and S. by Meckley. The river Burampoor flows through the whole length of it. Its capital is Gerghon. The natives are fond of the flesh of dogs. Almost every housekeeper has an elephant: they live comfortably, and as the king is the sole proprietor of all the gold, silver, and other metals found in this kingdom, they pay no taxes. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindoosfan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms; but, perhaps, these fire arms were only some sort of missile torches, and the powder very short in its effect of that which is made in later times. Assam lies between 25 and 28° N. lat. and between 91 and 96° of E. long.


**Astorga**, a pleasant town of Leon.

**Astrabad**, a town of Persia on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles NE. of Iphahan.

**Astrakan**, a territory in Asiatic Russia, or Tartary, including the N. and part of the W. side of the Caspian Sea.

**Astrakan**, the capital of the above mentioned province, a large and populous city, is seated on an island formed by the river Wolga, 50 miles NW. of the Caspian Sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has an excellent harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is noted for having excellent fish. It seldom rains here, but the river, on which it stands, overflows, like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astrakan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, there are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. This city is supposed to have been, in very early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. In the 14th century, when the Venetians were in possession of the trade of the Black Sea, they drew from this part, to their staple at Tanais, the Asiatic productions, with which they supplied the southern parts of Europe, while the articles designed for the north, were conveyed partly along the Wolga, and partly by land-carriage, to Ladoga, on the Volkhore, whence they were transported to Wisby, on the Isle of Gothland. The destructive expeditions of Tamerlane drove, for some time, the trade of Asia from this channel to that of Smyrna and Aleppo; and the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, gave to a great part of it, quite a different route. Astrakan is still resorted to by many nations, and it's trade with India, Persia, &c. is yet considerable. It lies 500 miles SE. of Moscow. Lat. 46. 22. N. lon. 47. 40. E.

**Astrup-Wells**, Northamp. near Banbury, in Oxford. much referred to on account of the virtues of their waters.

**Asturias**, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length and from 20 to 45 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the ocean, on the E. and SE. by Bisca and Leon, and on the south by Old Castile and Leon. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillans, and is mountainous and woody. It's wines and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis-lazuli, and vermillion.


**Atacama**, a harbour of Peru. Lat. o. 22. S. lon. 70. 20. W. There is a great defect of the name, and a chain of mountains which separates Peru from Quito.

**Atalana**,
ATALAYA, or ATALAYA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on an eminence, 5 miles S. of Tomar, and 5 from the Tajo. Lat. 39° 25'. N., lon. 8° 15'. W.

ATAYADA, a river of Old Castile. Atham, 3 miles SE. of Shrewsbury.

ATENA, a town of Italy in Naples. Aford, Wilts., near Chippenden. 

ATH, or Aeth, a small town of Hainault, on the Dender. Lat. 50° 35'. N., lon. 3° 44'. E.

ATAYADA, a river of Old Castile. Atcham, 3 miles SE. of Shrewsbury.


ATH, or Aeth, a small town of Hainault, on the Dender. Lat. 50° 35'. N., lon. 3° 44'. E.

ATHBOY, a town of Meath, in Leinster. It is 3 miles SW. of Trim, and 28 NW. of Dublin. Lat. 53° 14'. N., lon. 9° 20'. W.

ATHELSTON, War., on the river Anker, 10 miles N. of Coventry. Mark. on Tue. 

ATHOL, a town of Connaught. LAT. 53° 22'. N., lon. 8° 41'. W.

ATHY, a neat little town of Kildare, in Leinster, situated on the river Barrow, through which the boats pass by Carlow, to and from Waterford river. It is 19 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 SW. of Dublin, from which city the grand canal, by one of its branches extends, and packets, or passage-boats, pass between them daily through the whole extent both ways. Lat. 52° 58'. N., lon. 7° 37'. W.

ATHOL, a mountainous district of Perthshire, containing some fine lakes.

ATHOS, or MONTE SANTO, a high mountain of Greece, on a peninsula to the S. of the Gulf of Consta. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who cultivate the olive and vineyards, and are carpenters, masons, &c. leading a very austerelife, and living, many of them to a great age. It is 70 miles E. of Salonici. Lat. 40° 30'. N., lon. 26° 20'. E.

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ATLANTIC OCEAN, an immense sea, bounded on the E. by Europe and Africa, and on the W. by America.

ATLAS, GREAT and LITTLE, a chain of high mountains in Africa, extending from the Desert of Baba to the western coast of Morocco. They are inhabited almost in every part, and are not of the height and magnitude ascribed to them by the ancients. From these the Atlantic Ocean takes its name; and from the fiction of Atlas carrying the world on his back, the name Atlas, applied to a book of maps of the different parts of the world, is derived.
AUB

Leie. between Witherley and Upton. At-
																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
tingten, near Worcester.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk, 93 miles from London. It stands in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 11 miles from each, and was once a city, the capital of the county. Market on Tuesd.

Attleborough, Warw. between Ardbury and Horeston. Attlebridge, Norf. a little S. of Alderford. Atton, Shropf. a little NE. of Wolston.

ATTOCK, a river of Afsi, which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N. of Hindoosfan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus.

ATTOCK, a city of Hindoosfan Proper, on the E. bank, and near the mouth of the river Indus, 180 miles NW. of Lahore. Lat. 32. 27. N. lon. 7o. 36. E.

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ARA, or MENAUKIOU, a large river of Asia, which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N. of Hindoosfan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus.

ATHROCK, a city of Hindoosfan Proper, on the E. bank, and near the mouth of the river Indus, 180 miles NW. of Lahore. Lat. 32. 27. N. lon. 7o. 36. E.

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Attleborough, Warw. between Ardbury and Horeston. Attlebridge, Norf. a little S. of Alderford. Atton, Shropf. a little NE. of Wolston.

Av A, or MENAUKIOU, a largeriver of Asia, which rises in Tibet, crosses the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, by several mouths, about lat. 16. N.

Av A., a large city in India, the capital of Burmah. It is seated on the river Awa. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teck planks and bamboos. It is 1150 miles E. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. o. N. loº. 63. 30. E.

AvA, or Burmah, a territory on the E. side of the Guti f Rengal, bounded on the N. by Tibet; on the W. by Bengal and Aracan; and on the S. and E. by Pegu. It abounds with mines of silver, copper, and lead, and the elephants and horses are numerous.

AVΛ, or AMA, a kingdom and city of Japan, in the island of Xicoco, or Sicock, between those of Niphon and Bongo. Also a kingdom in Japan, in the peninsula of Niphon.

AVΛULON, an ancient town in the dept. of Yonne. It carries on a considerable trade, and is surrounded by hills covered with fine vineyards. It is 20 miles SE. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 30. N. lon. 3. 51. E.

AVΛULON, a peninsula of Newfoundland.

AURE, a department of France. It takes it's name from a confiderable river, which, passing by Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis, falls into the Seine near Nogent.

AUBAGNEL, a town in the dept. of Ardeche. It has a manufactory of tapestry, and is seated on the river Creue, 37 miles NE. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 58. N. lon. 2. 15. E.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lat. 9. 10. N. lon. 44. 25. E.

AUCH, a town in the dept. of Gers, seated on the summit and declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. A few years ago, it was very ill built, but it has been adorned lately with many modern structures. They have manufactory of velvet, lerges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 39. N. lon. 0. 40. E.


AUDE, a dept. of France. It receives it's name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenences, and flowing by Quillan and Limoux, falls into the Mediterranean below Narbonne.


Aubrey, or Ambrose, St. Notting. near Harby. Auburn, Linc. near Boothby.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, near Rainbury, on a branch of the Kennet, 8 miles NE. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lat. 41. 31. N. lon. 1. 32. W. It had 52 dwelling-houses, to the value of 20,000l. destroyed by fire, in 1760. Market on Tuesday.

AUBUSSON, a town in the dept. of Creufe. It is a populous trading place, has a manufactory of tapestry, and is seated on the river Creufe, 37 miles NE. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 58. N. lon. 2. 15. E.


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ford Bay on the W. side, where ships may lie safely. Audley-Castle, built on a promontory, commands a prospect of the whole lake of Strangford.

Audrey, Camb. on the N. side of the Ouse, in the Isle of Ely. Audrey, Somers. near Weldon-moor.

Aveiro, or Bragança Nova, a town of Beira, on the lake of Vouga. It has a good harbour, 30 miles S. of Porto. Lat. 40. 40. N. lon. 8. 30. W.

Aveiro, a depart. of France. It is named from a river which rises near Sèvres-le-Chateau, and flowing by Rhodez and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne below Montauban.


Avenage, Gloucefs. a hamlet to Billeys. Avenbury, Heref. on the river Frome, near Bromyard.

Avenche, a town in the canton of Berne; it was formerly the capital of Switzerland, but is now greatly decayed. It is 15 miles W. of Berne. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 6. 52. E.

Avening, Gloucefs. near Tedbury and Minchinhampton. Averham, Nott. between Southwell and Newark. Averley, Wiltshire, near Pewsey.

Aventine Mount, one of the hills on which Rome stands.

Averno, a lake of Terra di Lavoro, Naples, in a narrow valley, 2 miles long and 1 broad. Before Augustus caused the woods round it to be cut down, it was unhealthy; and the poets described the effluvia arising from the lake, to be of too noxious a quality, as to prove fatal to the birds that attempted to fly over it. There is a cavern near it, which they called Avernus, or Cave of the Sybil; and through this, they feigned, that there was a descent to the regions of Pluto.

Aversa, a town in a fine plain, 8 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 40. 59. N. lon. 14. 20. E.

Averona, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Aves, or Isle of Birds, one of the Caribbees, lying to the E. of Curaçoa, with a good harbour for careening vessels. There is another of the same name, lying to the NE. of this. Lat. 15. 10. N. And, a third, near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

Avessos, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 NE. of Paris. Lat. 50. 8. N. lon. 1. 58. E.

Auger, a town of Tyrone, in Ulster. 12 miles SW. of Dunghannon, and 75 N. by W. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 24. N. lon. 7. 20. W.

*Aughmacloy, Tyrone, in Ulster.

Aughrim. See Aghrim.

Aughtard, Galway, in Connaught.


Augsburg, the metropolis of Swabia, in Germany, is an imperial city, being governed by the town council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Romanists and half Protestants. The public buildings are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains and large forests, abounding with game. In 1462, 11,000 perons died here of the plague; as did next year, one-fourth of their neighbours; and in 1535, 13,000 were carried off by the fame disorder. It is seated between the Werbach and Lech, 30 miles NW. of Munich. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 11. 4. E.

Augusta, capital of Georgia, in N. America, about 130 miles from the sea, seated on the SW. bank of the river Savannah, which flowing through a fine plain country, is navigable for barges managed by means of poles. Here is a bridge over the water to the Carolina side, which is hilly. From its excellent soil, and central situation, between the upper and lower counties, it is rising into importance.

Augusta, an island in the Adriatic Sea, subject to Venice.

Augustin, St. a town of N. America, on the coast of E. Florida, is situated at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees; but ill situated for trade, the coast being too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than 12 feet water. Lat. 29. 53. N. lon. 81. 10. W.

Augustine, a cape of Brazil, 300 miles NE. of All saints Bay. Lat. 9. 51. S. lon. 35. 40. W.

Augustow, a fine town of Poland, in Polachia, 30 miles NW. of Grodno. Lat. 53. 10. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

Avigliano, a little town of Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 7. 10. E.

Avignon, a large city in the dept. of Vaucluse. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 miles NE. of Nîmes. Lat. 43. 57. N. lon. 4. 53. E.

Avila, an ancient city of Old Castile, in Spain. It has an university and a manufactury of fine cloth; is seated in a large plain and surrounded by mountains.
Aviles, a town of Alturia, in Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 47. N. lon. 6. 7. W.

Avington, Berkshire, in the road from Spinham Land to Hungerford. Avington, Hampshire, near Winchester.

Avis, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. It is 65 miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 46. N. lon. 7. 40. W.

Aukborough, Lincolnshire, in the NW. angle of the county, near Yorks. and Nott. Aukeswick, Yorkshire, near Barnsley.

Auckland, Bishop, a town in Durham, near the conflux of the Wear with the Gaunless, or Wandleess, 10 miles from Bernard-castle, 12 from Durham, and 250 from London. Market on Thursday.

Auckland, St. Andrew's, and Auckland, Wºff, both near Bishop Auckland. Aukley, Shropshire, near Aulton-Scoft.

Auldon, Shropshire, between Chingomas and Bromfield.

Aulen, See Aulman.

Aulen Dorf, a town of Suabia, situated on the Schus, 8 miles N. of Ravensburg.


Auls, or Aups, a town in the dept. of Var.


Aumale. See Albemarle.

Aumer, Near. 6 miles E. of Cattle-rising, in the road from Wallington. Aune, a river of Devonshire, running into the English Channel E. of Plymouth.

Aunis, lately a small territory of France, in Poitou, now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.


Aven, a river which rises in Wilts-

shire, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel at Christchurch Bay, in Hampshire.

Avon, a river that rises in Leicestershire and running SW. by Warwick and Evesham, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

Avon, Lower, a river that rises near Tewsbury, in Gloucestershire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there; continues it's course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn at Kingroad.

Aurach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermfl, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 26. N. lon. 9. 22. E.

Avaranches, an ancient and pretty town in the dept. of the Channel. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which flows the river Se, one mile and a half from the English Channel, and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 41. N. lon. 1. 38. W.

Auray, a sea port on the Gulf, and in the dept. of Morbihan, 8 miles W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 40. N. lon. 2. 33. W.

Aurick, a town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland; seated in a plain surrounded by forests, abounding with those animals called game. It is 12 miles NE. of Embden. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 7. 12. E.

Aurillac, a populous trading town, in the dept. of Cantal, on the river Jor danne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 55. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

Aurora Island, in the South Sea. It is one of the New Hebrides.

Aurungabad, a large city of India, on this side of the Ganges. 260 miles NE. of Bombay. Lat. 19. 45. N. lon. 76. 2. E.

Ausley, Warwickshire, near Meriden. Ausled, Worcestershire, on the borders of Heref. Ausle, Gloucester, by the side of the Severn, 10 miles above Bristol.

Austel, St. Cornwall, a little NE. of Grampound. Market on Friday.


Austria, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W. by Switzerland, on the N., by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; and on the S. by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria;
Austria; the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola; the county of Tyrol; the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent; the four Forest Towns; Austrian Suabia; and the Brigaw.

Austria, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Enz divides it into the Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Linz, of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany, in the fertility of its soil, the richness of its pastures, and the whole fomentus of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plentiful; and the asparagus better than that of the E. Indies.

Austwick, Yorkshire, near Clapham.

Autun, an ancient town of the dept. of Soane and Loire, situated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains. It contains a great number of Roman antiquities; particularly, the temples of Janus and Cybele. They have manufactories of tapestry, from cow's hair and thread, carpets, coverlets, and delftware. It is 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 SE. of Paris. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

Auvergne, a ci-devant province of France. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

Auxerre, an ancient town in the dept. of Yonne, in which there are many fountains and squares. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47. 48. N. lon. 3. 19. E.

Auxley, Worcestershire, near Pershore.

Auxonne, a small town in the dept. of Côte d'Or; seated on the Saone, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river; and, at the end of the bridge, a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 11. N. lon. 5. 29. E.

Awateka Bay, a harbour of Kamtschatka; laid to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered: it is the only one in that part of the world that can admit vessels of a large burthen. The entrance to it is in lat. 52. 51. N. lon. 138. 48. E.

Aycliff, near Lancaster.

Awe, Loch, a beautiful lake in Argyleshire, about 30 miles long, and in some parts 2 broad, containing many fine little islands, tufted with trees.

Aysford, Surry, 7 miles E. of Hadlemere.

Ayclay, a small imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 10. 15. E.

Ayclay, or Auldy, 7 miles from York, on the river Derwent. Aver, Gloucester, on the W. side of the Severn, between Newentham and Gatcombe, 3 miles from each.

Averford, a river of Durham, running into the Tees at Eggleton. Authorp, Linc., in the Isle of Axholme, and near the Trent.

Ax, a river rising in Dorset, and falling into the sea at Axmouth, in Devon.

Axbridge, a neat little town in Somerset, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow. It is seated near the Cuelder Cliffs, under the Mendip Hills, and on the river Axe, about 7 miles from its mouth; 10 miles NW. of Wells; and 232 W. of London. Lat. 51. 17. N. lon. 3. 0. W. Market on Thursday.


Axholme, Linc. A river island in the NW. part of the county, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompass it. It is about 10 miles long, 4 broad, and 20 in compasses, and has 3 villages, Crowle, Epworth, and Hysington.

Axe, a river in Somerset, falling into the Severn below Uphill.

Axmouth, Devon, on the coast between Lyme and Sidmouth.

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Axe, a river in the parish of Broad-Windlor.

Axey, Linc., the chief town in the Isle of Axholme.

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AYR, a seaport of Ayrshire, situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of 4 arches. "It's chief trade is in coal and grain. It is 65 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56.11 N. Lon. 4.39 W.


Ayr, a seaport of Ayrshire, situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of 4 arches. "It's chief trade is in coal and grain. It is 65 miles SW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55.30 N. Lon. 4.39 W.

Ayrton, Yorks. SE. from Selby. Ayr, a river in Cumberland.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. NW. and N. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire; on the E., by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries; and on the S. and E. by the shires of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW. and SW. and forming a large bay S. of the Frith of Clyde.


AZAMOR, a sea-port of Morocco.

AZEM. See Assam.

Azemont-Darby, and Azetley, Yorks. both in W. Riding, near Rippon.

AZOF. See Asoph.

Azores, or Western Isles, a group of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. longitude, and between 37 and 40 N. latitude; 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are 9 in number, St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven hither by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them, which they have ever since retained. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky and salubrious air: they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. No venomous animal, it is said, is to be found here. These islands are subject to earthquakes; perhaps, it is to these dreadful convulsions, that they owe their origin.

Azua de Compostella, a small town on the S. coast of St. Domingo, on a deep bay.

AZUL, Rio, i.e. Blue River, in California, N. America.

BAB, a Landgraviate of Suabia.

The river Danube rises in this country, of which Fürstenburg is the principal town.

Baba, a jurisdiction and a river of Guayaquil, in Terra Firma. The cocoa tree abunds here.

Baba, a town and gulf of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, NE. of Silistria.

Babacary, Somers., on a branch of the river Parrot, near N. and S. Berrowes.

BABELMANNET, a strait between Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean; near it there are a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lat. 12.40. N. lon. 44.30. E.

Babenhausen, town of Wermtemberg, in Suabia. Lat. 48.11. N. lon. 9.4. E.

Bad


Babolitz A CareThNA, or BaboliZA, a town of Sclavonia.

Babweth, Nott. near Redford. BABY Lon. See IRAc-ARAB1c.

BacA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles NE. of Guadix. Lat. 37.30. N. lon. 2.42. W.

BacAIM, or BazaiM., a sea-port town of the Deccan of Hindostan, in the island of Salsette. Lat. 19.21. N. lon. 72.40. E.

BacANo, a river and village of Italy, in the pope's territories, on a small lake.

Bacaser AY, or BRacise RIA, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, 70 miles S. of Precopt. Lat. 45.30. N. lon. 35.40. E.

Bacca Rach, a town of the Lower Latinate, Lower Rhine, famous for its wines. It is seated on the Rhine, 20 miles W. of Mentz. Lat. 49.55. N. lon. 7.52. E.

Back, near Chester. Bache, a small river in Montgomeryshire. Bachefor, or Batsford, Glouc. near Morton in Marsh.

Bachian, one of the Molucca Islands.


Baeza, a large and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an university. It is seated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles NE. of Jaen. Lat. 37.45. N. lon. 3.18. W.

Baffin's Bay, a very large gulf in N. America, NE. of Hudson's Bay, discovered by Baffin, an Englishman, in his attempting to discover a NW. passage from Europe to the Pacific. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees N. latitude.


Bagdad, a large and populous city, the capital of Irac Arabic (the ancient Cuadaea, or Babylon) a province of Turkey, in Asia. It is seated on the E. side of the Tigris, along the banks of which it extends about 2 miles. The suburbs being very extensive, and on both sides of the river, which is broad, deep, and rapid, and at certain elections rises to a prodigious height,

BAD

NW. of Zurich. Lat. 47.05. N. lon. 8.20. E.

Baden, a town of Austria, 15 miles SW. of Vienna. Lat. 48.1. N. lon. 16.25. E. The above places are all noted for their baths, as their name Baden implies.

Badenweiler, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, leated near the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Friburg. Lat. 43. N. lon. 7.52. E.

Badgeworth, a village of Gloucester-gire, 3 miles from Cheltenham, noted for a mineral spring. Badgeworth, Somerf. NW. of Axbridge and Mendip-Hills.


BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lat. 59.15. N. lon. 24.36. E.

Badlesmere, Kent, 3 miles from Canterbury, S. of Feverham. Badlingham, Camb. on the borders of Suffolk. Badenragh, Northumb. in the ward of Tydide.


Bafion, a fortress of Livonia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lat. 59.15. N. lon. 24.36. E.
height, overflowing tracts of the country; the communication is kept up by a bridge of boats. About half of it's inhabitants are Mahometans; the rest are chiefly Christians and Jews. Its trade is considerable, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and Western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the thirteenth century. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bâssa. Lat. 32. 20. N. lon. 43. 52. E.

Bagnara, or Bocklan A, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, extending from the Surat river to Poona, having Guzerat to the N. Candee and Dowlatabad to the E. and SE. and the Gaits mountains to the S.

Bagley Wood, Berkshire, 2 miles up the river, above Abingdon. Bagmermere, Cheth. 1 mile SW. of Congleton. Bagshaw, Delb. in the High-Peak.

*Bagenshot*, between Staines and Hartley-Row, 7 miles from Windsor. Bagshot-Heath, extending many miles in Berkshire and Hampshire is very defert and barren, producing little but furze.


Baha, or Lucaya Islands, situated to the S. of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees of N. latitude, and 73 and 81 of W. longitude. They extend along the coast of Florida to the Isle of Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, mostly mere rocks; but 12 of them large and fertile: Providence, one of the least of these, is reckoned the most valuable. They are held by the English, who have introduced the cotton seed here from Georgia, which is found to be well adapted to the soil and climate. The quantity of cotton they exported, in 1792, was 5047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

Bahar, a country of Hindooftan Proper, bounded on the W. by Oude and Alahabad; on the N. by Napaul and Oude; on the E. by Bengal; and on the S. by Bengal and Orissa. It is subject to the English East India company, and most of the salt petre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

Bahar, or Bahrein, a town and island, in the Gulf of Persia, noted for it's pearl fishery. Lat. 26. 10. N. lon. 49. 5. E.

Bain-Gonga, a largeriver of Hindooftan, which rising near the south bank of the Nerbudda, runs southward through Berar, and after a course of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery within the hills, that bound the British Northern Circars.
B A L


Bakewell, a town in Derbyshire, among the hills on the NW. side of the Peak. It is seated on the river Wye, near it's influx into the Derwent, 20 miles, NNW. of Derby, and 151 from London. Lat. 53. 15. N. lon. 1. 42. Market on Monday.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan; the most commodious haven of the Caspian Sea, on the W. coast of which it is situated, 300 miles S. of Astrakan. Lat. 40. 2. N. lon. 49. 15. E.

Bala, a town of Merionesthshire, seated on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and in taste a trout. The river Dee, noted for salmon, runs through the lake. This town carries on a considerable trade in knit woolen stockings. It is 36 miles from Holywell, and 195 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 50. N. lon. 3. 35. W. Market on Saturday.

Balagat, or Balla-Gaut, a country in the Deccan, consisting of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, extending along a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gouts. It is subject to the Poona Mahrattas, and extends through their territories and the Peninsula, to the S. extremity of the kingdom of Myfore. See Gouts.

Balaguer, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, 63 miles NW. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 55. N. lon. 0. 44. E.

Ballam, Surry, between Camberwell and Clapham.

Balruc, a town in the dept. of Haurat, famous for its baths.

Balasore, or Jellasore, a sea-port on the NW. of the Bay of Bengal, 4 miles from the sea by land, but 20 by it's river. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grafs. The adjoining country is very fertile, and fish is very plentiful. It is 104 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 22. 0. N. lon. 87. 1. E.

Balbastro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Vero, 40 miles NE. of Saragossa. Lat. 41. 50. N. lon. 0. 27. E.

Balbec, the ancient Helopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. The magnificent remains of the once famous Temple of the Sun in this city; though mutilated and deformed by the Turkish minarers, houses, molques, &c. made up of the ruins, display the boldst plan that ever was attempted in architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabited by Christsians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N. of Damaicis. Lat. 34. 22. N. lon. 37. 22. E.

*Balbriggan, a sea-port of the county of Dublin, in Leinster, 15 miles from the metropolis, or city of Dublin.

Balby, Yorkshire, near Doncaster.

Balcarr, in the county of Mayo, in Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin.

Balch, or Balk, a town and district of Ulbeck Tarryt.

Balcomb, Sufex, E. of Horeham.


Baldivia, or Valdivia, a sea-port of Chili, in S. America, between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. Lat. 38. 18. S. lon. 73. 20. W.

Baldock, a pretty large town in Herts, seated between the hills, in a chalky soil fit for corn; is chiefly of note for it's trade in malt. It is 9 miles from Barkway and Royton, and 38 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 2. N. lon. 0. 5. W. Market on Thursday.

Balked-see, Hamp. W. of the Bay of Southampton, opposite Redbridge.

Bali, an island, forming the E. side of the Straits of Bali, or Java, through which the E. India ships sometimes return from China. The island is populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are Pagans, and much addicted to war: they are of a black, or very dark complexion. Lat. 7. 10. S. lon. 115. 50. E.

Baltnagar, in Galway, 83 miles from Dublin. Balintra, in Rolcommon, 83 miles from Dublin, both in Connaught.

Balting, Berkh, near Offington and Shirevenham, Balkingston, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, near Warbarrow Bay.


Ballonono,
Ballamono, a village in the Isle of Man, near Castletown.

Ballafeare, in Sligo, Connaught, 100 miles from Dublin; here is a waterfall.

Ballandon, Bucki, near Aneramith.

Ballangling, in Kerry, Munster, at the mouth of the Shannon, near Ardfert.

Balle, Hertf, in little Amwell. Bally Salley, a village in the Isle of Man, 5 miles from Castletown. Ballibill, Devon, near Hartland.


Ballidon, Derbyshire, near Wirkeworth.

Balliduan, Weß, in Clare, Munster.

Ballinane, in Mayo, Connaught. Ballinaiskey, in Roscommon, Connaught.

*Ballimore, in Welfmeath, Leinster, midway between Mullaggar and Athlone, 50 miles from Dublin.

*Ballina, or Belleek, in Mayo, Connaught, 14 miles N. of Castlbar, and 120 from Dublin. Lat. 54.4. N. lon. 9. 10. W.


*Ballinafad, in Sligo, Connaught, about 88 miles from Dublin. Ballinagar, in King's County, Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin.


*Ballerasloe, a village in Roscommon, Connaught, near 72 miles from Dublin, remarkable for it's great fairs of wool, cattle &c.


Ballingham, Heref, SE. of Aconbury. Ballington, Eßix, NW. of Sudbury.

Ballinghy, in the parish of Anahilt, Down, Ulster. Ballinlough, in Roscommon, Connaught, 90 miles from Dublin. Ballisphetic, in Cork, Munster; here is a fulphurous chalybeate water.

*Ballingrobe, a town of Mayo, in Connaught, 112 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 9. 10. W.


Ballistic, Little, a country of Delhi, in Hindoostan, bordering weftward on the country of the Seiks, and approaching to the N. of Mewat. It's extremity is about 24 miles W. from Delhi. It is about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad. It is rugged, being full of ravines, and the inhabitants are savage and cruel.

Ballivan, a pleasant peninsula, in Louth, Ulster; in which are remaining ejdient marks of a druid's grove or dwelling, supposed to have been the supreme seat of the drew, or arch-drew.

Ballybay, in Monaghan, Ulster, 53 miles from Dublin.

Ballybeg, in Cork, Munster. Ballybegon, in Kerry, Munster. Ballybegoff, in Kerry, Munster, 2 miles E. by N. from Tiaslee. Ballybogey, in Donegall, Ulster, 113 miles from Dublin. Ballybogan, in Meath, Leinster. Ballybough Bridge, one mile from Dublin, Leinster, on an arm, or creek of the bay.

*Ballyboy, a town in the King's county, Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin.


*Ballycastle, a sea-port town of Antrim, in Ulster, about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 113 from Dublin. It is noted for its adjacent colleries, and near it there is a chalybeate spring.

*Ballyclevve, in Kerry, Munster. Ballyclough, in Tipperary, Munster. Ballyclough, in Cork, Munster, one mile from Mallow.

*Ballyconnel, in Cavan, Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin, and 11 NW. of Cavan. Ballycraib, in Down, Ulster. Ballycotton, a village, island, and bay of Cork, in Munster, 4 miles from Cloyne. Ballycotton, in King's county Leinster. Ballycumber, in K. county, Leinster, about 51 miles

* BALLY HAUNIS, in Mayo, Connaught, 93 miles from Dublin.


BALLYMORE, a small town in West Meath, Leinster, 47 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 27. N. lon. 7. 40. W.


Ballysadore, in Sligo, Connaught.

*Ballytoore, a beautiful village on the river Gris, in Kildare, Leinster, 28 miles from Dublin, on the Cork road.

Ballytrain, in Monaghan, Ulster. *Ballyvourney, in Cork, Munster, about a mile W. of Rois. Ballyvooy Head, in Cork, Munster; between this and the opposite cape, Mizen-Head, there is a large bay. Ballyvolane, at the Cove of Cork, Munster. Ballyvolane, in Cork, Munster. Ballyvolane, in Down, Uprising, 89 miles from Dublin.

Balms, or Barm, Middlesex, near Dalston, part of Hackney.

Balnahara, in West Meath, Leinster. Balnacle, in West Meath, Leinster. Banagher, in King's County, Leinster, seated on the Shannon, over which it

It was taken and plundered by the Algerines in 1637, on which the affrighted inhabitants fled, and it has not since recovered its former consequence. It is 168 miles from Dublin. Lat. 51.24. N. lon. 9.14. W.

Baltimore, a large and trading town of Maryland in America, seated on the Patapsee, which runs into Chesapeake Bay. It is divided into the Town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which there are 2 bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the town. In 1787 the number of houses was 1955; the number of inhabitants is upwards of 12,000; their religious professions are various. Baltimore is 45 miles NE. of Annapolis. Lat. 39.45. N. lon. 76.25. W.

*Baltimore, a town of Wicklow, Leinster; here are extensive manufactures of linen, woollen and diaper. It is situated on the river Slaney, 29 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52.46. N. lon. 6.45. W.

Bamburgh, Northumb. 5 miles from Berwick, and the same distance from Farne Islands. Bamburgh, Northumb. 5 miles from Berwick, and the same distance from Farne Islands. Bamburgh, Linc. near the Bain, N.W. of Hornsea. Bamburgh Castle, Northumb. it is on a hill near the sea, 14 miles SE. of Berwick.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Orlitz, 30 miles from Glatz. Lat. 49.55. N. lon. 16.50. E.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Orlitz, 30 miles from Glatz. Lat. 49.55. N. lon. 16.50. E.

Bampton, a town of Devonshire, seated in a bottom surrounded by hills, 21 miles from Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51.2. N. lon. 3.38. W. Market on Saturday.

Bampton, a large town in Oxfordshire, seated on the Isis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkshire. It is 5 miles from Burford, 12 W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51.46. N. lon. 1.25. W. Market on Wednesday.

Ban, a river of Down, falling into Lough Neagh, in Ulster. Banna, in Sligo, Connaught.

*Banagher, a town of King's county, Leinster, seated on the Shannon, over which it
it has 2 bridges. It is about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 8. 20. W.

Banagher-Church, in Tyrone, Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin. Banagher, in King's-county, Leinster.

Banbury, 4 miles from Norwich.

*Banbridge, a village of Down, Ulster, noted for its great fairs of linen cloth. It is about 38 miles W. of Down-Patrick, and 60 from Dublin.

Banbury, a town in Oxfordshire, containing about 700 houses, sited on the Charwell, in a rich soil, 17 miles from Oxford, and 75 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 1. 11. W. Market on Thursday.

Banca, an island in the Indian Archipelago, on the SE. of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lat. 2. 35. S. lon. 109. 50. E.

Bancal, a seaport of Acheen, on the E. coast of Sumatra, 130 miles W. of Malacca. The Dutch have a settlement here. Lat. 1. 15. N. lon. 100. 7. E.

Bancock, a town of Siam. The houses are made of canes, and covered with Palm leaves; but there is very little furniture in them, and the inhabitants, who go almost naked, sit on the floor. It is 40 miles S. of Siam. Lat. 13. 35. N. lon. 101. 5. E.

Bandra, the chief of the Banda, or Spice Islands, in the Indian Ocean. They lie between 4 and 5 degrees of S. lat. and between 127 and 128 E. lon.; comprehending the islands of Banda, or Lantor, Poleron, Rasing, Poolaway, and Gonapi. The nutmeg, covered with mace, grows only on these islands, where there are whole forests of it. These islands are subject to earthquakes, and all very small, the largest being 20 miles in length. They have been entirely subject to the Dutch ever since the year 1609, when they expelled both the English and the natives. They also keep unceasing war against the birds, which, swallowing the seeds whole, they fear might void them in other islands in a state capable of vegetation, and they send out parties of their troops thither, on excursions to discover and extirpate every appearance of the young plants. The islands contain about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 4. 50. S. lon. 128. 5. E.

Bander-Congo, a small seaport on the SE. coast of the Gulf of Peru, 70 miles W. of Gombroon. Lat. 27. 10. N. lon. 54. 0. E.

*Bandon, a town of Munster, about 12 miles SW. of Cork, and 137 from Dublin. It stands on a river of the same name. Lat. 51. 36. N. lon. 8. 35. W.

Bandoora, the capital of the Island of Salsette, in the Indian Ocean, adjacent to the Portuguese. It is separated from Bombay, by a narrow channel. Lat. 19. 0. N. lon. 72. 40. E.

Bandwoody-Niger near Lancaster. Bane, a small river in Lincolnshire.

Banff, a sea-port, and the county-town of Banffshire in Scotland. It is well-built, on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which there is a handsome bridge of 7 arches. It is 32 miles NW. of Aberdeen. Lat. 57. 35. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the county of Elgin, on the N. by the ocean, and on the E. SE. and S. by Aberdeenshire. From NE. to SW. it's greatest length is 50 miles, and it's extent along the coast about 27.

Bangalore, a strong fortress of Mysore, in Hindoostan, 74 miles from Seripatam, the capital. Lat. 13. 0. N. lon. 77. 37. E.


*Bangor, a town of Ulster, on the S. side of Carrickfergus-Bay, nearly 4 miles ESE. from Carrickfergus, and 90 N. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 40. N. lon. 5. 42. W.

Banham, Norfolk, near New-Buckenham and Harling.

Banjar, or Benjar-Masson, a river of Borneo, on the mouth of which is a town where the English E. India company have a factory. Lat. 2. 40. S. lon. 113. 40. E.

Banningham, Norfolk, near Espingham.

Bankhall, Lane, N. of Liverpool.

Baakmore, a land bank, 1 mile S. of Porfaarry Harbour, in Down, Ulster.

Banlahan, in Cork, Munster.

Banniker-Yall, Northumb., near Morpeth.

Bannockburn, a village of Stirlingshire, memorable for a battle, fought June 25, 1314, between the English and Scots, wherein the former were totally defeated.

Bannow, and Bannow-Bay, 10 miles SW. of Wexford. Lat. 52. 5. N. lon. 6. 50. W.

*Banon, a small river in Pembroke-shire.

Banbrook, Essex, near Finchfield.

Banstead, a village of Surry, 13 miles from London, noted for an abundance of walnut-trees, but more for it's neighbouring downs, which are smooth, like a carpet, being covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this place very sweet. The downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending
tending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham.

BAR, a town, with a good harbour, on the NW. coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was once populous and flourishing, but is now poor and reduced. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who have also depopulated the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done here but what they please: the produce is pepper, of which they, exclusively, export great quantities, not suffering any other Europeans to have a footing here. Lat. 6° 20′ S. lon. 105° 26′ E.

BANTAM, a town, with a good harbour, on the NW. coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was once populous and flourishing, but is now and reduced. The English and had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who have also deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffered nothing to be done here but what they please: the produce is pepper, of which they, exclusively, export great quantities, not suffering any other Europeans to have a footing here. Lat. 6° 20′ S. lon. 105° 26′ E.

BANTON, Banton-Kirk, and Banton-Parva, Westmorland.

BANTRY, a barony, town, harbour, and bay of Cork, Munster. The barony is very large, but barren and desolate: the bay, 26 miles long, a league broad, and in the middle 40 fathoms deep, is one of the finest in the world, being capable of holding all the shipping of Europe; the town is seated at the bottom of the bay, about 30 miles SW. of Cork, and 164 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51° 30′ N. lon. 9° 26′ W.

Banveil, Somerset, near Churchill.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, extending along the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and containing the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It is fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in their horses, called barbs, Moorish-leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The national profession is Mahometanism, and there are some Jews, but few Christians, except the blacks.

Barbary, Lane, in the hundred of West-Byrr. Barbeacon, Staff, near Litchfield.

BARBE, a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which there are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles NW. of Mexico. Lat. 26° 0′ N. lon. 107° 5′ W.

Barberino, a town of Tuscany.

Barberstown, in Kildare, Leinster, 23 miles from Dublin.

Barbezies, a town in the dept. of Charente. It has a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen-cloth. It is 45 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45° 30′ N. lon. 10° 0′ W.


Barbuda, one of the Leeward-Islands, in the West-Indies, held by the English, about 30 miles long and 12 broad. The inhabitants...
Barbar inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raising corn and breeding cattle for the neighbouring islands. It is near 20 miles N.E. of St. Christopher. Lat. 18. 50. N. lon. 61. 50. W.


Barca, the ancient Lybia, a country of Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Tripoli. It is a desert, inhabited only by wandering Arabs.

Barcelona, a handsome, large, and rich city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, contains about 15,000 houses, and has a good harbour, and a mole running out into the sea for the security of the ships. The streets, squares, and public buildings, are very elegant, and the inhabitants are industrious and polite. It is a place of great trade. They make curious works in glass; they have silk and woollen manufactures, and they excel in steel and iron works. The country about it is well watered, and thick let with villages, and abound with wood, corn, wine, oil, fruits, honey, cattle, fowl, &c. It is 150 miles N.E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 26. N. lon. 2. 13. E.

Barcelona, a town and river, with a harbour, of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, on the Baltic, 12 miles W. of N. Sollund. Lat. 54. 23. N. lon. 13. 12. E.

Barcelona, a village in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in the valley of the same name, (which contains the little town of Luz, and 17 villages) 12 miles S. of Bagneres.

Baréin, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 15 miles S.E. of Culembach. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 11. 56. E.

Barcli, Leics. near Ashby Foliv.

Barfleur, a town in the dept. of the Channel, 175 miles WNW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 40. N. lon. 1. 6. W. Cape Barfleur is 12 miles E. of Cherbourg.

Barfot, Northampton, near Rothwell.

Barking, near Warwich, on the Avon.

Barford, near Belford.

Barford, Norfolk, near Hingham.

Barford, Wiltshire, near Sarum.

Barford, Yorks. N. Riding, near Swaledale Forest.

Barford, Yorks. W. Riding, near the river Wharf.

Barford, Lancashire, near Isleworth.

Barford, St. John's and St. Michael's, Oxford, near Clifton.

Barford, Wiltshire, near Sarum.

Barford, East, Esex, near Colchester.

Barham, Hants, between Leighton and Buckworth.

Barham, Kent, near Canterbury.

Barham, Suffolk, between Ipswich and Needham.

Bar, a town of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice, the capital of Terra di Bar.

Barjols, a town in the dept. of Var, 29 miles from Nice. Lat. 43. 33. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

Barking, near Shipton Barcomb, Sussex, near Lewes.

Barden, near Swaledale Forest.

Barden, near Yorks. N. Riding, near Swaledale Forest.

Barden Tower, Yorks. near the river Wharf.

Barford, near Hingham.

Bardfield, near Shipton.

Barcomb, Sussex, near Lewes.

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BAR

15 miles S. of York, near the Ouse.
Barlestone, Leic. NE. of Bosworth.

BARLETTA, a town of Naples.


*BARNARD CASTLE, a handsome and populous town of Durham, seated on the Tees, where some manufactories are carried on, as stockings, serges, &c. It is 30 miles SW. of Durham, and 244 NW. of London. Lat. 54.35. N. lon. 1.49. W. Market on Wednesday.

Barnaveldt, two islands to the S. of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55.49. S. lon. 66. 58. W.


*BARNET, HIGH/BARNET, or CHIPPING BARNET, a town situated on the top of a hill, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Hertfordshire. It is 21 miles N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Barne, E. is a village near it, once much frequented on account of a medicinal spring. Barne-Friar, joins E. Barnet.


*BARNESLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the side of a hill, and carries on manufactures of linen and wire. It is 14 miles from Doncaster and Wakefield, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

*BARNSTABLE, or BARNSTAPLE, a town of Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Taw, over which there is an old stone bridge of 16 arches. It is pleasantly situated among hills, and trades in fish, wool, yarn, &c. It is 38 miles NW. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Lat. 51. 8. N. lon. 4. 5. W. Market on Friday.


BAROACH, or BROACH, a town in the NW. of the Deccan, Hindoostan, and on the S. bank of the river Nerbudda, 40 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 31. 24. N. lon. 72. 55. E.

BARRAUX, a fortress at the entrance of the Valley of Grievisdan, on the river Ifer, 6 miles S. of Chambery, on the borders
borders of the dept. of Mont Blanc. Lat. 45. 29. N. lon. 5. 51. E.


Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rising in the Queen's county, and paſsing by Portarlington, Monaſtereven, Athy, Carlow, &c. is joined by the Nore, before it arrive at Rofs, after which, continuing S. it joins the Suir, in Waterford Haven.


Barry, in Longford, Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin. Barrymore, a barony, and an iſland of Cork, Munfier.


Bartholomew Isle, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 15. 43. S. lon. 167. 24. E.

Bartholomew, St. one of the Carib-
BAS

quick-Roundbush, Yorkshire, near Bradford. Barygate, Shroph.: between Bewilly and Briggworth.

BASARTSCHICK, a well-built town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It is seated on the river Meritz, and has a good trade. Lat. 42. 19. N. lon. 24. 40. E.


BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital of the canton of Basal, in Switzerland, is surrounded by thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine; the larger of which is on the side of Switzerland, the less on that of Germany; but they are joined by a handfome bridge. The larger has 5 gates, 6 suburbs, 200 streets, 6 large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house and paintings are much admired, and the university has had many very celebrated scholars, as Oecolampadius, Buxtorf, Wenſtein, Euler, the Bernouillis, &c. The library contains a prodigious number of books and manuscripts, and there is a rich collection of medals, among which are several exceedingly scarce. Basil is the largest, and seems to have been once one of the most populous towns in Switzerland: it is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the number at present is scarcely more than 14,000. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. They have several manufactories, particularly of ribands and cottons, and carry on an extensive trade. The fumptuary laws are very strict at Basil, and no person is allowed to have a servant behind his carriage. In general the burghers' sons receive an excellent education; and it is not uncommon for even the poorer fort of tradesmen, to employ their leisure hours in reading Virgil, Horace, and Plutarch. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 45. N. lon. 7. 34. E.

BASILICATA, a territory of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and Saffron Cirenza is the capital. BASILIPOTAMO, a river in the Morca. BASTILUZZO, one of the Lipari islands. Basing, Hampf., N. of Basing-
Bassingthorpe, Lincolnshire, near Corby.
Bassingthwaite, Cumberland, between Cockermouth and Keswick, on the N. side of Bassingthwaite-Water, which is an extensive lake, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, on the river Derwent, (a few miles below Keswick Lk,) having on one side the vale of Bassingthwaite, and the lofty Skiddaw, and on the other the steep and woody mountains of Whithop.

Bastia, a sea-port of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Calamu, opposite Corfu. Lat. 39° 40'. N. lon. 20° 20'. E.

Bastia, a sea-port, the capital of Corsica, on the NE. coast of the island. Lat. 42° 36'. N. lon. 9° 30'. E.

Bathian Bridge, Somerset, over a stream that runs into Parret, near Huntspill.

Bastimentos, or Bastimontos, small islands near Terra Firma, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre-de-Dios, with a good harbour. The country is inhabited by American natives, tributary to the Spaniards.

Bafis Ecke, a tower of Lower Hungary.

Batica, a sea-port, the capital of Corfu, on the NW. coast of the island. Lat. 41° 36'. N. lon. 9° 30'. E.

Bassin Bridge, Somerset, over a stream that runs into Parret, near Huntspill.


Batavia, a handsome and large city in the Isle of Java, the capital and store-house of all the Dutch settlements, and the residence of their governor-general in the E. Indies. It contains a prodigious number of inhabitants of different nations. They have canals in the different streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. The harbour is excellent, and seated on the NE. part of the island, and they have always a fleet here; but the air is very unhealthy, and the place has been represented by Cook as the grave of European navigators. Lat. 6° 10'. S. lon. 106° 51'. E.

Batch, Heref., between Barnstaple and Biddiford.

Bastogne, a town of Luxemburg.


Battecola, a town of Ceylon, subjed to the Dutch. Lat. 7° 55'. N. lon. 81° 3'. E.

* Battel, a town in Suffolk, 6 miles from Haftings; derives it's name from the battle of Haftings, fought near it, between William the Conqueror and Harold, on Headfield-Plain, so called, it is thought, from the great head of soldiers (upwards of 60,000) slain here on that occasion. Battel has a harbour for barges, and is noted for it's manufacture of gunpowder. It is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57 SE. of London. Lat. 50° 55'. N. lon. 0° 53'. E. Market on Thursday.

Battledon, Bedfordshire, near Cranfield.

Battenburg, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the N. banks of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, 10 miles SW. of Nimieuwen. Lat. 51° 48'. N. lon. 5° 33'. E.

Batten-Hall and Park, 3 miles from Worcester. Batten's-Drain, Camb. in the Isle of Ely. Battersby, on the Wear, near Durham. Battersby, Yorks., near Cleveland. Battersha, a village of Surry, on the Thames, over which there is a timber bridge to Chelsea. It is 4 miles WSW. of London. Battis-Carle, Devonf., near Dartmore. Battle-Bridge, Eliez, SE. of

*Bawtry, or Bautry, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Idle, by which millstones, grindstones, and lead, are brought from Derbyshire, and iron wares, &c. from Sheffield, it being a centre of exportation from the riding wherein it is situated. It is 9 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Lat. 53. 27. N. lon. 10. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.


Baxos de Abreolhos. See Abreolhos.

Baxo de Babuca. See Abrojos.

Baya. See Baja.


Bayeux, a town in the dept. of Calvados, on the river Aure, 4 miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 16. N. lon. 0. 43. W.


Bayon, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 38. N. lon. 6. 22. E.

Bayon, or Bayona, a sea-port of Galicia, in Spain, on a small bay of the Atlantic, 9 miles S.W. of Vigo. Lat. 42. 02. N. lon. 8. 34. W.

Bayonne, a small but compact, rich, populous, and commercial city, in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, noted for hams and chocolate. Two rivers, the Nive and the Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea at the distance of a quarter of a league. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal
equal parts; the smaller of which is called the Bourg-neuf, or New town; and they have a communication by 3 timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. It is 25 miles SW. of Dax, and 42.5 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43° 29'. N. lon. 1° 30'.


Bazas, a town in the dept. of Girondé, 5 miles S. of the Garonne, and 42 SE. of Bordeaux. Lat. 44° 25'. N. lon. 0° 2'. W.


the dept. of Rhone and Loire, seated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles W. of the Siene. Lat. 46. 9. N. lon. 4. 45. E.

Beaulieu, Hampshire, 4 miles SW. of Southampton.

*Beaumaris, the county-town of Anglesea, has a bay before it, which affords good anchorage, and is a frequent refuge for ships in stormy weather. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 257 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 15. N. lon. 4. 15. W. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

Beau Mont, a town in the dept. of the North, seated between the Maeze and Somme, 10 miles SE. of Maubeuge. Lat. 50. 12. N. lon. 4. 19. E.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the declivity of a hill on the river Oise, 10 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 9. N. lon. 2. 26. E.

Beaumont-le-Roger, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 22 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 7. N. lon. 0. 56. E.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, a town in the dept. of Oise, 10 miles N. of Man. Lat. 49. 4. N. lon. 1. 12. E.

Beaune, or Beaume, a handsome town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 5 miles nearly S. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 6. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

Beauchale, Warwickshire, near Wedge-rook-Park.

Beauvais, a city in the dept. of Oise, seated on the river Thiein, 42 miles nearly N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 2. 5. E.

Beaumarie, Nott. near Greystile-Castle.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, a maritime town in the dept. of Vendee, 25 miles SW. of Nantes. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 1. 54. W.


Bebbinguin, a town of Wirttemburg, in Sweden, seated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds, 10 miles NW. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48. 58. N. lon. 9. 2. E.

Bebbington, Upper and Nether, Chesh. near the middle land of the river Mersey. Bé, le, in the dept. of the Eure, 22 miles WSW. of Rouen.

Bé crepin, in the dept. of the Lower Siene, 9 miles E. of Havre.

Becca. Yorkshire, near Otley.

*Beccles, a large town in Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, 12 miles SW. of Yarmouth, and 108 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 36. N. lon. 1. 45. E. Market on Saturday.

Beckhan, or Beckan, a river of Montgomeryshire, running into the Severn.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, on the river Lutchnitz, 50 miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49. 13. N. lon. 14. 53. E.


Beckum, in the bishopric of Munter, near the river Werfe.

Becangil, the ancient Bithynia, a prov. of Natolia, on the sea of Marum and the Black Sea. It's capital is Burtia.

Bedgebrigge, in Meath, Leinster.

*Bedall, a small town in York. 6 miles from Northallerton, 8 from Richmond, and 220 from London. Market on Tuesday.


Bedern, a city of the Decan of Hindoostan, in the Soubah of Doulatabad, about 80 miles NW. of Hyderabad. Lat. 17. 0. N. lon. 78. 0. E.


*Bedford, the county town of Bedfordshire, seated on the Ouse, which divides
vides it into two parts, united by a bridge, with a gate at each end. By the Ouse, which is made navigable, barley is exported to Holland by way of Lynn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lat. 52.13 N., Lon. 0.36 W. Mark. on Tue. and Sat.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, 35 miles in length and 22 in breadth, is bounded on the SW. by Bucks; on the NW. by Northamptonshire; on the NE. by Huntingdonshire; on the E. by Cambridgehire, and on the SE. by Herts. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, and 124 parishes. The air is pure and wholesome. Its principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures lace, straw hats, baskets, and toys.

BEDFORD-LEVEL, a tract of fens, consisting of 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Cambridgeshire, and on the SE. by Herts. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, and 124 parishes. The air is pure and wholesome. Its principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures lace, straw hats, baskets, and toys.


BEAGGAR'S-HEAD, a district of land, a few hundred rods in extent, on the coast of Bengal, in the dominions of the English East India Company, 150 miles SSE. of Bombay, and 140 NW. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14.0 N., Lon. 74.48 E.

Bel, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin.

Beira, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Tragos-montes and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the E. by Leon and Spanish Estremadura; and on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo. It is nearly square, being about 90 miles in extent each way; it is a well-watered and fertile country, but the people are indolent and much given to mendicity.


Belchite, a town of Aragon. Belchis, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N. side of the Tagus, 3 miles W. from Lisbon, where all the ships, falling up the river, are obliged to bring to.

Belcastelo, a city of Naples.

Belchingwell, Dorset's. near Sowster.

Belcham Water and Paul's, Essex, 2 villages near Clare. Belchford, Lincoln's. S.E. of Burwell.


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B E L

Chamberry, and 250 S.E. of Paris. Lat. 45° 47'. N. lon. 5° 30'. E.

Belfield, in Wiltshire, Leinster.

Bell Hammond's, Midd. near Uxbridge.


Bellingham, a town in Northumb. 14 m. 1s NNW. of Hexham, and 294 from London. Lat. 55° 10'. N. lon. 2° 10'. W. Market on Tuesday.

Bell-inn, Worces. E. of Kidderminster.

Bellmona, a town of Swisserland, bordering on the Milaneſe.

Belliffer, Northumb. near Haltweſle.


Beſt, The Little, to the W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and Jutland. It is one of the passages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.


Belt, the capital, is seated among the Alps, on the river Piava, 15 miles N.E. of Feltri. Lat. 46° 13'. N. lon. 12° 9'. E.


Belt, the Great, a ſtrait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound.

Belt, the Little, to the W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and Jutland. It is one of the passages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.


* Belturbe, a town about 8 miles N.W. of Cavan, in Ulter, and 62 from Dublin. Lat. 54° 7'. N. lon. 7° 45'. W.

B E N

Belitz, Belzo, or BElcz, a spacious town of Poland, in Red Russia, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lat. 50° 20'. N. lon. 24° 5'. E.

Belyverde, a town and province of Greece, whence the Belvedere raisin com. The province lies on the W. coast, and is the most fertile in all the Morea. The town is 20 miles S. of Chairenza. Lat. 38° 0'. N. lon. 21° 45'. E.


Bemster, or Bemminster, a town of Dorſhtire, surrounded with gardens and orchards. It is seated on the river Bort, 9 miles SW. of Evershot, 14 NW. of Dorchester, and 138 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.


Benar, a country or ſoubah of Hindoostaun, encompassed by Bahar, Oude, Bengal, and Orissa. It was ceded to the Engliſh in 1775, contains the circars of Be-nares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazyper, and produces a clear revenue of 400,000l. a year.

Benares, a fine, rich, and populous city, the capital of a ſoubah of the fame name, is built along the N. side of the Ganges, which is here very broad and the banks are very high. It's appearance from the water is very beautiful; several Hindoo templesembelliſh the banks of the river, and many other buildings, both public and private, are magnificent. The streets are narrow, the houses high and crowded with inhabitants, but the more wealthy Hindoes live in detached houses with an open court surrounded by a wall. Benares is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and the same manners and customs still prevail among the people as at the most remote period that can be traced in history, as they most pertinaciously guard against innovations from foreigners. It is 425 miles S. of Delhi, and 335 NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 20'. N. lon. 83° 10'. E.

Benavari, a town of Arragon. Benavento, a town of Lom.

Benburb, in Tyrone, Ulter.

BENCOOEN, a town on the SW. of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, held by the English. The chief trade is in pepper. Lat. 3. 49. S. lon. 102. 5. E.

BENDER, or TEKIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dnieper, 80 miles NW. of Belgorod. Lat. 46. 58. N. lon. 30. 2. E.

Benecar, Wilts. near Melksham.

Benedetto, St. a town in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 44. N. lon. 11. 25. E.


BENESOFIE, a town in Egypt, 50 miles S. of Cairo.

Benet, St. Cornw. 4 miles SW. of Bodmin.

Benevento, anciently Beneventum, a large and rich city of Naples, seated in a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE. of Naples. Lat. 41. 6. N. lon. 14. 57. E.

BENFIELD, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, seated on the river Ille, 12 miles SW. of Strasburgh. Lat. 48. 24. N. lon. 7. 45. E.


BENGAL, a country of India, extending from 1. o. S. lat. to 9. o. N. lat. and bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar; on the N. by Noppal and Bootan; on the E. by Asiam and Meckley; and on the S. by the Bay of Bengal. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil in the world, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and in some parts, even three crops. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, salt, pepper, and civer. The Ganges here divides into several streams, and annually, like the Nile, overflows the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since the year 1765, to the English East-India Company. It's net annual revenue, including that of Bahar, is 1,290,000l. Calcutta is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom on the W. coast of Africa, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Angola; on the E. and SE. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Matamau or Matapan. The men wear skins about their waists; the women a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree. At Benguela the capital, on the bay or river Benguela, the Portuguese have a settlement, their houses are shaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. Lat. from 10. to 15. S. lon. from 15. to 20. E.


Benin, a kingdom of Africa, extending from 1. o. S. lat. to 9. o. N. lat. and bounded on the W. by Dahomy and the ocean; on the N. by Dahomy and Biafara; on the E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Loango. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air, in some places is noxious or pestilential, on account of the gross vapours exhaled from the marshes by the heat of the sun. The natives are skilful in making various sorts of dyes, and in manufacturing cottons or calicoes, which they wear and also export. Their king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him, and polygamy is allowed among them. Benin, the capital, seated on the river Benin or Formosa, is a spacious city; the shops are stocked with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country, and the streets are kept neat and clean by the women. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 5. 4. E.

Benington, Hertf. 4 miles from Stevenage. Beningsworth, Linc. 7 miles SE. of Market Raisin. Benjoy, near Hertford. Bennet's, St. in the Holme, i.e. a river island, Norf. SE. of Repeham. Bennett, Shropf. near Shrewsbury.

Bennet's Bridge, 3 miles from Kilkenny, in Leinster, and 57 from Dublin.

BEnevIS, a mountain of Inverness, rising 4,500 feet above the level of the sea.

BENNINGTON, the principal town of the state of Vermont in New-England, in the SW. corner of the state; at the foot of the Green Mountain. It's public buildings are a court-house, jail, and church; but the assembly commonly holds the sessions at Windsor. Near the centre of the town is Mount Anthony, which rises very high, in the form of a sugar-loaf.
B E. R.

Bennington is 30 miles E. by N. of Albany. Lat. 43°, N. lon. 73°, W.

Bennington, Yorks. near Hornsey. Bennington Long, Linc. on the borders of Leice.


Bensheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Upper Rhine, 10 miles ENE. of Worms. Lat. 49°, N. lon. 8°, E.

Benshur, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, Upper Rhine, 12 miles ENE. of Worms. Lat. 49°, N. lon. 8°, E.


Bentveil, a town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name, 32 miles NW. of Munster. Lat. 52°, N. lon. 7°, E.

Bentivolio, a town and castle in the Pope's territories, 10 miles NE. of Bologna. Lat. 44°, N. lon. 11°, E.


Berar, an extensive souabh of the Deccan, in Hindoostan, in general rather thinly inhabited; but the country about Nagpur is fertile and well cultivated.

Bersice, a river of Guiana.

Berchtoldagaden, a town of Germany, 10 miles SW. of Saltzburg.

Berdia, a country of Africa, between Egypt and Zara.


Bereilly, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the Kohillas country, SE. of Delhi and NW. of Lucknow, and about 120 miles from each. Lat. 28°, 30°, N. lon. 79°, 40°. E.

Berenice. See Suez.

Bere Regis, a town of Dorsetshire, between Wareham and Middleton, 12 miles E. by N. of Deanceter, and 13 SW. of London. Lat. 6°, N. lon. 2°, 15°. W. Market on Wednesday.


Berg, a territory of Westphalia, woody and mountainous, subject to the Elector Palatine. Duliskelp is the capital.

Bergamo, a province of Venice, mountainous and rocky on the N., but very fertile about it's capital Bergamo, which is an ancient, large, populous, and trading town at the foot of the Alps, is noted for it's sewing silk; they have iron-mines and quarries of mill-stones, wine, oil, and delicious fruits. It is 25 miles NE. of Milan. Lat. 45°, 46°. N. lon. 9°, 47°, E.

Bergerac, a rich, populous, and trading town in the dept. of Dordogne, seated on the river Dordogne, 46 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44°, 50°, N. lon. 0°, 42°. E.

Bergas, or Borgas, a town of Romania.

Bergen, a handsome and ancient sea-port, the capital of Norway. Their exports are skins, timber, fish, &c.; but their wheat is brought from other places. It is 200 miles NW. of Gottenburg, and 350 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 60°, 11°. N. lon. 5°, 45°. E.

Bergen, a town of Swedish Pomerania.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is leated partly upon a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It is 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 SW. of Breda.

Bergville, Shropshire, near Babby's-Wood.

Bergues St. Vinox, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Colne, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles SE. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 2. 33. E.

Beriara, or Beri-Arbistan, the Arabic name for Arabia Deserta.


Berkley, a town of Gloucestershire, 13 miles from Gloucester, and 113 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Berkfield, Bedford. N. of Toomsford.

Berkeley, a town of Gloucestershire, 18 miles from Gloucester, and 113 from London. Market on Tuesday.

Berkfield, Little, 4 miles from Hertford.

Berks, or Berkshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Wilts; on the N. by Oxfordshire and Bucks, from both which it is divided by the Thames; on the E. by Bucks and Surry; and on the S. by Hants. From E. to W. it extends above 50 miles, and from N. to S. it is 25 miles in the widest, though not more than 6 in the narrowest part. It contains 20 hundreds, 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes. The air in general is very healthy. It's principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor-Forest and it's appendages: the W. and middle parts, particularly the Vale of White-Horle, produce grain in great abundance.


Berlin, a large and handsome city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the King of Prussia resides. It stands on the banks of the Spree, in a sandy soil, amidst woods and marshes; yet it is encompassed with fruitful gardens and vineyards, and manufactories of various cloths, metals, and glass are carried on. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and metals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory. There is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another thence to the Elbe to the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; and is 42 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 500 N. by W. of Vienna. Lat. 52. 31. N. lon. 13. 31. E.

Berkhamstead, a town of Hertfordshire, 9 miles from St. Alban's, and 26 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 0. 31. W. Market on Monday.

Berkhamstead, Little, 4 miles from Hertford.

Bern, the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, is divided into 2 principal parts, called the German and Roman. The latter is most commonly called the Pays de Vaud, or Country of Vaud. The people are Calvinists.

Bern, the capital of the canton of Bern, stands on a peninsula formed by the river Aar. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library. The houses are of a fine white free-stone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street, where the houses are all of a height. There are piazzas on each side, with a walk raised 4 feet above the level of the street, very commodious in wet weather, and the public buildings are magnificent. Bern is 70 miles NE. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 52. N. lon. 7. 20. E.

Berg, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 13. 5. E.

Bernard, the Great, St. a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val d'Aoste, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent where the monks entertain all strangers, gratis, for three days, without distinction of religious profession.

Bernard, a town of Brandenburg.

Bernay, a town in the dept. of Eure. It is a trading place, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 6. N. lon. 0. 50. F.

Bernburg, a town of Upper Saxony.
BERNCASTEL, in Trevir, circle of the Lower Rhine, noted for its good wine.


Berschastel, in Trevir, circle of the Lower Rhine, noted for its good wine.

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B E Z

situatd on the ridge of a hill, has a fine
prospect; it is much reduced, but a few
poor Greeks still reside here, and pilgrims
yet visit it. It is 6 miles S. of Jerusalem.
Lat. 31. 50. N. lon. 36. 8. E.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Brabant.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Pennsylvania,
on the river Lehigh, a western branch of
the Delaware. The town being partly on
an eminence, and partly on the lower banks
of the Manakes (a fine creek affording
tROUT and other fish) has a very pleasant
and healthy situation. It is the principal
settlement of the United Brethren, or Mo-
rovians, in America. They were fixed
here by the Count Zinzendorf in 1741.
The houses are 60 in number, mostly built
of freestone, and the inhabitants are be-
tween 5 and 600. The German language
is more in use here than the English: the
latter however is taught in the schools;
and both are made use of in the church.

BETLEYS, or BEDLIS, a town of Curdi-
tan, on the frontiers of Turkey and Per-
sia, but subject to its own bey, and an
alum for the subj ects of the neighbouring powers.
It is 150 miles E. of Diarbek. Lat. 37.
30. N. lon. 42. 50. E.

BELT, or BEDLIS, a town of Cerdic-
tan, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia,
but subject to it's own bey, an and
alum for the subj ects of the neighbouring powers.
It is 150 miles E. of Diarbek. Lat. 37.
30. N. lon. 42. 50. E.

Bexley, Kent, S. of Ashford. Bever-
cotes, Nottingham, near West-{-markham.

Beverley, a town in Yorkshire, 2
miles from Hull, 30 from York, and 183
from London. It stands near the river
Hull, from which there is a canal of 6 fur-
longs, to the town for the conveyance of
boats and barges. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 0.
15. W. Markets on Wedne. and Saturd.

Beverley, an island formed by the Severn,
near Worcester. Bewrston-Castle, Glouce-
ster. 2 miles NW. of Tewbury. Bewr-
stock, Cumb. on the river Leven, above Sollom-Mols. Bev-
cot, Berk. near the Vale of White-Horpe.

Bewdley, a neat and populous town
of Worcestershire. It is seated on the Se-
vern, and is a place of considerable trade.
It is 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 128
NW. of London. Lat. 51. 20. N. lon.
2. o. W. Market on Saturday.

Bewkers ad Montem, Essex, near the
Manungtree river, on the road from Col-
chetter to Sudbury. Bewers St. Mary,
Essex, near Nayland. Bewers-Gifford,
Essex, between N. and S. Benfleet. Bew-
er-Hamlet, Essex, near Steeple-Bumsted.

Bewick, Northumb. between Hexham
and the Pid's wall. Bewsland, Yorkk.
in Holderness. Bewwick-Tower, North-
thumb. on the river Bramish, S. of Hewborn,
Bevel, Yorkshire, near Aldborough.

Bewley or Beaulieu, a river of
Scotland, which rises in the SW. of Ross-
shire, and passing near the N. border of
Inverness, forms the fine estuary on
which stands Inverness, and which termi-
ates in the Frith of Murray. At the
mouth of this river is the ferry of Kilfock,
near which is a good salmon fishery.

Bewley, Hampf. 4 miles E. of Lyming-
ton. Bew, or Beau-Manor, Leicel. near
Burley Park. Bewry, Devon, between
Hatherley and Launceston. Bewwe-Park,
Durham, near Nevil's-Croft. Bewley,
Lancashire, NW. of Warrington. Beww-
field, Kent, SW. of Walderfaire.

BEVA. See Beka.

BEX, a pleasant village in the canton of
Bern, remarkable for it's salt works, which
are entered by a subterranean passage cut
through the solid rock.

Bexington, and Bexington-West, Dorset-
shire, near Abottbury. Bexley, Kent.
SW. of Crayford, 13 miles from London.

Bexton, Cheshire, near Knottesford. Bex-
well, Norfolk, East of Downham.

BEZIERS, an ancient, large, and hand-
some
some town in the dept. of Herault. The inhabitants are above 17,000 in number, and the country about it abounds in corn, wine and oil. The situation is remarkably pleasant. It is seated near the grand canal on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, and is 8 miles from the Mediterranean, and 12 NE. of Narbonne. Lat. 43° 11' N. lon. 1° 9' W.

**Bicache**, a small town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Bidouze, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43° 31' N. lon. 1° 9' W.

**Bidassoa**, a river of Spain, rising in the Pyrenees, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

**Bidborough**, Kent, E. of Pennerhit.

**Bideford**, a large town in Devonshire, commodiously seated on the river Towridge, over which is a bridge with 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracombe, and 203 W. of London. Lat. 51° 12' N. lon. 4° 20' W. Market on Tuesday.

**Bidden**, Berkshire, near Illsey.

**Biddenden**, Kent, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Snarden, and Tenterden.

**Biddenham**, Bedfordshire, comroudiouly seated on the river Towridge, over which is a bridge with 24 arches. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracombe, and 203 W. of London. Lat. 51° 12' N. lon. 4° 20' W. Market on Tuesday.

**Biddenham**, Buckinghamshire, near Blackley in Northampton.

**Biecz**, a town of Poland, SE. of Cracow.

**Biele**, or **Bielawa**, a town of Piedmont.

**Bielgrod**, See Belgrod.

**Bielsk**, in Poland, capital of Polachia.

**Bienne**, a town and lake of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Jura, 17 miles NW. of Bern. It is subject to the bishop of Basil. Lat. 47° 11' N. lon. 7° 10' E.

**BieRoliet**, or **Biervliet**, a town of Dutch Flanders, 6 miles E. of Sluys.

**Bifrons**, Kent, near Barham-downs. Bi ...
BIL


Bigorre, a ci deviant prov. of France, now forming the department of the Upper-Pyrenees.

Bihacf, Wiatz, or Vihitz, a town of Croatia. Lat. 44° 51'. N. lon. 16° 32'. E.

Bijinagar. See Bisnagar.

Bijore, a province of Hindostan Proper, lying between the rivers Indus and Attock. It's dimensions are not more than 50 miles by 20, and in many parts it is wild and mountainous.


Bilboa, or Vilvao, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscay, remarkable for the wholeomens of it's air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It's exports are wool, sword blades, and other iron and steel wares. It is seat on the river Ibaicabal, which falls into the sea, 50 miles W. of St. Schafftan, and 280 N. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 23'. N. lon. 3° 10'. W.

Billo, in Limerick, Munster.


Bildeston, or Bilston, a town in Suffolk, on the river Breton. It's principal business is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE. of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Lat. 52° 16'. N. lon. 0° 55'. E. Market on Wednesday.

Bieldegurid, the ancient Numidia, an inland country of Africa, in Barbary, S. of Tunis. The air is hot, but the soil though dry yields a considerable quantity of barley. The country in some parts is covered with large woods of palm-trees, from which the inhabitants gather vast quantities of dates, with which they carry on a considerable trade. The inhabitants are composed of the ancient Africans, who lead a settled life, and the Arabs who roam about at large. It lies between 28 and 32 deg. N. lat. and between 5 and 11 E. lon.

Bilsen, a town 15 miles N. of Liege.


Bimini, one of the Bahama Islands.

Bimlepam, a seaport in the northern Circars, in the Deccan, seated on the Bay of Bengal, 12 miles N. of Vizigapatam. The Dutch have a small factory here. Lat. 18° 0'. N. lon. 33° 45'. E.

BIR


Bingan, a mountain in Down, Ulster.

Bincaza, a seaport of Barca.

Binch, a town of Hainault, SE. of Mons. In its jurisdiction were 51 towns and villages.

Bingen, an ancient and handsome town of Mentz, seated at the confluence of the Nave and Rhine. Lat. 49°49'. N. lon. 8°0'. E.

Bingfield, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth.

Bingham, a small straggling town, 8 miles E. of Nottingham, in the Vale of Belvoir. Market on Thursday.

Bingham's, Dorset, S. of Beminstor, near Worth-Francis.

Bingley, a pleasantly situated little town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is seated in a valley on the river Aire, but though there are high hills about it, the situation is dry. The canal from hence towards Skipton in Craven, is raised at once, up the side of a hill, by a succession of locks one above another, whereby a very long level is obtained. It is 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 NNW. of London. Lat. 53°50'. N. lon. 1°40'. W.

Binham, Norfolk, 4 miles from Wells.

Birchgrove, in Wexford, Leinster.

Birch, Lanc., near Warrington. Birch, Shropshire, near Ryton of the 11 towns. Birch, Great and Little, Elles, 5 miles S. W. of Colchester. Birchall, Heref. N. of Leominstor. Birchanger, Elles, in the parish of Newport. Birches, The, Shrop., between Colebrookdale and Builder's bridge. An earthquake happened here in 1773, when the ground was rent in several places, and thrown into confused heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houses, &c., were thrown out of their former situations, the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river diverted into a new channel, causing for the time a great inundation above, and so sudden a fall below, that many fishes were left on dry land, and several barges were heeled over, till the river, remarkably deep at the time, at length forcing it's way down, overwhelmed or sunk them.

Birches, Chesh. W. of Macclesfield, on the river Pever. Birthett, Derbys. in Scarc- 

dale. Birthill, Derbys. NE. of Bakewell.


Birkenbury, Heref. near Bromyard. Birdley, Glouc. 6 miles NE. of Paynswick.


Birkhead, Chesh. between the Dee and the Mersey.

Birkendfield, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles ENE. of Tréves. Lat. 49°55'. N. lon. 7°14'. E.


*Birmingham, a large town in Warwickshire, long noted for its hardware manufactures. It is no corporation, and therefore free for any person to settle there, which has greatly contributed to the increase, not only of the buildings, but of the trade, which is now no longer confined to small wares, but includes the more massive works of the founders, and also the improved steam engines, by means of which, indeed, they carry on their heavier works, as they have not here any considerable stream of water. The houses have been computed at 7000, and the inhabitants at 60,000, but their number is continually increasing, and the surrounding country to a considerable distance, especially towards Wolverhampton, seems like a continued town peopled with industrious inhabitants. Birmingham, from the appearance of the houses, the bustle in the streets, and particularly from the continual passing of the stage-coaches, has much the resemblance of the metropolis. Its manufactures are sent to every quarter of the globe, and in cheapness and beauty are unrivalled. It stands on the side of a hill, 17 miles NW. of Coventry, and 116 of London. Lat. 52°30'. N. lon. 1°50'. W. Market on Thursday.

*Bir, now called Parfons-Town, a town in King's-County, Leinster, 63 miles from Dublin.

Birrington, Heref. near Tebury. Bir-
**B I S**


**Bisaccia,** a small town of Naples. **Biureke, Runl. E. of Uppingham.** **Biscarwoam, Bilkenna,** or **Bjrraen,** Conw., at the Land's End.

**Biscay,** a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and SW. by Atturias and Old Castile, on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, on the E. by Navarre, and on the S. by Old Castile and Navarre. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in its greatest breadth. Biscay produces apples, oranges, citrons, corn, &c. They have timber for ship-building, and mines of iron and lead, which they also manufacture; the adjoining sea supplies them with fish, and renders their trade very flourishing; their towns are accounted the belt in Spain. The Biscayniers are of Celtic extraction, and still preserve their peculiar language, the Basque, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

**Biscay, New,** a province of Mexico, in which are mines of silver and lead.

**Bishop's Heim,** a town of Mentz. **Bischof's Werda,** a town of Upper Saxony, 20 miles E. of Dresden.

**Bischofszell,** a handsome town of Thurgau in Switzerland, seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles nearly S. of Constance. The inhabitants are both Romanists and Protestants, and alternately make use of the same house for public worship. Lat. 47. 27. N. lon. 9. 13. E.


**Bishop's Castle,** a clean, neat, little town in Shropshire. It is seated on the river Clun, and it's market, (on Friday) is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles NW. of Worcester, 8 SE. of Montgomery, and 152 NW. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 22. N. lon. 2. 55. W.

**Bishop and his Clerks,** little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, near St. David's, dangerous to Iermen, where a light-house was erected in 1777.

**Bishophport, Kent,** near Canterbury. **Bishop's Candle.** See Candle-Bishops. **Bishop's Edge,** Derbyshire, in the High-Peak. **Bishop's Hall,** Middl., between Mile-End, and Hackney. **Bishophley,** Durham, SW. of Wellingham. **Bishop's Lidard,** Somersetshire, 5 miles from Taunton. **Bishop's Stanion,** Devon., near Tingleho.

*Bishop - Stortford,** a town of Herts, seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the river Lea. It is 12 miles NE. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 0. 15. E. Market on Thursday.


**Bisignano,** a town of Calabria.

**Bishophorpe,** Lin. on the river Bane, between Market-Raifin and Burwell. **Bisley-Surry,** 3 miles N. of Woking. **Bisley,** Gloucechestery, 9 miles from Cirencester. Market on Thursday.

**Biskagar,** a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mytore. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Tungebadra, 140 miles E. by S. of Goa. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 76. 12. E.

**Bispham,** Lane, in Amounderness, near the Irish Sea. **Bispham,** Lane, near Rufford-Chapel, in the road to Wigan. **Biffort,** Somerste., S. of Bedminster.

**Bissagos,** a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 170 miles SE. of the river Gambia. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 16. 0. W. **Bislerne,** Hants., S. of Kingwood. **Bilston-Barkley,** Hants., W. of Southampton-Bay. **Bistricz,** a town and river of Transylvania.

**Bitchamstock,** Wilts., S. of Alcannings. **Bitchche,** a fortified town in the dept. of the Mollelle, seated at the foot of a mountain near the Schwelb, 30 miles N. by W. of Straffburg. Lat. 49. 5. N. lon. 7. 4. E. **Bitchfield,** Lin. 5 miles from Grantham. **Biteeto,** a town of Terra di Bari, Naples.

**Bifford,** Warw. 5 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. Market on Friday. **Bithora,** Hunts., near Moleworth. **Bitham,** Lin. near
BLA


Blackboy, Sussex, Blackbrook, a river in Leicestershire.

*Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, on the brook Blackwater. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 203 NNW. of London. Lat. 53.42 N. Lon. 2.35 W. Market on Monday.


Black Forest, in Susaia, is a part of the ancient Hyrcanian forest.


Blackheath, a fine elevated plain, 5 miles S.E. of London, commanding rich and beautiful prospects, and situated in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee.


Black Sea, The, formerly the Euxine, is bounded on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia; on the N. by the sea of Apoll and Tartary; on the E. by Circassia and Georgia, and on the S. by Natolia. It is said to be 3800 miles in circumference, receives many large rivers, and has not any discernible influx or efflux. It lies between 41 and upwards of 46 deg. N. lat. and between 32 and 41 E. lon. Blackstorn-River, called allo the Anna-dorn, in Down Ulter.

Blackston, Sussex, near Alborn and Woodmancote. Blackston Hall, Durham, W. of Billingham. Black Tail, Essex, below Canvey island, or Leigh-road, is a great shoal or bank of sand, which runs out 3 leagues into the sea, and has a mast at the end of it, as a sea-mark. It is called Shoe-beacon, from Shoeberry-nefs, where it begins. Blackthorn, Ox., on the E. border of the county. Blackwall, Midsl. E. of London, near Poplar. Blackwater, Hants, between Baghot and Hurtle-row.

Blackwater-Bay, Essex, near Malden, where the Walsleff oysters lie; the river Blackwater, which enters this bay, rises in the NW. part of Essex.

Blackwater, a town of Armagh, in Ulter, 65 miles from Dublin; also a village in Wexford, Leinster. Blackwater-Bridge, in Kildare, Leinster, 22 miles from Dublin. Blackwater-Foost, in Down, Ulter, 72 miles from Dublin.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, running from Kerry, through the counties of Cork and Waterford, into Youghall-Bay. Blackwater, a river of Armagh, falling into Lough-Neagh. Blackwater, a river of Meath, falling into the Boyne at Navan. Blackwater, a river of Longford, falling into the Shannon, N. of Lanesborough. Blackwater, a river of Wexford, falling into the sea at Bannew-Bay.

Blackwell, Derby, in the High-Peak, NW.
B L A

NE. of Altrcton. Blackwell. Dnrh. SW.
of Darlington. Blackwell. Somerth. 5
miles SW. of Bedminster. Blackwell,
Worc. near Shipon. Bladen. Ox. near
Woodstock. Blading. Yorkl. N. Riding,
on the river Swale. Blagdon, Devonl. near
Torbay. Blagdon, Dorcit. near Cranborne.
Blair-Athol, a village of Perthshire.

Blaifdon, Glouc. 3 miles from Mitchell-
Dean, 4 from Newham, and 3 from Glou-
celler. Blaife, St. Connw. near St. Aultel.

Blaiso 1s., a cidevant province of
France, the capital of which was Blois. It
now forms the dept. of Loir and Cher.

Blakenmore-Foršt, Dorcit. E. of Sher-
bury. Blaken-Hall. Chfl. NW. of Chel-
ter. Blakenham, Great and Little, Suff.
SE. of Needham. Blakenmore, Yorkl. N.
Riding, N. of Pickering Foršt. Blakem-
ney, Glouc. between the foršt of Dean and
Gatecomb, on the Severn. Blakeney, Norf.
ear Lynn Regis. Blakeny, Norf. near
Clay, now called Sittieby. Blakeley,
Northamp. 6 miles SW. of Towcester.
Blakenworth, Northumb. 6 miles NE. of
Newcastle.

Blamont, a town in the dept.
of Meurthe, seated on the river Vezouze, 12
miles E. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 40. N.
lon. 6.52. E.

Blanca, Le, a town in the dept.
of In-
dre, on the river Creule, 35 miles E. of
Poitiers. Lat. 46. 38. N. lon. 1. 13. E.

Blanc, Mont, formerly Savoy, a de-
partment of France, bounded on the W.
by the Rhone, which parts it from Ain,
on the N. by the Lake of Geneva, which
parts it from Swifhland, on the E. by the
Alps, which divide it from the Vallais and
Piedmont, and on the S. by the depart-
ments of Upper Alps and Iere. It is 83
miles in length, and 67 in breadth. The
country is hilly, and the air cool; but the
soil is pretty teñile, and the mountains,
which are not covered with snow in win-
ter, abound with pastures that feed a vatt
number of cattle. There is also a great
deal of game, among which are flags, fal-
low-deer, roe-bucks, wild-boars, bears,
marmouts, hares, partridges, wood-cocks,
pheitants, &c. The lakes abound with
fish, and the inhabitants are industrious
and sober. The principal rivers are the
Iere, Arc, and Arve. Chamberry is the
principal town.

Blanc-Mont, one of the highest
mountains of the Alps, in that department
of France to which it gives its name. It
is distinguished from the other mountains
by having it's summit and sides clothed, to
a considerable depth, by a mantle of snow,
almost without the intervention of the heel
rock to break the glare of the white appear-
ance; it is from this circumstance that it
is called Mont Blanc. It rises 15,652
feet above the level of the sea, which is
414 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriff.
The summit was deemed inaccessible till
1786, when Paccard ascended it, as did
Sauflure in 1787. The barometer on the
summit was down to 16 inches 1 line.

Blanca, an island N. of Margarita,
near the coast of Terra Firma.

Blanchland, Northumberland, on the
borders of Durham.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, on the S. Sea.
Lat. 3. 45. S. lon. 83. 0. W.

Blanco, Cape, on the W. coast of
Africa, N. of the river Senegal. Lat. 20.
55. N. lon. 17. 5. W.

*Blanford, a handsome and populous
town of Dorſhire, pleasanly ſeated on the
river Stour, near the Downs. It has a ma-
nufacture of ſhirt buttons, of which more
are made here than in any other part of Eng-
land; cloth alſo, and malt are made here.
It is 18 miles NE. of Dorchesterc, and 104
W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 53. N.
lon. 2. 14. W. Market on Saturday.

Blanes, a ſea-ſt port of Catalonia.

Blanet. See Port-Louis.

Blankenberg, a town of Berg in
Welfphalia. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 5. 30. E.

Blankenburg, a town and diично of
Lower Saxony. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 11. 10. E.

Blankenheim, a town and county of
Treves, Welfphalia.

Blankney, Lincoln. NE. of Sleaford.

Blaregnies. See Malri. Aquet.

Blarney, in Munſter, 3 miles W. of the
city of Cork, and 128 from Dublin.

Blaſey, 5 miles from Fowey.

Blaſe Chapel, St. Glouc. between Hen-
bury and Weſtbury. Blaſon, Leic. near Hal-
laton.

Blasques, a cluſter of small islands,
12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks,
off Dingle-Bay, in Kerry Munſter. Lat.
52. 0. N. lon. 10. 40. W.

Blauburen, in Wirtemberg, Suabis.

Blaugherly, Leicſhire, near Aſhby
de-la Zouch. Blawith, Lancaſhire, N. of
Ulverſton. Blaxhall, Suffolk, between Orford
and Framlingham. Blaydon, Dur-
ham, W. of Newcastle.

Blaye, an ancient ſt town in the dept.
of Gironde, on the river Gironde, which
is here 3800 yards wide. It's harbour is
much frequented by foreigners, and it's
trade confisſed chiefly in the white and red
wines of the adjacent country. It is 17
miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 7. N.
lon. 0. 35. W.

Blaſon,
Blaydon, Gloucef. NW. of Wethbury.
Blecley, Bucks, W. of Fenny-Stratford.
Blackfware, Hertf. near Wore.
Blane, Kent, 4 miles NW. of Canterbury.
Ezabey, Nott. a hamlet of Southwell.
Bleckingsley, Surry, 5 miles from Ryegate.
Bleake-ly, Bucks, between Prince's Risborough and Oxonshire.
Bledington, Gloucef. 4 miles SE. of Stow on the Would.
Blegen, Somerf. 7 miles from Huntspill.
Blenheim-Hoje, Oxf. near Woodstock, a magnificent palace, built for the firf. duke of Marlborough, at the expense of the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory.
Blenheim, Glouces. NW. of Westbury.
Blenkleely, Glouces. between Stow and Cumberl.

Blockyvell, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysiel, at the mouth of the river Aa, on Zinder-Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles SW. of Stenwick.
Blod, an ancient and handsome commercial city in the dept. of Loire and Cher. It is pleasantly seated on the Loire, in one of the finest countries in France. The spectator is struck with the idea of an amphitheatre, in facing the manner in which the streets are disposed, like rows of seats one above another against the hill. Here are some fine fountains and a new bridge, one of the best in France. It is noted for the fine watches that are made here; and the French language is thought to be spoken here with the greatest purity. Blois is 47 miles NE. of Tours, and 100 SW. of Paris.

Bled, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysiel, at the mouth of the river Aa, on Zinder-Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles SW. of Stenwick.

Blenheim, a village in Suabia, memorable for a victory gained over the French and Bivilians, by the duke of Marlborough, August 2, 1704. Lat. 48.40. N. Lon. 1.10. W.

Blissington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. Lon. 6.40. W.
Blenkarn, Weftm. NW. of Kirby-Londale.
Bleckington, Salf. near Bright-hamton.
Blessington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. Lon. 6.40. W.
Blenkarn, Weftm. NW. of Kirby-Londale.
Bleckington, Salf. near Bright-hamton.
Blessington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. Lon. 6.40. W.

Blethwaiek, Whickham, in Oxon. near Woodstock, a magnificent palace, built for the firf. duke of Marlborough, at the expense of the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory.
Blenkarn, Cumb. 4 miles NW. of Appleby.
Blenkenship, N. of the Picts'-Wall, on the edge of Cumb. Betterhaffett, Cumb. parish of Torpeneoe.

* Blessington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. Lon. 6.40. W.
Blenkarn, Weftm. NW. of Kirby-Londale.
Bleckington, Salf. near Bright-hamton.
Blessington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. Lon. 6.40. W.
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Blessington, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 10. N. Lon. 6.40. W.

Blenheim-Hoje, Oxf. near Woodstock, a magnificent palace, built for the firf. duke of Marlborough, at the expense of the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory.
Blenkarn, Cumb. 4 miles NW. of Appleby.
Blenkenship, N. of the Picts'-Wall, on the edge of Cumb. Betterhaffett, Cumb. parish of Torpeneoe.
BOCHIETTA, a chain of mountains in the territory of Genoa, over which there is a road to Lombardy; the paws on the peak of the highest mountain, which is so narrow as hardly to admit three men to go abreast, is also called Bochetta.

Bockham, Magna and Parva, Surry, near Leatherhead, 5 miles from Guildford. Bockenhfeld, Northumb. near Eland.

Bocking, Essex, adjoining Braintree, noted for the manufacture of baize. It is 41 miles NE. of London.

Bockham, Magna and Parva, Surry, near Leatherhead, 5 miles from Guildford. Bockham, Essex, adjoining Braintree, not noted for the manufacture of baize. It is 41 miles NE. of London.

Bockington, Essex, adjoining Braintree, not noted for the manufacture of baize. It is 41 miles NE. of London.


Bodmin, Cornwall, 36 miles NE. of Falmouth. Market on Saturday.

Bodden, Lancashire, near Manchester. Bodin, between Gloucester and Cheltenham.
Modena; on the N. by the Ferrareſ; or the E. by Romagna; and on the S. by Tuscany. It is watered by many small rivers, and its soil is extremely fertile, producing all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly mulkadel grapes, which are in high esteem, and oil in immense quantities; hence it's capital is called Bologna the Fat. The country round it, for several miles, seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees, the vines hanging in festoons from one tree to another, in a very picturesque and beautiful manner. Here are mines of alum and iron. The people seem to be industrious, and to enjoy, under the mild government of the Pope, the fruits of their labour.

Bolsover, Derbyshire, noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Market on Friday.


Bolzano, or BosTzEx, a town in Tirol.

Bomal, a town of Luxembourg.

Bombay, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Deccan, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly accounted very unhealthy; but by draining the swamps and bogs, the air is improved. It has a capacious harbour, or bay, reckoned the finest haven in the Indies, where whole fleets find shelter and security in all seafarers. Besides the town of Bombay, which is a large city, there are other smaller ones upon this island. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous: they have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarcely any corn or cattle. It is one of the three presidencies of the English E. India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and it is 150 miles S. of Surat.

L. 18. 58. N. lon. 74. 38. E.

Bome, a sea-port of Zeeland.

Bonn, in Dutch Guelderland.

Bonnell, Doniello near Becketham.

Bonaire, an island of Terra Firma.

Bonaventura, a sea-port, in Popayan, S. America.

Bonavista, a Cape-de-Verde life.

Bonay, a fine bay, and a cape on the E. side of Newfoundland.


Boniface, a sea-port of Corsica.

Bonque, Shropsh., near Albrighton.

Bonington, Kent, in Romney Marsh, near Wye. Bonington, Kent, united to Fakenhaff.

Boulogne, in Longford, Leinster.

Bona, an ancient town of Cologne.

Bonay, or Bona, a sea-port of Algiers.

Bonnetable, a town in the dept. of Sain. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles N.E. of Mans. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 1. 30. E.

Bonny, a town in the depart. of Eure and Loire. It is heated on the Loire, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun. Lat. 48. 12. N. lon. 1. 20. E.

Bonnyville, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, on the Arve, at the foot of the Mole, 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 52. N. lon. 6 10. W.


Boodse-Boodle, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 miles N.E. by E. of Surat. Lat. 23. 16. N. lon. 69. 6. E.

Boomer, Somert., between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Bomhall, near Londonderry, Ulter.

Booths, a mountainous country of India, N.E. of Bengal. It is a tenantry, or dependency of Thibet. It's capital is Taffhton.

Lancashire, 3 miles NE. of Leigh. Bootle, Cumb, 5 miles from Ravenglass. Booton, Norfolk, E of Repham.


Borgo, in Nyland, Sweden, on the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 60.34. N. lon. 5.40. E. Borgo-Forco, a town of Mantua. Borgo-San Donino, in Placentia, Italy. Lat. 44.58. N. lon. 10.6. E. Borgo-di San Sepolcro, a town of Tuscany. Lat. 43.32. N. lon. 12.7. E. Borgo Val-di-Taro, a town and territory of Parma.

Borbein, in Limerick, Munster. Borja, or Boria, a town of Arragon. Boriquen, or Breque, a W. India Island, a little E of Porto-Rico. It is uninhabited, though agreeable and fertile, the air wholesome, and the water good. Land-crabs are numerous here, whence some call it Crab-Island. Lat. 18.0. N. lon. 65.0. W.


Borne, a river in Staff. running into the Tame. Borne End, Bedf. near Woburn. Borneo, an island in the Indian Archipelago, about 1800 miles in circumference. It produces several sorts of fruit in great abundance, excellent mastic, and other gums, wax, rice, caffia, honey, cotton, camphre, frankincense, musk, aloes, agaric, brasil-wood, sapan, pepper, cinna-
mon, and other spices; diamonds and gold-leaf are found in their rivers and lands. Their animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, hares, tigers, bears, monkeys, deer, goats, parrots, partridges, and other birds; and they have great plenty of sea and river fish. The inhabitants on the sea-
BOS

Borrismoleach, in Tipperary.

Borrodafone, in the SE. part of Cumberland, bordering on Wetherald, a romantic valley among Derwent-water tells. These fells or hills are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of them that the black-lead, or wad, is found, whereby almost all the world is supplied: the mines are opened only once in seven years, and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. In travelling among these mountains the idea that presents itself to the astonished spectator, is that of the earth having been in an uproar, like the ocean in a storm; the hills appear like waves rising one behind another, and were it not for the abrupt and sudden scarps, the immense masses of rugged rocks that give the idea of fixedness and stability, the bewildered fancy might be lost as to imagine they were in a state of undulation, and ready to mingle with each other. The beautiful vale of Borrodore is watered by the clearest brooks, which precipitated from the hills, and, forming many beautiful waterfalls, meet together in the dale, and, forming one large stream, pass out of the dale under the name of Borrodore-Beck, when its waters spread out into an expansive lake, containing several beautiful islands. This lake is called Derwentwater, or Keswick Lake. Borrodore is 4 miles from Keswick, in falling from which, the traveller has the Lake on his right hand, and stupendous rocky precipices on his left; huge stones, or rugged masses of rock, which have tumbled from above, scattered along his way. As he approaches the dale, he sees the ledges of the rocks covered with herbage, shrubs, and trees; villages and farms arise upon his view, the larger cattle are seen feeding in the lower grounds, and the sheep, in large rocks, upon the mountains.

Rusworth. Cornewall, S. of Stratton.

RusworthItmunes, or Boné, a village on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, in the shire of Linlithgow. It has numerous collieries and salt-works.


Bosa, on the W. coast of Sardinia.

Borough, Heref. near Ledbury.

Boscastle, Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel. Market on Thursday.

Boscow, Cornwall, on the Land's End.

Bosco, or Boschi, in the Milnafe.

Bosfel, Shrop. near White Ladies, noted for the oak in which Charles II., was hid, and saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him after the battle of Worcester. Boscomber, Wilts, 3 miles SE. of Aylsham, and 9 from Swindon. Bosham, Sull. between Chichester and Thorney Ile.

Boswark, NE. of Chichester. Bosley, Cheshire. NE. of Congleton.

Bosna, or Bosnia, capital of Bosnia. It is a large town. 10 miles SW. of Belgrade. Lat. 43° 40'. N. lon. 17° 57'. E.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Schavonia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia; on the S. by Albania; and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia.

Bosney, or Tilney, Cornwall, 3 miles NW. of Camelford. Borsdale, Devon. NW. of Dartmouth. Bosington, Hants, near the Wallops.

Bosporus, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Bost, capital of Sibletan, in Persia.


Boston, a large, well-built town of Lincolnshire, seated on both sides of the river Witham, by means of which it enjoys a considerable trade, both from the sea and inland. The church spire is very lofty, and a noted sea-mark. It has a fair, December 11, that holds nine days, for cattle and merchandise, called a mart; an ancient name, only used for this town, Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Headon in Yorkshire. Boston is 37 miles SE. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lat. 53° 1'. N. lon. 0° 5'. E. Markets on Wed. and Sat.

Boston, Midd. W. of Little-Ealing.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts Bay, in N. America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, containing many small islands and rocks. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour, and the country within, rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 ships to anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close, and on the N. side are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house.

On the W. side of the town is the Mill, a beautiful public walk. Beyond the flax-houfe, and other public buildings, there are 16 churches of various denominations. It is 310 miles NE. of Philadelphia, Lat. 42° 25'. N. lon. 70° 33'. W.

Bosworth, or Market-Bosworth, a town in Leicestershire, seated on a high hill,
hill, 13 miles NW. of Leicester, and 106
NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon.
1. 18: W. Market on Wednesday.

Botadon Cornwall, SW. of Launceston.
Botallack, Cornwall, 10 miles W. of St. Ives.

BotANY-BAY, a bay of New South Wales,
on the E. coast of New Holland, so called
from the great quantity of herbs found on
the shore, was originally fixed on for a co-
lonelv of convicts from Great Britain; but,
in the sequel, Port Jackson, 15 miles far-
ther to the N. was preferred. Lat. 34. 0.
S. lon. 151. 22. E.

Botchton, Leic. Botevale, Suff, near
Redgrave, 15 miles from Bury. Bothall,
Northumb. near Morpeth. Bothball, Staff.
N. of Pagets Bromley. Bothel, Cumb.
between Cockermouth and Wigton. Both-
embaliath, D. r. b. in the High Peak. Both-
wooden, Dorl. near Winborne-Minifer.
Botherton, Cheshire, near Befton Caile.

Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a
gulf of the same name, which divides it
into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia.

Bothumset, Nott. NW. of Tuxford. Both-
lace, Northumb. in Tindale-Ward. Both-
ley, Hants. S. of Bursledon. Bothley,
parish of Cheffam. Bothley, Surrey, near
Fangrove and Chertsey. Botolph's-Bridge,
Hunt. near Peterborough. Botolph, St.
Lincoln. N. of Louth. Botleigh, Suff.,
Botley, Shrop. 5 miles from Shrewsbury.

Botford, Leic. near Normanton. Botford,
Leic. in the Vale of Belvoir. Botham-
Hall, 7 miles from Cambridge. Bot-er-
ridge Pool, Dorset. See Great Kimeridge.
Bothfeldale. See Dudleydale. Bothfield,
Stfn. of Bucknall. Bothwell, St.
Rutlandshire, near Empingham.

Botwar, a town of Wurttemburg.

Botzenburg, a town of Mecklenburg.
Boa, a town S. of Reggio, Naples.

Bow A, a town S. of Reggio, Naples.

Boven Bridge, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Boucheron, a town in the dept. of
Upper Marne, famous for its hot-baths. It is 17 miles NE. of Langres.
Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 5. 45. E.

Bourbonnais, a c.i-devant province of
France, which now forms the dept. of
Allier. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine,
pasture, wood, &c.

Bourdeaux, an ancient maritime city,
in the dept. of Gironne, and one of the first
in France, for magnitude, riches, and bea-
ty. It is seated on the Garonne, which
river is bordered by a large quay; and, as
the tide flows here 4 yards perpendicular,
large vessels come up to the town: most
of the great streets lead to the quay.

The inhabitants are upwards of 100,000;
their trade is very extensive, and they ship
annually 100,000 tons of wine and brandy.
It is 87 miles SE. of Rochelle, and 325 SW.
of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 0. 30. W.

Bournefield, Kent; E. of Louth.

Bourdines,
BOURDINES, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands, 5 miles NW. of Huy. Lat. 50° 35'. N. lon. 5° 8'. E.

BOURG, the capital of Cayenne, in S. America. Lat. 5° 2'. N. lon. 52° 50'. W.

BOURG, a town in the dept. of Aunis, on the river Rezonne, 32 miles NE. of Lyons, and 232 SE. of Paris. Lat. 46° 11'. N. lon. 5° 19'. E.

BOURG, the capital of Cayenne, in S. America. Lat. 5° 2'. N. lon. 52° 50'. W.

BOURGUIGNON, a small, well-built town in the dept. of Creuse, on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lat. 47° 5'. N. lon. 2° 28'. E.

BOURGES, the chief town in the dept. of Cher. Although, in extent, it is one of the greatest cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconsiderable. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 2.5 miles NW. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lat. 47° 5'. N. lon. 2° 28'. E.

BOURG, a small town in the dept. of Gironde, with a good harbour, on the river Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the confluence of that river and the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Amber, and is thought a dangerous passage. It is 15 miles N. of Bordeaux. Lat. 45° 5'. N. lon. 0° 30'. W.

BOURGANEUF, a small, well-built town in the dept. of Creuse, on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE. of Limoges, and 200 S. of Paris. Lat. 45° 59'. N. lon. 1° 35'. E.

BOURGET, a town in the dept. of Mont-Bianc, on a lake of the same name, 6 miles N. of Chambery. Lat. 45° 41'. N. lon. 5° 50'. E.

BOURMONT, a town in the dept. of the Upper Marne, 22 miles NE. of Chaumont. Lat. 48° 14'. N. lon. 5° 43'. E.

*BOURN, a large town in Lincolnshire, seated near a spring called Burn-Well-Head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is 35 miles S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Lat. 52° 42'. N. lon. 0° 20'. W. Mark. on Sat.

BOURN, Yorks. SE. of Sherborn. BOUEN, a river in Warwick. BOUEN, a river in Wilts. BOURN HALL, Camb. 8 miles NW. of Shengay.

BOURO, one of the Molucca Islands, between Celebes and Ceram, 50 miles in circumference. It is subject to the Dutch, and well cultivated. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and a variety of vegetables introduced by the Dutch. In the mountains there are forests of ebony and lary.

BOURTH-BURLY, in the parish of Pentlow. BOURTON, Dorset. near Gillingham. BOURTON on the-Hill, Glouce. 5 miles from Stow, and 5 from Campden. BOURTON-on-the-Water, Glouce. about a mile from the preceding place, has several good houses, and a tolerable trade. The river, which rises near it here, spreads 30 feet, and there are several bridges over it.

BOUSSAC, in the dept. of Creuse, with a castle on a rock, 25 miles NE. of Gueret.

BOUY, Lady of 4 miles N. of Oultier. BOUCLY, near York. BOULKES, Chief. S. of Knaresborough. BOUCLY, Yorks. near Windsor. BOULTON, near Cranbourn. BOUDIN, Ellis, near Clacketton. BOULTON, Herts, near Hempstead and Berkhamstead. BOULTON, Dorset. near Alton.

BOUTON, an island in the Indian Archipelago, 12 miles SE. of Celebes. The inhabitants are of an olive complexion, speak the Malay language, and profess Mahometanism. Lat. 5° 50'. S. lon. 11° 5'. E.

Bow, or BOVY, a small, neat town of Devonshire, seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw. It is 14 miles NW. of Exeter. Mark. on Thur. Bow, or Stratford-le-Bow, a village 2 miles NE. by E. of London. It has several mills, manufactories, and distilleries on the river Lea, which here separates Middlesex from Essex.

B R A


*B OFORD, Esfex, 4 miles SW. of Hadley, Suff and 8 N. of Colchester.


* Boxford, Eftex, 4 miles S.W. of Hadley, Suff and 8 N. of Colchester.


* Boydon, Shropfs.; miles SE. of Westbury. Boydon, Eftex, 4 miles from Epping and Waltham.

* Boyle. See ABBEY BOYLE.


Braan, a river of Pethshire.

* BRABANT, ci-devant AUSTRIAN, a large province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand; on the N. by Dutch Brabant; on the E. by Liege; and on the S. by Namur. The capital is Brussel, and the principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

BRABANT, Dutch, a district belonging to the United Provinces, of which Breda is the capital.

Brabor, Kent, 5 miles E. of Ashford.


Bracciano, a town on a lake of the same name, 12 miles NW. of Rome.


Brackenfown, 6 miles from Dublin.

Bracklaw, a city of Podolia, on the river Bog. Lat. 48.49. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

* Brackley, a town of Northamp, on a branch of the Oude, 18 miles SW. of Northampton, and 64 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Mark. on Wed.

Brackenfoun-Inn, in Kerry, Munfster.

Bracknold, Old, Bucks, 3 miles from Oakingham.
BRA

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberland, 8 miles NE. of Carlisle, and 311 NW. of London. Lat. 54. 58. N. lon. 2. 40. W. Market on Tuesday.


*BRANDON, a town in Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham. It is seated on the Ouse, over which it has a bridge; and at a mile distance, a ferry, whereby goods are conveyed to and from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 30. N. lon. 0. 45. E.


Brandon-Hill, in Kerry, Munster.
beasts, birds, and fishes are various, and within the country there are gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast. The residence of the viceroy, till of late years, was at St. Salvador, but is now at St. Sebastian. The natives, or aborigines, are divided into several nations or tribes, as the Tupinambos, Tobajaras, Patiguaras, Tapayos, &c. and speak different languages. They are of a copper colour, and have black hair like the other Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with the palm-tree leaves, of which they also make baskets. Their furniture consists chiefly of their hammocks, and dishes or cups made of calabashes. They have also knives made of a sort of stone and split canes. They who live near the coast copy the European manner of dress; tho' in the interior, they cover their middle.

Braffa, one of the Shetland Isles.
Bra'saw, or Crons'tat, a town of Transylvania. Lat. 46. 30. N. lon. 25. 5. E.

Braun'saw, a town in the duchy of Bavaria, ceded to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Tülichen, in 1779.
Braun'sburg, a sea-port of Prussia.
Braunsfèld, a town of Solmes, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 50. 21. N. lon. 8. 32. E.


Brava, a sea-port of Ajan, in Africa.

Bravo, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.


**Bray**, a sea-port of Leîfleur, 13 miles N. of Wicklow, and 10 S. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 6. 10. W.


**Brazza**, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, opposite Spalatro.
Bredagh, in Downe, Ulster.

Bregentz, a county, town, and river of Aebria, adjoining to the Tyrolef.
Brehar, or Brer, one of the Scilly Islands.
Bremegarten, in Switzerland, on the river Rufs, 10 miles W. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 17. E.

Bremen, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Wefer and the Elbe, a little S. W. of Hamburgh. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 pastors. The air is cold, but the country is fertile and well-peopled. It formerly was subject to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover in 1719.
In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, several thousands of cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of the inhabitants. The capital is Bremen, a large and populous city on the Wefer. Lat. 53. 6. N. lon. 3. 48. E.

Breenswood, a town of Bremen.

Brent, a river of Somersetshire.


Brenta, a river which rises in the Tyrol, E. of Trent, and passing by Padua, falls into the Adriatic a little S. of Venice.
Brentford, a town in Middlesex, 7 miles from London, seated on the river Thanet, into which, at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Market on Saturday.
shipping and marine service. It is 30 miles SW. of Morlaix, and 325 W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48° 22'. N. lon. 4° 26'. W.

Brest, or Bressiç, the capital of Poland, in Poland. Lat. 52° 4'. N. lon. 24° 6'. E.

Breſsworth, Suffolk, near Mendlesham.

Breſtagne, a ci-devant province of France, now formed into 5 departments, viz. North Coast, Finifterre, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Bretey, 7 miles from Derby.

Breteuil, a town in the department of the Eure, seated on the river Iton, 15 miles SW. of Evreux. Lat. 48° 36'. N. lon. 1° 0'. E.


Breton, a river in Suffolk.


Bretforton, Worcestershire, near Evesham. Bretton, a river in Suffolk.

Breto-N, Cape, an island of N. America, between 45 and 47 degrees of N. latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by the Straits of Canfo, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It produces little corn or grass, but has an excellent fishery on the coast.


Brewer's Hill, Hants, near Winchester. Brewer's-Haven, a harbour of the Isle of Chiole, on the coast of Chili.


Brewwood, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford. Market on Tuesday.

Breys, a town of Liège, 14 miles NW. of Maastricht. Lat. 51° 4'. N. lon. 5° 39'. E.

Breymandy, a river in Pembroke-shire.

Bredt-Point, in Down, Ulster.

Briançon, a town in the department of Upper Alps. Manna is gathered in its neighbourhood, on the leaves and branches of a sort of pine, and by making incisions into the bark. Here is a bridge over the Durance, 180 feet in height. It is 17 miles NE. of Embrun. Lat. 44° 46'. N. lon. 6° 25'. E.

Briancombe, Dorsetshire, 2 miles E. of Corfe-Castle.

Brian's-Ford, in Down, Ulster.

Brianston, Dorsetshire, near Blanford

Brian's-Piddle, or Tubervilleston, Dorsetshire, a hamlet to Affpiddle.

Briar, a town in the dept. of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and from hence there is a canal to the Seine, through the interior of France. It is 6 miles SE. of Guyen, 35 SE. of Orleans, and 58 S. of Paris. Lat. 47° 40'. N. lon. 2° 47'. E.


Bride-River, in Cork, Munster.

Bride's, St. near Carmarvon-Castle. Bridge, Westmor. near Appleby. Bridge, Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury. Bridge-Court, Isle of Wight, in Medina.

Bridgeford, Devonshire, 4 miles E. of Chegford. Bridgemore, Cheshire, 6 miles SE. of Nampitwh.

Bridgend, a town of Glamorgamshire, seated on the river Ogmore, 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 178 W. of London. Lat. 51° 30'. N. lon. 3° 28'. W. Market on Saturday.


Bridgenorth, a town of Shropshire, seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. The streets are broad and paved, and it's situation is commodious for trade. It's fairs, which fall on the Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30th, August 2d, and October 29th, are reported to from most parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and other merchandise. The last, which holds 3 days, is the largest. It is 20 miles nearly W. of Birmingham, and 139 NW. of London. Lat. 52° 36'. N. lon. 2° 28'. W. Market on Saturday.

Bridge Rule, Cornwall, bordering on Devonshire. Bridgefellers, W. of Hereford.


Bridgetown, in Cork, Munster. Bridge-
B R I
town, in Clare, Munster; 90 miles from Dublin.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Barbados, situated on Carlisle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. Here is a free-school, an hospital, and a college. The houses, about 1500 in number, are very elegant, the streets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. Lat. 15. 5. N. lon. 58. 38. W.

*BRIDGEPOR

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, on the river Parret. It stands 12 miles from Start-Point, where the Parret runs into the Bristol Channel; from whence a spring-tide flows 22 feet at the quay, at which time it rushes in with such violence and roaring, that they call it the Bar; the perpendicular height, as it presses along, is several feet. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to the town. It carries on a considerable coaling trade, and has some foreign commerce; it is also a good market for corn, cattle, &c. and particularly for cheese. It is 31 miles SSW. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 7. N. lon. 3. 10. W.

BRIDPORT, a small, neat town in Dorsetshire. It has a safe port for about 40 vessels, and stands on a little hill near the English Channel. The number of houses is about 400; the market is remarkable for hemp, and it furnishes lines, twine, nets, sail-cloth, &c. to the Newfoundland fishery. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 42. N. lon. 2. 52. W.

*BRIDPORT, or BUNGAY, a town in the dept. of Suffolk, on the coast, much resorted to in the bathing season. The Steine is a fine lawn or public walk. Brighton, in time of peace, is the station of the weekly packet boats to and from Dieppe. It is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 0. 6. E.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTON, a town of Sussex, on the coast, much resorted to in the bathing season. The Steine is a fine lawn or public walk. Brighton, in time of peace, is the station of the weekly packet boats to and from Dieppe. It is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 0. 6. E.

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BRI

Bristol, Northumberland, near Blakedon.


Brinn, or Brunn, a city of Moravia.

Brinny, in Cork, Munster.

Brinseg, Lanc. N. of Wigan.

Brioude, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, seated on the river Allier, over which it has a bridge of one arch, 171 feet in diameter. It is 21 miles NW. of Le Puy, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 16. N. lon. 3. 10. E.

Brisk, Cumb. near Carlisle.


Bristol, New, an island N. of New Guinea, in Lat. 49. 0. S. lon. 152. 19. E. On the N. there is a strait, on the opposite side of which lies New Ireland. The shores of both islands are rocky, and the inland parts mountainous, but covered with...
with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and the palm. The inhabitants are black and woolly headed like the Negroes, but have not the flat nose and thick lips.

**BRITTANY.** See BRETANNE.


Brives, la Gaillarde, an ancient town in the department of Corrèze, seated in a pleasant valley, near the confluence of the Corrèze and Vezère. Here are elegant public buildings, fine walks, and manufactories of silk handkerchiefs, muffins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles SE. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 45° 15'. Lon. 1° 25'.

Brixen, a town, capital of a bishopric of the same name, mountainous, but producing excellent wine, in league with the Tyrolese, in Austria.


Brixe, in Mayo, Connaught.

Brizen, or Breetzen, in Brandenburg.


Broadford, in Clare, Munster.


Broadway, in Wextford, Leinster.


Brod, or Brodt, in Scylvania.

Bradagh, in Clare, Munster.

Brodera, a principal town of Guzzar, in Hindoostan, between Surat and Ougein. The country produces cotton, wheat, barley, rice, &c. and immense quantities of gum-lac. It's public buildings are stately, and the gardens fine. The calico-manufacture is carried on here pretty extensively. Lat. 22° 16'. Lon. 73° 11'.

Broadwell, Gloucestershire, two miles from Stow. Broadnam, Dorsetshire, in the parish of Netherbury.

Brodnem, or Teutsch-Brod, a town of Calzlau, Bohemia.

Bradock, Cornw., near Boconock.
BRO

See Broadstairs, Brodsworth, Yorkshire, 3 miles from Doncaster.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania.

BROE, a town and county of Berg, Westphalia.

BROE, a neat and beautiful village, 6 miles from Amsterdam. The manners of the inhabitants, according to Madame de Sillery, late Countess of Genlis, are extremely singular. They marry invariably among themselves. In every house they have one door set apart for the occasion of marriage or death. It is called the door of ceremony; the new-married couples enter in at it, and never pass through it again but to their graves; in the interval it is kept constantly shut. The women scarcely ever stir from Broe, and Amsterdam is as little known to them as London or Constantinople. Their gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell-work, &c. and their streets are paved in mosaic-work, with variegated bricks. Behind their houses and gardens are extensive meadows, with large herds of cattle grazing. Their outhouses are likewise behind, so that waggons, carts, and cattle do not enter their neat streets.

Broke, a river in Lancashire. Broke, Norfolk, 5 miles from Norwich. Broke, Warwickshire, near Kyneton.

BROKE N-BAY, a bay of New S.Wales, New Holland, at the mouth of the river Hawkesbury.

Bromley, Kent, on the river Ravensbourne, 10 miles from London, on the road to Tunbridge. Market on Thursday.


BROMLEY-ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, Staff. 6 miles from Stafford. Market on Tuesday.


*BROMSGROVE, a town of Worceftshire, near the rile of the river Salwarpe, has a considerable trade in clothing, and a good market (on Tuesday) for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 15 miles NE. by N. of Worceft, and 115 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. Lon. 2. 3. W.


*BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, 16 miles NE. of Hereford, and 125 WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 8. N. Lon. 2. 20. W. Market on Monday.

Bromythe, or Tyl, a river in Northumberland. Bromesfort, Cumberland, in the parish of Dalton.

BRON, or BRONNO, in the Milanefe.


Brookstreet, Effex, near Burntwood.

Broom, Loch, a lake and arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Rossshire, noted for fine herrings, being esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.
Broa, a sea-port, river, and lake of Sutherlandshire, on the SE. coast.

Brofley, Shropsh. 5 miles from Bridgenorth.

Brofney, in King's County.

Broton, Norf. 2½ miles E. of Norwich.

Brothesbys, Linc. 4 miles S. of Spalding.

Brotherhead, Linc. NW. of Bolton.

Broton, Yorks. 4 miles from Giffborough.

BroUAGE, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. Here are the finest saltworks in France; the salt is called bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 SW. of Paris. Lat. 45. 52. N. lon. 1.4, W.

Brouc, 1.5 miles S of Catania, Sicily.

Brouc, a town of Berne, Switzerland.

Brouershaven, a sea port in the Island of Schouwen, 9 miles SW. of Helvoetfluys. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 3. 54. E.

Brough-upon-Sands, Cumberl. 5 miles N.W. of Carlisle.

* Brough, or Burgh upon. Staffs. 6 miles from Appleby. Market on Thursday.

Brough, Yorkshire, in Holderness.

Broughan, Westmoreland, near Penrith.

Broughshane, in Antrim, Ulster, 95 miles from Dublin.

BRU


BRUNSWICK, a city of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 1.3 miles N.W. of Glückstadt. Lat. 54.2 N. lon. 9.2 E.

BRUNSWICK, capital of the duchy of Brunswick, is seated on the river Oker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52.25 N. lon. 10. 42. E.

BRUNSWICK, a country in the circle of Lower Saxony, divided into 4 duchies and 2 counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper, and Brunswick Wollenburtle, with the counties of Rheinfelden and Blanckenberg, are subject to the duke of Brunswick Wollenburtle, while the elector of Hanover is duke of Brunswick Grubenhagen, and Brunswick Calenberg, which also includes the duchy of Gottingen. Brunswick is fertile in corn and pasture, and has mines of copper, lead, &c. It's principal rivers are the Weißer, the Oker, the Leyne, and the Ilmenau.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Somersetshire, well built and populous. It's chief trade is in ferges, stockings, and matting. It is 12 miles S.E. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Lat. 51. 7. N. lon. 2. 38. W. Market on Saturday.

BRUYSER, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 22 miles nearly S. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 18. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Bry, Bru, or Brent, a river in Somerset.

Bryans Bridge, in Clare, Munster, on the Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick.

Bryanston, Staff. N. of Blimhill.

BUA, or PARTRIDGE-Isle, on the coast of Dalmatia.

BUARcos, a town of Beira.


Buchanan, a district of Aberdeenshire, forming the NE. part of Scotland, from the sea to the river Ythan, on the SW.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory in the district of Buchan, the most easter part of Scotland.

by. and New Edinburgh. The province, is now advancing in population and fertility.

Brunthorp, Linc. 2 miles SE. of Alford. Brunton, Northumb. near Dunstburgh-Castle.

Brury, in Limerick, Munster.

Brufhbridge, Notting. near Workop.

Brusford Devon. s. of Winkley. Brusford, S. of Framingham.

Brusfleet, Cumb. a river running into the Eden, near Carlisle.

BRUSSELS, a large city in Flanders, capital of the late Austrian Brabant, about 7 miles in circumference. The streets are spacious, and the houses pretty high. In Brussels are 7 squares or market-places. The great market-place is elegant and beautiful. The public buildings are sumptuous, and here are numerous fountains. The Riveja is the lower part of the city, cut out into canals for the convenience of shipping, for which a canal has been cut from the Scheldt about 15 miles from Brussels, which cost this city $,500,000 dollars, and by which trebuchets, or palage-boats, pass between Brussels and Antwerp. Brussels is celebrated for its lace, camlets, and tapestry. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on a fertile plain, on the river Senne. 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 SE. of Ghent, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51 N. lon. 4. 28. E.

BRUTON, a town of Somersetshire, very well built and populous. It's chief trade is in ferges, stockings, and matting. It is 70 miles SW. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31. 10. N. lon. 82. 0. W.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in N. America, where the Turtle River discharges itself into St. Simon's Sound. It has a safe and extensive harbour, capable of containing the largest ships. The town is regularly laid out, but not completed. From it's advantageous situation, and the fertility of the back country, it promises to be a great trading-town. It is 70 miles SW. by W. of Savannah. Lat. 31. 10. N. lon. 82. 0. W.

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BRUNSWICK, the N.W. division of Acadia, or Acadie, which in 1784 was divided into two governments. Nova-Scotia is now properly the peninsula; New Brunswick forms the rest of the main land E. of the river St. Croix. Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States, has been considerable, large tracts of land have been cultivated, and several new towns laid out, among which are, Shelburne, Part-Town, Digby, and New Edinburgh. The province, is now advancing in population and fertility.

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BRUYIERS, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 22 miles nearly S. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 18. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Bry, Bru, or Brent, a river in Somerfet.

Bryan's Bridge, in Clare, Munster, on the Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick.

Bryanston, a few miles from Dublin.

Bryn, Lancafs. near Wigan. Bryning, Lanc. 5 miles SW. of Kirkham. Brynton, Staff. N. of Blimhill.

BUA, or PARTRIDGE-Isle, on the coast of Dalmatia.

BUARCOS, a town of Beira.


Buchan, a district of Aberdeenshire, forming the NE. part of Scotland, from the sea to the river Ythan, on the SW.

BUCHANNESS, a promontory in the district of Buchan, the most easter part of Scotland.
Scotland. Lat. 57° 28'. N. lon. 1° 26'. W.

Between this promontory and Peterhead, is the place called the Bullers or Boilers of Buchan; a large oval cavity in the rocks, 150 feet in depth, round which is a foot path. Boats sail into it from the sea under a natural arch, resembling a large gothic window. At a little distance is a vast inflated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasms from the land. About the middle of this rock, many feet above the level of the water, is a large triangular aperture, through which the sea, when agitated, rushes in with a tremendous noise.

Bucharia, Great, a country of W. Tartary, bounded on the N. by Siberia; on the E. by Little Bucharia; on the S. by Persia and India; and on the W. by the Caspian Sea and a part of Persia. The land is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are warlike, and in general tawny, with black hair. See Bokhara.

Bucharia, Little. See Cashgur.

Buchaw, a free town of Suabia.

Bucharest, a town of Walachia.

Bucharest, a free town of Suabia.

Buck-a-Bank, Cumb. in Dalston parish.

Buckey-Long, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Daventry. Buckden; see Budgen. Buckdon, Yorks. near Bilborough-Chale. Buckley, Conn. 4 miles SW. of Camelford.

Bucken-Hall, Eves. N. of Bocking.

Buckenham, Norf. 12 miles from Thetford, and 90 from London. Market on Saturday.

Buckenham, New, Norf. on the river Waveney, between Ipswich and Norwich, 96 miles from London. Market on Saturday.


Buckingham, Suff., N. of Shoreham.


Buda, or Offen, the capital of Lower Hungary, situated on the side of a hill, on the W. bank of the Danube. The public buildings are elegant, and in the adjacent country are warm baths, and vineyards producing excellent wine. It is 105 miles S. of Vienna, and 560 NW. of Constantinople. Lat. 47°. 25′ N. Lon. 18°. 22′ E.

Budbrook, two miles W. of Warwick.

Budapest, or Botesdale, Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, 15 miles NE. of Bury, on the road to Yarmouth.

Budapest, a town in the Province of Turkey.

Buda Car, or Cividale de la Trinitad, is the seat of a viceroy, and a considerable sea-port of La Plata, seated on the river Plata, 50 miles from the sea, on the E. coast of America. Part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain, is brought here, and received by the regiments. Lat. 34°. 5′ S. Lon. 58°. 26′ W.

Budgeley, Yorks., near Patley-Bridge.

Bucklebury, Berkshire, near Sunning.

Buckfield, Chesh., W. of the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool. Buckfield, St. Peter, or Didfield, Wilts, near Chippenham. Buckfield, near the road to Yarmouth.

Buckling, 6 miles from Dublin.

Buckingham, Wilts, near Pattens. Buckingham, 4 miles from Coventry.


Bulwell, 7 miles from Nottingham. Bulwick, Northamp. 5 miles N.W. of Oundle.

Bumpstead, in the county of Suffolk.

Bundala, in Donegal, Ulster.

Bundela, or Bandeloude, a circuit of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, separated from the Jumna by a narrow tract of low country. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles square.
square, and contains the celebrated diamond-mines of Panna or Purna. It was formerly subject to a rajah named Hindoo, but is now divided among his descendants. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, and is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Chatterpour, which lies in lat. 25° 0' N. Mow, and Panna.

Bunting, Dev. 4 miles E. of Hatherly.

* Bungay, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Waveny, which separates it from Norfolk. It has a considerable trade, and the women are much employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 36 miles N. by E. of Ipswich, and 107 N. of London. Lat. 52° 35'. Market on Thursday.

Bungo, a kingdom in the island of Xiino, Japan. The capital is Fumay.

Bunclody, Wexf. in Carlow.

Bunia, anciently Oeta, a mountain of Greece.

Bunlade, in Sligo, Connaught.

Bunning, in Mayo, Connaught.


Bunwell, North. 4 miles from Wymundham. Exton, Wilts, 5 miles N. of Calne.

Buringham, or Civita Burella, a town of Naples.

Burden, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

Buren, a town of Westphalia, 10 miles S. of Paderborn.

Bursfeld, Saxon, near Wittingen. Burgfield, Berks., SW. of Reading.

* Burford, a town of Oxfordshire, seated on an acient, on the river Windrush, 71 miles from London. Lat. 51° 46'. N. lon. 1° 37'. W. Market on Saturday.

Burford, near Warwick. Burford, Shropf, near Tenbury.

Burg, or Doesburg, a town of Zutphen, on the Iel.

Burgass, in Hants, near Fordingbridge.


Burgaw, a town and margraviate of Suabia, subject to Austria.

Burghfield, or Burghfield, a town and bailiwick of Berne.

Burgh, a town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles NNE. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Market on Thursday.


Burgh, or Borough, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, seated partly on a mountain, and extending to the river Arlanzon. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are magnificent, and the walks agreeable. Many manufactures are carried on. It is 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lat. 42° 0'. Lon. 3° 30'. W.

Burghundy, a ci-devant province of France, fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, is now formed into the departments of Aube, Côte d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

BURKHAM, a city of Hindoosan, the capital of Candeiſh, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is 100 miles N. of Arungabad, and 235 miles E. by N. of Surat. Lat. 21°. 25'. Lon. 76°. 19'.

BURK, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.


BURKIN, a town of New Jersey, in N. America, seated on Delaware River, which is here a mile broad, and under shelter of Middinick and Burlington Islands, affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is a place of considerable trade, and the majority of the inhabitants are Quakers. It is 17 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40°. 17'. Lon. 75°. 10'.

BURMA, an extensive kingdom of India, E. of the Ganges, sometimes called Ava, from the name of its capital. It is bounded by Meckley and Thibet on the N. and by Pegu on the S. occupying both sides of the river Ava, as far as the frontiers of China. On the W. it has Aracan and Rofhaan; and on the E. China and Upper Siam. This country, which is little known to Europeans, produces some of the best teak timber in India. Ships built of teak, upwards of 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian seas, while an European built ship is ruined there in five years. There are several valuable mines here; the country is fertile, and elephants, horses, and other animals, are numerous.

Burmont, or Sanpoo, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet; issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, these rivers flow in different directions, till they are 1200 miles asunder; yet meet in one point about 40 miles from the sea, after each has run through a winding course of about 2000 miles. The Burmapooter, for 60 miles before it's junction with the Ganges, is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and, but for its trentines, might pass for an arm of the sea; in other respects it bears an intimate resemblance, during a course of 400 miles through Bengal, to that river.


BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated near the sea, 20 miles N.W. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. Lat. 53°. 4'. N. Lon. 0°. 48'. F. There are several villages in its neighbourhood, which are also called Burnham, as well as that of Burnham-Deepdale. Market on Saturday.

BURNHAM, a fishing town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham-Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 44 miles from London.


BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, in a healthy situation, 35 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 208 NNW. of London. Lat. 53°. 46'. N. Lon. 2°. 15'. W. Market on Sat.

Burnsland, Yorkf. on the Wherfe, between Settle and Paitley-Bridge. Burntely, Suff. between Sudbury and Bilton.

BURNTISLAND, a town in Fifeshire, with an excellent harbour, seated under a stupendous rock, on the Forth, 10 miles NW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55°. 8'. N. Lon. 3°. 5'. W.


BURRE, or Sanpoo, a river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet; issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, these rivers flow in different directions, till they are 1200 miles asunder; yet meet in one point about 40 miles from the sea, after each has run through a winding course of about 2000 miles. The Burmapooter, for 60 miles before it's junction with the Ganges, is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and, but for its trentines, might pass for an arm of the sea; in other respects it bears an intimate resemblance, during a course of 400 miles through Bengal, to that river.
BURRIS, in Carlow, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. Burrijaleigh, in Tipperary, Munster, 78 miles from Dublin.


BURSA, or PRUSA, one of the largest cities of Turkey, in Asia, containing about 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. It stands on several little hills at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain, covered with mulberry, and various fruit trees, and was the capital of the Ottoman dominions before the taking of Constantinople. The mosques and caravanserais are elegant, and every house has its fountain. The bazaar is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapistry of Italy and France. Burda is the capital of a province of Natalia Proper, called by the Turks Bectangil, and anciently Bithynia. It is 60 miles S. of Constantinople. Lat. 39. 22. N. lon. 29. 5. E.


BUTDRON-STATHER, a small town of Lincolnshire, on a hill, near the Trent, 30 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 40. N. lon. 0. 36. W. Market on Monday.

Burton, a town of Wiltshire, 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 247 NNW. of London. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 2. 50. W. Market on Tuesday.


Burton-CONSTABLE, Yorkshire, between Midland and Richmond. Market on Friday.


*Burton-upon-Trent, a town of Stafford. on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length. It consists chiefly of one long street, has a good market for corn and provisions, and is noted for the excellence of its ale, great quantities of which are exported.
Burton-on-the-Water, Glouc. Burton, E. and W. Nott. 3 miles from Granborough. Burton Wood, Lanc. in W. Derby. Burslem, Staffordshire, near Brown-Clee Hill. Burscough, Suff. of Rotherbridge. Burscough, Lanc. 3 miles N. of Newmarket-Heath. In 1727 a melancholy event took place here: 160 persons being assembled in a barn, on the exhibition of a puppet show, the place took fire, and only five or six escaped; the bodies of the dead were so disfigured by the fire, and the fall of the roof, &c. that their friends could not recognize them, and they were promiscuously interred in one large vault. Burslem, Lanc. near Altrincham. Burton, Staff. between Brewood and Wall. Bute, an island of Scotland, containing the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnock, which lie a few miles to the N. of Clyde, S. of Arran, and are fertile in corn and pastures; and there is a considerable herrings fishery on their coasts. The chief town is Rothesay. Buxton, Derbyshire, one of the wonders of the country. Buxton, Hants, near Basingstoke. Buxton, Notts. near Alnwick. Buxton, Staff. near Buxton. Buxton, Staff. near Buxton. Buxton, Staff. near Buxton.
wonders of the Peak, having 9 wells that rise near the source of the river Wye. Their waters were noted in the times of the Romans. Although hot and sulphureous, they are palatable; they create an appetite and remove obstructions, and, if bathed in, afford relief in scurvy rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. It is much referred to in summer. The public rooms are in an elegant building, in the form of a crescent, erected by the Duke of Devonshire. It is of the Doric order, and under it is a piazza and shops. Buxton is 28 miles from Manchester, 32 N.W. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 22. N. lon. I. 52. W.


C A B

CAANA, a handsome town of Egypt, on the river Nile, 320 miles S. of Cairo, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Lat. 26. 30. N. lon. 30. 23. E.

CABACON, a town of Leon, in Spain.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a small town of Alentejo. Lat. 39. 10. N. lon. 6. 43. W.

CABENDA, a tea-port of Congo.

Cabens, Kent, near Denge-Marsh.

Cabrás, within 2 miles of Dublin.

CABREIRA, an island of Majorca.

CABUL, CABULISTAN, or ZABULISTAN, was anciently a province of Persia, but having been annexed to the Mogul empire, was again transferred to Persia by Nadir Schah. It is now, however, a separate territory, and is bounded on the W. and SW. by Candahar and Sablestan, or Sogdian; on the N. by Ulbeck Tartary; on the E. by Casmimere; and on the S. by Lahore. The country consists of mountains constantly covered with snow, hills of moderate height, and easy ascent, rich plains, and flatly forests, and these enlivened by numerous streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with a variety of delicate fruits and flowers. The city of Cabul is capital of the province. It is situated near the foot of the Hindoo-Ko, or Indian Caucaus, near the source of the Attok. It's situation is romantic and pleasant, having, within its reach, the fruits and products of the temperate and torrid zones. It has spacious caravanseras and palaces; and is 580 miles NW. of Delhi, and 176 NE. of Candahar. Lat. 34. 36. N. lon. 69. 58. E. See Candahar.

Cabura, Lincolnshire, near Caistor.

Cabus, Lancashire, in Amounderness.

CAÇA, a town of Fes, S. of Melilla.

CACERES, a town of Estramadura, in Spain. Lat. 39. 11. N. lon. 5. 44. W.

CACHAN, or KASCAN, a town of Isfahan, in Perifia, the inhabitants of which trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen-ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N. by W. of Isphahan. Lat. 33. 20. N. lon. 51. 55. E.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, in India. It contains about 20,000 thatched houses; the people are Pagans, and have a great number of pagodas. The house of the English factory is the best in the place. The factories purchase silks and lackered wares, as in China. Lat. 22. 10. N. lon. 105. 31. E.

CACHEMERE. See Cashmire.

CACHEO, a town of Nigroland.

Cackham, Sufflx, near Selby.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, in the country of Loango.

CACORLA, a town of Jaen, Andalusia.

Cadbury, N. and S. Somettirf. between Queen-Camel and Wincanton.

Cadbury, Yorks. W. of Doncaster.

Caddes, Surry, near Cheadle.

Cadgrav-Hall, Heref. a little NW. of Baklock.

Byford, Heref. near Bredwardine-Castle.

Byford, Yorks. in Holderness.

Bykeftoure, Northumb. 1 mile from Newcastle.

Bykerware, Glouc. near Hawkbury.

Byland, Yorks. near Thirsk.

By ley, Chelf. NE. of Middleton.

Bynall, Wiltts, 3 miles SE. of Wootton-Bailey.

Byrons Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, is low, woody, and populous. The natives are tall, robust, and active, and their countenances expressive of cheerfulness and intrepidity. Lat. 1. 18. S. lon. 173. 46. E.

Byton, Heref. E. of Presteign, in Radnorshire.

Byworth, Sufflx, near Petworth.
Bedf., between Kneefworth and Luton.

Caddon, Northumb., 7 miles SW. of Hexham. Cadby, near Leicester-Forefitt.

Caden, or Capdenac, a town in the dept. of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE. of Cahors. Lat. 44°32'. N. lon. 2°0'. E.

Cadenet, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE. of Avignon. Lat. 43°42'. N. 5°30'. E.

Cadex, or Cadexn, a town in the dept. of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE. of Cahors. Lat. 44°32'. N. lon. 2°0'. E.

Cadenet, a town in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 miles SE. of Avignon. Lat. 43°42'. N. 5°30'. E.

Cadar Idris, a mountain in Merionethshire, at the foot of which are some very deep pools.

Cadiz, a large, rich, and very ancient city of Andalusia, situated on an island, from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 1 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. Here the galleons and regifter-ships are fitted out for Terra Firma and La Plata, and the flota for Mexico; and here the bullion of America is imported, to be distributed to the foreign merchants, who principally supply the outward-bound fleets with their cargoes. Cadiz contains 50,000 inhabitants, and is 45 miles NW. of Gibraltar, and 70 W. by S. of Malaga. Lat. 36°31'. N. lon. 6°6'. W.

Cadiz-Head, Lanc., near Warrington.


Cadiz, the capital of Cadiz, late a province of Venice.

Cadstrop, a district of the Trevifan, late a province of Venice.

Caerphilly, a town of Glamorgan, situated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, 5 miles N. of Landaff. Market on Thursday.

Caer-Caradock, Shropsh., a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Teme.

Caerleon, a town of Monmouthshire, on the river Usk. Market on Thursday.

Caworran, Northumberland, N. of the Picts'-Wall. Caerswell, Monm., 4 miles SW. of Chepilow. Caerwys, Flintshire, 5 miles E. of St. Aphaf, and 5 W. of Flint. Cefar's-Hill, Suffey, near Fidfon, supposed to have been Cæsar's camp.

Caffa, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour; the Thebœns of the ancients, a name which has been restored to it by the Russians. It is placed on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE. of Constantinepolis. Lat. 45°. N. lon. 35°45'. E.

Caffar, or Zabache, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bolphorus, uniting the Black Sea and the sea of Alaph.

Caffaria, an extensive country of Africa, divided into Caffaria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots. The former is S. of the tropic of Capricorn, and extends along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish-River, in lat. 30°30'. S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots; it's other boundaries are uncertain. The Caffaries are tall, active, and robust, and evince great courage in attacking lions, and other beasts of prey. Their complexions are black; their clothing consists of hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffaries. The men employ much of their time in hunting, the women in cultivating the land; they also make earthenware, and curious baskeis. The country is fertile, and they have large herds of cattle, which are small, but very docile, coming at a whiffle. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power, believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, and think that the world had no beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no priests, yet undergo, at 9 years of age, the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. Their government is a limited monarchy, and their king is allowed a plurality of wives. The interior parts are little known.

Ceghryariff, in Clare, Munster.

Cagli, a town of Urbino, in Italy.

Cagliari, a large city, with a good harbour, the capital of Sardinia. Lat. 39°27'. N. lon. 9°14'. E.

Caher, or Cahier, in Tipperary, Munster, 8 miles S. of Cashel, and 85 SW. of Dublin. Caher, in Kerry, Munster, NE. of Valentia Island. Cabircanaway Drumgand, in Kerry, Munster; certain high hills, over which a road paffes, hanging in a tremendous manner over the bay of Castlemayn, like that on Pemmanawr, in North Wales, except that it is here more lofty and dangerous. Cabirconilis, in Limerick, Munster. Cabirconilis, in King's County, Leinster. Cabirconagh, a conical mountain of Kerry, Munster, rising 700 yards above the level of the sea, and forming a peninsula between the bays of Castlemayn and Tralee. Cabirdonel, in Kerry, Munster. Cabeirell, Well, in Limerick, Munster. Cahirkegan, in Cork, Munster.
Birmes, in Cork, Munster. Cabirmorres, in Galway, Connaught. Cabir Trant, the W. point of Ventry Harbour, in Kerry, Munster.

Cahors, a town in the dept. of Lot, seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a rock. It is 50 miles NW. of Albi, and 287 nearly S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 26. N. lon. 1. 32. E.

Caje, a town in the dept. of Lot, seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a rock. It is 50 miles NW. of Albi, and 287 nearly S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 26. N. lon. 1. 32. E.

Cajanburg, the capital of E. Bohemia, on the Lake Cajania, or Ula, 300 miles NE. of Abo. Lat. 64. 13. N. lon. 27:45.E.

Cajazzo, in Terradilavora, Naples. Caicos, islands N. of St. Domingo. Caier, a river of Carmarthenshire. CAIf on G, a city of Honan, China. CAIMan Islands, 3 in number, NW. of Jamaica, the inhabitants of which come here to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive.


Cairo, Grand Cairo, or El Kaire, the capital of Egypt, consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart, Old Cairo, or Mebra, New Cairo, and the Port of Bulac. The inhabitants are about 300,000. Old Cairo is a small place, though it be the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. New Cairo is about a mile from the river, and is 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built round a court, having their windows within to the enclosed court, and presenting only a dead wall to the street. The calishe is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is about 20 feet broad, and has houses built on each side of it. Here are several public bagnios and caravanseras, and about 300 moquises, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. In the 15th century, this was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world; it has since declined, but the Europeans have still their consuls and factors here. It is seated near the E. bank of the Nile, 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lat. 30.3. N. lon. 31. 23. E.

Cairoan, a town 60 miles S. of Tunis.

Caithness, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Sutherlandshire; on the N. by the Pentland Firth, which divides it from the Orkney Islands; and on the SE. by the German Ocean. It's greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The SW. part is mountainous, and the abode of wild rocs and other animals; the rocky summits shelter eagles, and other birds of prey, and the lakes are rejoyced to by swans, and various water-fowl. On the SW. this county ends in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending above the sea, a winding road has been cut, which is the only entrance into this county from the S. The climate is good, and the soil round the coast very improvable; here the English is spoken; but in the Highlands the Erse prevails.

Caket, a town and country of Persia.

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra, or Farther Calabria, of which Reggio is the capital; and Hither Calabria, of which Cosenza is the capital. It is rich in vegetable and mineral productions, but liable to earthquakes. One of the most terrible upon record happened here and in Sicily in 1783. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 persons perished by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth, and destroyed; plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for 3 miles, carried off, on its return, 2,473 of the inhabitants.

Calahorra, a city of Old Castile.

Calais, a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais. It is seated among marshes, is a sea-port, and has an inland navigation. The streets are uniform and well paved. In time of peace, packet-boats sail twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE. of Dover, and 153 N. of Paris. Lat. 50.58. N. lon. 1. 56.E.

Calamata, a town in the Morea.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, between Borneo and the Manillas, in the Indian Ocean, N. of Parago. They are 17 in number, and are noted for the swallow-nests that are gathered here for food: these are composed of a viscous matter, found by the birds floating on the sea, which, when dissolved in broth, is accounted a great delicacy. Lat. 11. 0. N. lon. 118. 5. E.

Calary, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Calataud, a town of Arragon.

Calatrava, a town of New Castile.

Calbe, in the Old March, Brandenburg.

Calbendera, Cornwall, near Tregony.

Calcar, in Cleves, Westphalia.

Calcedon, Calenden, or Calvedon, near Coventry.

Calcino, in the Breffan, Venice.

Calcutta, or Fort-William, the emporium.
C A L

emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governor-general of India, is seated on the W.
side of Hoogly River, at about 100 miles from its mouth, which is navigable up to
the town for large ships. It is an extensive city, being supposed to contain 500,000
inhabitants. The houses variously built, some of brick, others with mud, and a
greater number with bamboo and mats, make a motley appearance; and the mixture
of European and Asiatic manners observed in Calcutta, is wonderful; coaches,
phaetons, hackeries, two-wheeled carriages, drawn by bullocks, carriages,
carrying by the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the faquirs, form a diversified and curious scene. Here the governor-general and council of Bengal reside, who have a
control over the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. The houses have
many of them the appearance of palaces, or temples, and their inhabitants are very
hospitalable. The situation of this city is not happily chosen; for it has extensive
muddy lakes, and a vast forest close by it, from which, in so hot a climate, unwhole
some vapours must arise. Here are four judges, who dispense justice, according to
the laws of England. Calcutta is 1030 miles NE. by N. of Madras. Lat. 22.23.
lon. 88. 28. E.

CALED, on 1A, New, a large island in
the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from lat.
19. 0. to 23. o. S. and from lon. 164. 0.
to 168. o. E. The inhabitants are strong
and active; their clothing is a wrapper
made of the bark of a tree, or of leaves.
The men are of a pacific disposition, and
the women generally chaste. They subfill
chiefly on roots, and cultivate the soil with
some art and industry. From the hills, the
fuminitis of which are, many of them,
clothed with wood, sprig numbers of ri
vulets, which fertilize the plains. Plan-
tains and sugar-canes are not plentiful;
bread-fruit is very scarce, and the coco-
nut trees are but thinly planted; but their
yams and taros are in great abundance.

Cale-Hill, Kent, near Charing.

CALENBERG, a town and duchy of
Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, subject to
Hanover.

Calhoun, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

CALL, a town and valley of Popayan.

CALICOUAN, or QUILON, a Dutch
fort and factory on the coast of Malabar,
80 miles NW. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8.
2. N. lon. 76. 30. E.

CALICUT, a town of Hindostan, the
capital of a country, formerly the most
flourishing on the Malabar coast. It is
320 miles SW. of Madras. The English
have a factory here. Lat. 11. 18. N. lon.
5. 40. E. The country of Calicut, or
Malacca, is about 60 miles in length,
and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It abounds
with woods and maris, produces pepper,
ginger, aloes, rice, &c. and the trees are
always green. Here is a tree which pro-
duces a kind of dates, from which they
obtain sugar and oil. In 1792 part of
this territory was ceded to the English by
Tippoo Sultan.

Caliddon, Northumberland, in the manor
of Eland.

CALIFORNIA, a large and fertile penin-
insula, of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean,
claimed by the Spaniards.

Cathe Abbey, near Derby.

Callaghan's Mills, in Clare, Munster.

Callaly-Hall, Northumberland, 4 miles
W. of Alnwick.

CALLAN, a town of Kilkenny, Lein-
ster, 65 miles from Dublin.

Callan, in Kerry, Munster. Callan-
mountain, in Clare, Munster.

CALLAO, the port of Lima, in Peru.

Calla Susuno, a town of Bouton, in
the Indian Ocean, on the top of a hill, en-
compassd with cocoa-nut trees.

Callidon, in Tyrone, Ulster. Callow-
Hill, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

CALLIOO, a fort of Wies, on the Scheldt.

Callow-Hill, Staffordshire, near Blith.

CALLOW-LAND, Herts, near Watford.

CALMAR, a sea-port of Smaland, in
Sweden, 150 miles SW. of Stockholm.

CALMUZ. See KALMUZ.

* CALNE, a town of Wilts, on a river
of the same name, 12 miles W. of Marl-
borough, 25 E. of Bristol, and 88 W. of
London.
Cambridge, a town of Massachusets-Bay, in N. America. It has an university, which, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, is the first literary institution in America. It has generally from 120 to 150 students, and is 4 miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42.25. N. lon. 70.45. E.

Cambridge-Heath, Middlesex, W. of Kensington Palace. Came, near Dorchester. Carrel, Queen's, Somersetshire, between Ilchester and Wincanton.

Camelford, near the river Camel, or Alan. It has a large market for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in this place and neighbourhood. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by of London. Lat. 50.42. N. lon. 4.55. W. Market on Friday.
C A M

Camelford, Yorks. near Ferrybridge.
CAMERINA, a town of Ancona, in the pope's territories.
CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, at the mouth of the Minho. Lat. 41.50. N. lon. 8. 29. W.
Camlet, a river in Shropſ. Cammas, Northumberland, S. of Wanſpeck river.
CAMMIN, a ſea-port of Pruſſian Pomerania, on the Oder. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 15. 19. E.
Camolin, in Wexford, Leinſter.
CAMPAGNA-DI-ROMA, the greatest part of the ancient Latium, a province of Italy, extending 44 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It is ſubjećt to the pope, and was formerly one of the molt populous and best cultivated spots on the globe; few villages, however, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants are now to be seen; but the ruins of temples, and tombs scattered over the waſte, preſent the idea of a country depopulated by a peſtilence. The principal places are Rome, Velletri, Frafcati, Paleſtrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Oria.
CAMPANIA, (the ancient) was accounted the molt fruitful and pleaſant country in Italy; now Terra di Lavora, in Naples.
CAMPANIA, ſeveral towns of Naples.
CAMPBELLTON, a town of Argyleſ.i. tuated on a bay towardsthe S. extremity of the peninſula of Cantyre. Ithasa confiſterable trade, being the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſelsthat annually viſit the W. coaſt. Lat. 55.29. N. lon. 5.42. W.
*CAMPDEN, a town in Glouc, Io miles from Stow, 18 NE. of Giouceſter, and 87 N.W. by W. of London. Lat. 52.4. N. lon. 1.50. W. Market onWedneſday.
CAMPED, a town in Glouc, 10 miles from Stow, 18 NE. of Glouceſter, and 87 NW. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 4. N. lon. 1. 50. W. Market on Wednesday.
CAMESTIES, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL, was begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Bridley, in order to form a communication between

C A N

CANADA, a large country of N. America, N. of the United States. It is ſubject to Great Britain, and the religious efſa-hishment is that of the church of Rome. By an act of parliament, in 1791 the country was divided into Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; and Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the chief city; and a constitution resembling that of England was given to each of these provinces. The winter here for 6 months is very fe- vere; the cleared lands are very ſertile, and the vegetables various, and corn ripens in two months time, vegetation being always wonderfully accelerated where the leſſon is short. Furs and skins are obtained here in great quantities; the rivers, lakes, and bays are numerous, large, and deep, and well supplied with fiſh. Here are several ancient and extensive forests, and the tribes of Indians are numerous.

CA NA L, THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWA TER'S, a ſtupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worſeley-Mill, 7 miles from Mancheſter, where, at the foot of a mountain, com- poed in a great measure of coal, a baſin is cut, capable of containing all the boats and a great body of water, which leaves as a reſervoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by aſubterranean paſſage, nearly three quarters of a mile to the duke's coal-works. In some places it is cut through the solid rock; in others arched over with brick. Air-tunnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut at certain diſtances through the rock to the top of the hill. At Barton-Bridge, 3 miles from the baſin, is an aqüeduct, which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are 3 arches over this river, the centre one is 63 feet wide, and 38 high, admitting the largelst barges to paſs underneath with their maſts and ſlbs standing. At Longford-Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and croſsiing the river Merley, paſses near Altringham, Dunnam, Grapenhall, and Kauton, into the toe-way of the Merley, at Runcorn-Gap, whence the barges can paſs to Liverpool at low water. This navigation is 29 miles in length; it falls 95 fee, and was ſhinifhed in 5 years, under the direction of that excellent engineer, Mr. Brindley.

COALS, which, before this canal was ſhinifhed, were retailed in Mancheſter, at 70. per hundred weight, is now 151. (seven scores to the hundred weight) at 32.
the Mersey and the Trent, and of course between the Irish Channel and the German Ocean. It is 92 miles in length, from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston-on-the-Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon Ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raised for more than a mile to a considerable height; it is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches; at Harecastle Hill it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Burton in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is effect ed of 560 yards in extent, and in the same neighbourhood another of 350; and, at Preston-on-the-Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it passes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford a branch is made from this canal, to near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Kidderminster; from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, and the other to Worcester. Since the establishment of these canals, many extensive ones have been projected and executed, in most of the inland, and some of the maritime counties.

CANAL, the GRAND, in Ireland, commences in Dublin, at the west-end of the town, and is intended to be carried to the river Shannon. It already communicates with the Barrow, whereby a communication is opened between the metropolis and Athy, Carlow, Ros, Waterford, Clonmel, &c. There are passage-boats daily from the city to Sallana, Monasterven, and Athy, and from these places to Dublin; and vessels carrying goods are continually passing and repassing. The execution of this work was an arduous business; beside having to cut through hard and rocky strata, and construct aqueducts over the valleys and rivers, they had to carry it through a long tract of turf-bog, which, for a considerable time, baffled their efforts, as, from it's fluid-like consistence, it was pressed into, or filled up, the cut or channel, whenever they ceased digging. These difficulties, however, were surmounted, and the canal itself has proved such a drain to the bog, as to enable the people to reclaim a great extent of it, and bring it under cultivation. By a branch, which has been carried, at an immense expence, by a circuitous course round the S. side of the city, the Grand Canal now communicates with the harbour of Dublin. There are other canals and modes of inland navigation by the rivers and lakes, both in the N. and W. of Ireland. The Royal Canal, on the N. side of Dublin, is not yet completed,

CANAL, THE GREAT, in Scotland, forms the long-wished for junction between the Forth and the Clyde. This bold design, conceived above a century ago, is now successfully executed upon a scale far above the usual dimensions of the largest canals in England, and admits of vessels constructed for foreign trade; provided the breadth of the beam be somewhat less than 20 feet, and their draught of water a little under 8. The extreme length of this canal, from the Forth to the Clyde, is 344 English miles. In the space of 50 miles it is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, besides two great roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges. In the course of this inland navigation, which may be performed in less than 18 hours, many striking scenes present themselves to view. But above all others, the stupendous aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large vessels sail along at the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this stupendous work, which gives it a preeminence over any of a similar nature in Europe. Yet, however singular and striking this may appear, with respect to picturesque beauty, the utility of this communication between the Eastern and Western Sea to navigation and commerce, is a more important consideration, as it shortens the nautical distance 800, and, in some cases, 1000 miles, and affords a safe and speedy navigation, particularly at the end of the season, to vessels bound to Ireland, or the western ports of Great Britain, that are too long detained in the Baltic, and that cannot attempt the voyage round by the N. Sea, without danger of shipwreck, or the market being lost from delay.

CANAL, ci-devant ROYAL, or of LANGUEDOC, was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finished in 1682. It is carried over 37 aqueducts, and crossed by 8 bridges. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the Lake of Thau, and below Thou louse is conveyed by 3 sluices into the Garonne. The reservoirs of water, collected from the hills for the supply of this navigation, are immense. From one of these the water is conveyed by 3 large brails cocks, with mouths as large as a man's body, yet though these remain open for months succefullyly, there is no visible diminution of water in the great reservoir. Between Beziores and Gapeflan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut
cut into a lofty arcade, lined with freestone, except where it is rock. At Adge there is a curious round sluice, lock, or chamber, with three openings, three different depths of the water or levels meeting here; and the gates are so contrived, that vessels may pass into any one of them by opening the sluice belonging to it. There are 15 locks upon it in the fall towards the ocean, and 45 on the side of the Mediterranean. Regular locks for carrying boats over eminences were first erected in France.

Canalegie. Cornwall, S. of Padstow.

Cananore, a large sea-port on the coast of Malabar, ceded to the English by Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. Lat. 12. 0. N. lon. 75. 14. E.

Canara, a country of Mysore, subject to Tippoo Sultan. The principal places are Anore, Mangalore, Barcolore, and Carwar.

Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, are 7 in number, namely, Grand Canary, the chief. 42 miles long and 27 broad; its capital, Canary, is a well-built town; Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added, several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegra, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They are subject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, sugar-canes, wine, and excellent fruits, and it is believed that the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 27. 30. to 30. 30. N. lon. from 12. 0. to 17. 50. W.

Cancele, a bay and sea-port on the coast of France, 10 miles E. of St. Maloes.

Canahtar, a kingdom of Asia, between Persia and the river Indus. The dominions of the sultan of this country extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terfhiß, including, besides Canhadhar Proper, Cabul, Ghzori, part of Seghean, and part of Korasan; a tract 650 miles in length, it's breadth unknown; on the E. side of the Indus he possesses the territory of Cashmire, and some small districts above the city of Atrock. These countries are all called by the general name of the country of the Abdallis. It's capital is Canhadhar, a rich trading town, 415 miles SW. of Cabul. It is considered as the gate of India to Persia. Lat. 35. 0. N. lon. 65. 30. E.

Candal-Bishop's, Candal-Marsh, Candal-Purfe, Candal-Sturton, and Candal-Wake, Dorsetts. Canderston, Worc. near Strenfham.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, S. of the Archipelago, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the middle of the island, is a huge, barren, sharp-pointed eminence. It's capital, Candia, though populous formerly, is now deserted, there being little but rubbish, except at the bazar, or market-place, and the harbour being only fit for boats. It is 500 miles from Constantinople. Lat. 35. 10. N. lon. 25. 25. E.

Candeish, a rich and populous province in Hindoostan, subject to the Poona Maharrattas. It is bounded on the N. by Malwa; on the W. by Guzerat; on the E. by Berar; and on the S. by Dowlatabad.

Candle-Bishop's. See Candal-Bishop's.


Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, being about a quarter of the island. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are ceterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolatrous. It's capital is of the same name. Lat. 7. 45. N. lon. 80. 52. N.

Canet, a town on the NW. coast of Candia, with a good harbour. Lat. 25. 20. N. lon. 24. 15. E.

Cane', Grotto-del, a grotto of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli, where many dogs have been cruelly tortured and suffocated, to shew travellers the effect of a vapour, or mephitic air, which rises a foot above the bottom of this little cave.

Canel, Lincolnshire, near W. Haulton.

Canel, a town of Mantua.


Cangrecora, a large river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, descending from the Gout Mountains, and flowing SW. to the coast of Malabar.

Canham, Suffolk, near Edmunsbury.

Canina, a district and it's capital, in the N. part of Albania.

Caniaderago, Lake, in the state of New-York, W. of Lake Otsego, is about 9 miles long, but narrow.

Cank, or Cannock, Staff, near Penkridge. Canley, Warw. a hamlet of Stoneley.

Cannay, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, SW. of the Isle of Skye. In this island are vast ranges of basaltic columns, rising one above another, from the sea, and forming a caufleway of surprizing extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular like a paved street.

Cannae, a town of Apulia.

Cannet, or Cattel, Suff. E. of Needwood. 13
C A N
Canoëo, on the Lake Maggiore, Milan.
Canoogs, a town in the country of Oude, on the W. bank of the Ganges, near it's confluence with the Calini. It is 50 miles W. of Lucknow. Lat. 27. 3. N. lon. 80. 13. E.
Canosa, in Terra di Bari, Naples, near the ancient Canne.
Canso, a cape and sea-port of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates it from Cape Breton. Lat. 45. 20. N. lon. 60. 45. W.
Canstadt, in Wirtemberg, Swabia.
Cantal, a department of France, so called from a high mountain, 1.4 miles from St. Flour, and 16 from Aurillac. The chief town is St. Flour.
Cantara, in Calabria, Naples.
Cantebury, an ancient city of Kent, flated on the river Stour. The silk manufactures, first introduced by the French refugees, are carried on here; it is noted for its fine brawns, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is 16 miles SE. by E. of Rochester, and 56 from London. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 1. 4. E. Markets on Wedneſ. and Saturd.
Canterwood, Kent, in Eltham parish.
Cantan, Hants, in the New-Foreft.
Caney Cape, on the W. coast of Morocco.
Canley, 8 miles E. of Norwich. Canley, Yorkshire, S. of Danecafe.
Cantaon, or Quang-tcheou, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quang-tong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts are numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag stones, and adorned with lofty arches. The covered market-places are full of shops. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk-stuffs. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, many of whom reside constantly on the water, in banks which have apartments in them for families. Lat. 25. 8. N. lon. 113. E.
Cantrey, part of Carmarthien. Cantomene, N of Carmarthien.
Cantyre, a peninsula of Argyleshire, 50 miles long from N. to S. and from 5 to 8 broad. Across the isthmus which joins it on the N. to the mountainous district of Knapdale, and which is scarcely a mile broad, it has been usual to draw boats and small vessels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the headland, amid shoals and currents. A canal might easily be cut across it. To the S. the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil in general is fertile, particularly in the S. parts.
Cantrey had, E. of Carmarthen. Cantrey new, N of Carmarthen.
Cantyre, a peninsula of Argyleshire.
Cape Breton. See Breton, Cape; and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names, Clear, Cape; Good Hope, Cape of.
Capelle, a town in the department of Aline, 8 miles NE. of Guite. Lat. 49. 58. N. lon. 3. 56. E.
Capel's-Court, Kent, near Ivy-Church, in Romney-Maith.
Capestan, a town in the department of Aude, near the river Aude, and the Canal, ci-devant Royal, of Languedoc. Lat. 43. 21. N. lon. 3. 8. E.
Capesborn, Cheshire, 3 miles SW. of Maccelfield. Capheaton, Northumberland, 12 miles from Newcastle.
Capitanata, a province of Naples. It is a level country, without trees, a sandy foil, and hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. The principal towns are Manfredonia, Troja, Mount St. Angelo, Foggia, and Vulturara.
Capi Fino, a barren rock and a harbour in the territory of the Genoese.
Capo d'Istria, a considerable town on the gulf of Trieste, lately subject to Venice.
Cappel-Canon, and Cappel St. Silim, Cardiganshire.
CAR

Capparrone, in Mayo, Connaught.
Gappoquin, or Caperguin, in Waterford, Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

Capraia, an island NE. of Corsica.

Cappoquin, or Caperquin, in Waterford, Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

Carra, an island NE. of Corsica.

Cape, a town and island in the bay of Naples, famous for being the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius. It is 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth.

Carra, an ancient city of Naples.

Car, Lancashire, near Prescot. Car, a river in Dorsetshire.

Capraja, or St. Juan De Leon, a town and district of Terra Firma. Lat. 10. 3. N. lon. 65. 10. W.

Caramania, a province of Natolia; the capital is Cogni.

Caramanta, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides the river Cauca. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, in which are rivulets whence the natives get good salt. Its capital is Caramanta. Lat. 5. 18. N. lon. 15. W.

Car, a river in Gloucestershire.

Caran, a river in Gloucestershire.

Caras, or St. Juan De León, a town and district of Terra Firma. Lat. 10. 3. N. lon. 65. 10. W.

Cardigan, the county town of Cardiganshire, is populous, and pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 33 miles NE. by E. of St. Davids, and 225, WNW, of London. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 3. 12. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Cardiganshire, a county of South Wales, is bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, in the Irish-Channel; on the N. and NE. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the E. and SE. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; and on the S. by Carmarthenshire. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 6 market towns, and 64 parishes. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are pastures well stocked with sheep and cattle. Here are also plenty of tame and wild fowl, and it is well supplied with fish from the sea, and from its own lakes and rivers, near which there is a great number of otters. The mountains abound with lead and silver ore, mines of which have several times been worked to advantage. The principal rivers are the Tivy, Rydal, and the Liff. Cardigan-Bay lies on the coast.

Cardingham, Cornwall, NE. of Bodmin.


Cardona, a town of Catalonia, seated on an eminence near the river Cardonero, 30 miles NW. of Barcelona. A mountain in the neighbourhood yields immense quantities of salt. Here are very lofty pine trees, and the vineyards produce excellent wine. Lat. 41. 46. N. lon. 1. 40. E.

Cardunack, Cumberland, in the parish of Boulnocks. "Careby, Lincolnsh. 8 miles N. of Stamford. Carehouse, Northumb. between Hexham and Bellingham.

Cardelia, the SE. part of Finland.


Cargillen, Cornwall, between Duloe and Morual. Cargeron, Cornwall, 2 miles NE. of Saltash. Carhampton, Somerset, near Dunster.
CAR

CARIA, a country in Asia Minor, between Lycia and Ionia, now, Aedinelli and German.

CARIATI, NUOVA and VECCIA, two towns of Calabria Citra.

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS. See INDIES W.

CARIGALINE, in Lirrim, Connaught.

CARIGNANO, a town and principality of Savigliano, in Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 miles S. of Turin.

CARLTON, in Meath, Leinster, nearly 33 miles from Dublin.

CARLISLE, the county town of Cumberland. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, and 360 stone houses, besides 3 churches, a college, and a court-house. Thirty-six years ago this place was inhabited by Indians and wild beasts. It is 100 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Late. 40° 10'. N. lon. 77° 30'.

CARLOGUS-POINT, Cornw. Land's-End.

CARLOW, a county of Ireland; in Leinster, 28 miles in length, and 18 at its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's County; on the N. and NE. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. SE. and SW. by Wexford and Kilkenny. It contains 42 parishes. It's chief town is CARLOW, a neat town, seated on the Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand Canal. It is 16 miles NE. of Kilkenny. Lat. 52° 48'. N. lon. 7° 14'.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Schavonia.

CARLSCRONA, or CARLSKRON, a town of Blekinge, in S. Gothland, with a harbour large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the shoals and rocky fands at it's mouth. The town mostly stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the bason, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and thence along 2 long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is spacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants; some of the buildings are brick, but generally they are of wood.

Here is a dock hollowed out of the solid rock, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and a covered one, whose bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than of a receptacle for ships. In 1680 the town was founded, in 1724 the former dock, and in 1779 the latter was completed. According to the original plan, 3 basons and 30 docks, communicating by sluices, were intended, but a century will probably elapse before they can be completed. Carlscrona is 220 miles nearly S. of Stockholm. Lat. 56° 20'. N. lon. 15° 25'.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia.

CARLSTADT, a town of Vermeland, in Sweden, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elb. The houses are built of wood, and painted. The town contains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across the lake Wenner. It is 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58° 16'. N. lon. 13° 43'.

CARLSTADT, in Wurtzburg, Franconia.

and the sea. It contains 68 parishes and 5 market towns. The air is cold; this country, being the most mountainous district of N. Wales. It's central part is entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chalks, and lakes, which constitute it's dreary region. Cattle, goats, and sheep, are it's rural riches. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Several copper mines have been worked in various parts, and there are some of these at present about Llebbersis. Other places afford lead; and slates, with quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden.

*Carnarvon, is a well built and populous town, on the sea shore, surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and rivers. It carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, and the principal English ports. It contains 75 miles SW. of Bangor, and 251 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 4. 20. W. Market on Saturday.

*Carnatic, the, a rich, populous, and fertile country of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel to Cape Comorin; including it's appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Tutchinopoly, Madura, and Tinewelly. It is 570 miles in length from N. to S. and from 120 to 75 miles wide. The revenue of the sovereign, or nabob of Arcot, is about 1,500,000l. per ann. out of which the E. India Company receive a subsidy of 160,000l. toward the expense of their military establishment. The British possessions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, which extends 108 miles along the coast, and 47 inland in the widest part; it's revenue is 15,000,000l. and the land revenue of 75,000,000l. dependent on Madras.

Carnonagh, in Donegal, Ulster. Carnes, in Wicklow, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin.

Carniola, a province of Germany, adjoining Hungary, and subject to Austria. It is rocky and mountainous, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

Carne, a river in Montgomeryshire.

Carmona, a town of Friuli, in Italy.

Carmona, a town of Andalusia.

Carmony, in Antrim, Ulster.

Carneck, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Carolina, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the W. by Louisiana; on the N. by Virginia; on the E. by the ocean, and on the S. by Georgia. It lies between 32° and 30° degrees N. lat. and produces rice, indigo, tobacco, &c. The birds, beasts, and fish,
are very numerous. Their native fruits are peaches, but the best fruits, transplanted from Europe, thrive well here.

Carpathian, or Krupack Mountains, divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

Carpentras, the chief town of Venaissin, in France, seated on the river Au-
fon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE. of Avignon. Lat. 44° 8' N. lon. 5°
6' E.

Carperly, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Alkig.

Carpi, a town and district of Modena.

Carpi, a town in the Venetian.

Carpienfeld, Lincolnshire, on the Winster.

Carra, a river in Kerry, Munster.

Carram, Northumberland, on the Tweed.

Carrants, Dorsetshire, near Winterborn St. Martins.

Carrara, Northumberland, between Scawen and Welton.

Carrigart, Donegal, Ulster.

Carrick, the S. division of Ayrshire.

Carrick, on Shannon, a town of Leitrim, in Connaught, 77 miles NW. of

Dublin.

Carrick, on Suir, a town of Tipperary, in Munster. The manufacture of

broad cloth and rattes is carried on here. It is 14 miles NW. of Waterford, and 74

from Dublin. Lat. 52° 12' N. lon. 7° 23' W.

Carrickabicken, a river and mountain of Louth, in Leinster.

Carrickbeg, in Waterford, Munster, on the river Suir, oppo-

site to Carrick on Suir.

Carrick Edmond, in Louth, Leinster.

Carrickfergus, a town of Antrim, in Ulster. It is seated on a fertile and spa-

cious bay of the same name, and has an excellent harbour. It is 88 miles N.

of Dublin. Lat. 54° 43' N. lon. 6° 8' W.

Carrickmacross, in Monaghan, Ulster, 42 miles from Dublin.

Carrickmines, in Dublin, Leinster.

Carrigans, in Donegal, Ulster.

Carrigemoyle, in Cork, Mun-

ster, 147 miles from Dublin.

Carrigton, near Mallow, in Cork, Munster.

Carrog, or Knoy, a river in Carnarvon-

shire.

Carrock, a mountain in Cumberland, 755 yards above the level of the sea.

Carrock-Passage, Cornwall, near Fowey-

Haven.

Carron, a river of Stirlingshire, rising on the S. side of the Campsie-hills, and

flowing into the Birth of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from it's source it

forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchenlily, and on it's banks, one mile

from Falkirk, are the celebrated Carron-

works, founded in 1761, on a spot where

there was not a single house: this is now

the largest iron foundery in Europe, con-

stantly employing above 1000 men. All

sorts of iron goods are made in it, from

the most trifling article for domestic use,

to cannon of the largest calibre.

Carley, Sufi, near Hadley. Carshalton,

Surrey, S. W. of Croydon, near Bansted-

Downs, a beautiful village, situated among

springs and water-brooks.

Carlingford, Derbyle, N W. of Wirksworth.

Carfax, 3 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

Carlow, 6 miles NW. of Hereford.

Carlyon, Northumberland, on the ocean, 6 miles NE. of

Morpeth.

Cart, Black and White, two rivers of

Renfrewshire, which uniting their streams,

fall into the Clyde near Renfrew.

Cartama, two towns of Granada.

Carteret Island, in the Pacific

Ocean, is about 6 leagues long, from E. to

W. Lat. 7° 56' S. lon. 138° 56' E.

Carter-Fells, Northumberland, near Black-

burn.

Cathagedena, a town of Murcia, se-

ated on a bay of the same name, in which

vast quantities of mackerel are caught. It

has the best harbour in Spain, and is 27

miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37° 38'

N. lon. 0° 36' W.

Cathagedena, a large and rich city,
capital of the province of Catagena, in

Terra Firma, and one of the best harbours

in S. America; the entrance, however, is

so narrow, that only one vessel can enter at

a time. The revenues of the king of Spain

from New Granada and Terra Firma are

brought to this place. Lat. 10° 27' N.

lon. 75° 22' W.

Cathage, once a celebrated city of

Africa, and rival of Rome, but now in

ruins. It is 10 miles E. of Tunis, near

the promontory called Cape Cathage.

Lat. 36° 50' N. lon. 10° 25' E.

Cathago, capital of Costa Rica,

Mexico.

Cathkenny, a river in Carmarthenshire.

Carty, Northumberland, near N. and
carlton. Cattlone, Lancashire, on the Kent-Sands, near Carrmel.

Carriage, Buckinghamshire, near Cheham.

Carmel, a town of Lancaster, seated

among the hills, called Cartmel-Fells, near

the river Kent. It has a harbour for

boats, and a market well supplied with

corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N.

by W. of Lancaster, and 260 NNW. of

London. Lat. 54° 12' N. lon. 3° 6' W.

Market on Monday.

Carton, in Kildare, Leinster.

Car-to-pan, Northumberland, near Great-

Chester, S. of the Picts-Wall.

Carwar, a bay and sea-port on the

coast,
coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mvire.

CASA DEL CAMPO, near Madrid.

CASAL MAGGIORE, in Lucca, Italy.

CASIN, or Kaswin, a large trading city of Irac Ageºm, in Persia.

CASAN. See KASAN.

CASCAES, a sea-port of Portuguese Extramadura, N. of the mouth of the Tajo.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, in Hungary.

CASCO, a town and bay on the coast of Main, in New England; the latter is 25 miles wide, and interpersed with small islands.

Cah, in Fermanagh, Ulster, 90 miles from Dublin. Caison, a river in Kerry, Munster.

CASHEL, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 76 miles SW. of Dublin, and 15 NW. of Croomwell. Lat. 52. 26. N. lon. 8. 12. W.

CASHEM. See CACHAN.

CASHGUR, or Little Bucharia, a country of W. Tartary, bounded on the N. by Siberia, on the E. by Chineº Tartary, on the S. by Thibet and Hindooºtan, and on the W. by Great Bucharia. It is populous and fertile, but the air is cold. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, being wholly employed in feeding cattle. The mulk animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones beside diamonds. It's capital, Cashgur, stands at the foot of the mountains, and is a place of some trade. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 73. 25. E.

Catilebury, Herts, near Watford.

CASTEL, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, 76 miles SW. of Dublin, and 15 NW. of Croomwell. Lat. 52. 26. N. lon. 8. 12. W.

CASHMERE, or Little Bucharia, a country of W. Tartary, bounded on the N. by Siberia, on the E. by Chineº Tartary, on the S. by Thibet and Hindooºtan, and on the W. by Great Bucharia. It is populous and fertile, but the air is cold. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not work, being wholly employed in feeding cattle. The mulk animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones beside diamonds. It's capital, Cashgur, stands at the foot of the mountains, and is a place of some trade. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 73. 25. E.

Catched, Herts, near Watford.

CASHMERE, a province of India, subject to the sultan of Candahar. It lies N. of the Indian Casus, and E. of the Indoº. It is 80 miles long and 40 broad. Surrounded by lofty mountains, from which there fall numerous cascades, this valley is celebrated for it's romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere; it is subject, however, to earthquakes, on which account the houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls, which are distributed over many parts of Asia, and into Africa and Europe. It's capital, Cashmere, is a large city, built on both sides of the Chelum, a large navigable river, and is 285 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lat. 33. 49. N. lon. 73. 11. E.

Cashmore, Dorsetshire, near Chettle.

CASHMERE, part of the extensive country called Soudan by the Arabs, and Negroºland by the Europeans, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, S. of Zara, E. of Tombuctou, and W. of Zamurta. It resembles Bornou in climate and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religious profession, and government of the people. It's monkeys and parrots are numerous, and of various species. A thousand towns and villages are faid to be included in this empire, which like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one sovereign. It's capital, Cashna, is about 800 miles nearly S. of Tripoli, in lat. 16. 20. N.

Cahapor, 3 miles from Durham.

CASIMIR. See CAZIMIR.


CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea of Asia, on the N. of Persia, about 680 miles in length, and 360 in breadth. It has no tide, but has strong currents, and is subject to violent storms, which the Russian vessels weather with difficulty. It's waters are brackish; the fisheries extensive. Theroe of the sturgeons and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

CASSANO, 3 towns of Naples, and 1 of Milan.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, circle of Upper Rhine. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, the latter of which is well built and ipacious. The castle or palace commands a delightful prospect, and has fine gardens and a curious cabinet. It is seated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. Paderborn. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 34. E.

Cassel, a town in the depart. of the North, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the sea, though 50 miles distant. It is 10 miles NE. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 48. N. lon. 2. 36. E.

Cassel, a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the E. side of the river Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

Cafel, a river in Carnarvonshire. Casteleton, on the Ith, 4 miles from Oxford.

Casserta, a palace N. of Naples.

Cafey, near Norwich, on the Hier. Castilebury, Hereforshire, 3 miles NE. of Ware. Cast, Somersetshire, S. of Frome and Schwood.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia.

CASTELAMARA, two towns of Naples.
CASTEL-ARAGONESI, in Sardinia.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of the Venetian.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Beira.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Alentejo.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Catalonia.

CASTEL-GONZOLFO, near Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Avance. Lat. 44° 20' N., lon. 0° 25' E.

CASTEL NUOVO, 3 towns of Italy.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, in Trastavere.

CASTEL-NUOVO DE CARPIAGANA, a town of Italy in the Modenese.

CASTELLANO, a town in the department of the Lower Alps, seated on the river Verdon, in a mountainous country, which, however, is fertile in corn and pasture. It is 42 miles NW. of Nice. Lat. 43° 55' N., lon. 6° 34' E.

CASTEL-RICO, in Trastavere.

CASTEL-NUOVO DE CARPIAGANA, a town of Italy in the Modenese.

CASTELLON, a town of Catalonia.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is a large basin of the Canal ci-devant Royal. It is 15 miles NW. of Carcassonne. Lat. 43° 19' N., lon. 2° 0' E.

CASTELO, several towns of Italy.

CASTIE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 254 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Estremadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Castile; on the E. and SE. by Aragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia. It is divided into 3 parts: Agraria to the N.; Muncha to the E.; and Sierra to the S. The air is pure and healthy; the land is mountainous, but produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good pastures and fine wool. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILLO, OLD, a province of Spain, about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Bilbao, Azturia, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Aragon; and on the S. by New Castile. It produces excellent wine; its plains are covered with herds of large and small cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the finest wool in Spain. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILLO-Del-ORO, a country of Terra Firma, W. of Oronoko.

CASTELLARO, 2 towns of Italy.

CASTILLO, a town in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44° 52' N., lon. 0° 2' E.

CASTLE-ACRE, Norfolk, 4 miles NW. of Swaffham. CASTLE-ABBY, Northamptonshire, W. of Wellingborough.
C A S


Castle-Island, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 3 miles E. of Tralee, 30 NW. of Cork, and 133 from Dublin. Caffle-Knock, 3 miles from Dublin. Caffle-Legton, in Mayo, Connaught.

Castle-Lehan, a town of Cork, in Munster, pleasantly seated in a fruitful soil, and well watered, 12 miles NE. of Cork.

Castle-Main, a bay, and small port of Kerry, in Munster, Lat. 51.57. N. lon. 9.45. W.

Castle-Martyr, a town of Cork, in Munster, 12 miles SE. of Cork, and 123 miles from Dublin. Lat. 51.43. N. lon. 8. 0. W.

Caffle-Mill, near Bedford.

Caffle-Morris, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Caffle-Orsay, in Tipperary, Munster.

Caffle-Peveral, Derbysh. in the High Peak.


Castle-Rock, in Antrim, Ulster, on a hill E. of Carrickfergus-Bay.

Castle-Ruff, Kent, near Milton.

Castle-Samson, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Castle-Shane, in Monaghan, Ulster, 59 miles from Dublin.

Castle-Steel, Cumb. NW. of Brampton.

Castle-Thorpe, Bucks, near Hanflop.

Caffleton, Derbysh. by the Peak's-Hole, a very curious cavern, whence a stream of water issues. Caffleton, Oxf. bordering on Gloucestershire.

Caffletoun, Yorks. NW. of Rippon. Caffleton, Yorks. in Cleveland.

Caffleton, Dorset, near Sherborn, to which it is a suburb.

Castle-town, the capital of the Isle of Man, seated on the SE. It's harbour is shallow and rocky. Lat. 54. 2. N. lon. 4. 35. W.

Castle-town, in Mayo, Connaught. Caffletown-Macenery, in Limerick, Munster.

Caffletown-Roche, in Cork, Munster, 115 miles from Dublin. Caffle-Vellin, in Down, Ulster, 65 miles from Dublin.

Caffle-Vard, in Down, Ulster, a mile W. of Strangford.

Caffon, Hants, between Avington and Kingworthy.


Cassres, capital of the dept. of Tarne, seated in a fine valley, on the river Agout, 20 miles S. of Albi. Lat. 43. 37. N. lon. 2. 20. E.

Caffrigg, Camb. parish of Crosthwaite.

Cassroto, in the Pope's territories.

Cassroto, in Otranto, Naples.

Cassroto, capital of Chioce, in Chili.

Castro-Del-Rey, a town of Galicia.

Castro-Marin, a town of Algarve.

Castro-Vireyna, a district of Peru.

Casswood House, Cumb. E. of Whitehaven.

Casswood, Oxf. SW. of Witney.

Caswall How, Cumb. E. of Whitehaven.

Caste-Lox, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Arragon and a part of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenees; and on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean and Valencia. It's greatest extent from E. to W. is 112 miles, and from N. to S. 148. The air is wholesome. It's mountains, which are numerous, are covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble, and several sorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

Catanzaro, in Calabria Ultra.
CATHARO, a town of Dalmatia.


CATEAU, or CHATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town in the depart. of the North, 12 miles SE. of Cambrai. Lat. 50° 3 N. Lon. 3° 31 E.

CATTEGAT, a gulf between Denmark and Sweden, by which the Baltic communicates with the Northern Ocean.


CATHARINAUSBURG, or EKATERINBURG, a town and province of Russia, in the government of Perm.

CATHARINESLAF, the new name of the extended government of Aoph, which is now made to comprise New Russia and the Crimea. This government is divided into 2 provinces, namely Catharineslaf, which includes New Russia, and the late government of Aoph; and the province of Taurida, which includes the Crimea. Catharineslaf, the capital of the province of the same name, (see Aoph) is 178 miles NE. of Cherfon. Lat. 47° 23 N. Lon. 35° 15 E.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.


CATHMANDU, the capital of Nepal, in Hindoostan, Proper. 445 miles E. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 6 N. Lon. 84° 51 E.


CATOCHIE, CAPE, the NE. promontory of Yucatan, in N. America. Lat. 21° 10 N. Lon. 87° 30 W.


CATTACK, or CUTTACK, a city and district of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, subject to the Berar rajah, a Mahratta prince. It is a port of confluence, from it's being the only road between Bengal and the northern Circars, and is feated on the river Mahanuddy, near it's entrance into the Bay of Bengal, 184 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 20° 51 N. Lon. 86° 1 E.

Cattal, Magna and Parva, Yorks. near Boroughbridge.


Catwick, Yorks. near Hornsey, in Holderness. Catworth, Great and Little, Hunt. near Spaldwick.


Cavan, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded on the W. and SW. by Leitrim and Longford; on the NW. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the NE. by Monaghon; and on the E. and S. by E. and W. Meath. It is about 47 miles long and 24 broad, contains many beautiful lakes, and is in some parts rich and fertile. It is populous, and the linen manufacture is carried on in it pretty extensively, it's yearly trade in it having been averaged at 68,200l. It's capital, Cavan, is 54 miles NW. of Dublin. Lat. 54° 4 N. Lon. 7° 19 W.

Caucasus, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, inhabited by 7 distinct nations, each speaking a different language, namely, the Tartars, the Abkas, the Circassians, the Offi, the Kili, the Lequis, and the Georgians. These mountains are the highest in Asia, and their tops are always covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines here grow winding round the high trees.

Caucasus, one of the governments of Russia, divided into the provinces of Afracan and Caucasus; the latter comprises the Cuban and the district between the Black Sea and the Caspian, as far as the confines of Georgia. The principal town is Afracan.

Caudefeck, a trading and populous town in the depart. of Lower Seine, at the foot of a mountain near the Seine, 18 miles
C A X

miles NW. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 31. N. lon. 0. 46. E.


CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire,
CEY

CELEBES, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, called also Macassar, S. of the Philippines, E. of Borneo, and W. of the Moluccas. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe at all times of the year, and monkeys and serpents are numerous. The Dutch have several forts and settlements here. The natives are Mahometans, of an olive colour, low of stature, but strong and hardy. The NE. point of the island is in lat. 142 N. lon. 12214 E.

CENADA, a town of Trevišano, Venice.

CEN is, MoU Nu', in the Piedmont Alps.

CE NU, a town of Terra Firma.

CERAM, one of the Molucca Isles.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of the E. Pyrenees, and partly of Catalonia.

CERENZA, a town of Calabria Citra.

CERET, a town in the dept. of the E. Pyrenees, with a bold, lofty bridge of one arch over the river Tech, 13 miles SW. of Perpignan. Lat. 42.36 N. lon. 20 E.

CERIGO, a mountainous isle of the Archipelago, between the Morea and Candia.

CERINES, a sea-port of Cyprus.

CERNE-ABBEY, Dorset stands on the river Cerne, in a pleasant vale surrounded with steep hills, on one of which, Treadle-Hill, is a gigantic figure, with the left hand extended, and a club in the right, cut in the chalk; it covers nearly an acre. It is 6 miles from Dorchester, and 2 from Great Mintern. Market on Wednesday.

Cerne, Nether and Upper, on opposite sides of Cerne-Abbey. Cerney, N. and S. Glouce. the former near Cirencester, and the latter near Cricklade. Cerrey-Druidon, 8 miles from Denbigh.

CERTOSA, a famous monastery of Milan.

CERVERA, a town of Catalonia.

CERVIA, a sea-port; and

CESENA, a town of Romagna, in Italy.

CETTE, a sea-port in the dept. of Herault, seated at the place where the Canal ci-devant Royal begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 43.14 N. lon. 47 E.

CEVA, a town of Afti, in Piedmont.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the ci-devant Languedoc.

CEUTA, a sea-port of Africa, on the Straits of Gibraltar, held by the Spaniards.

CEYLON, or SERENDIB, a large and mountainous island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Comorin, on the coast of Coromandel, about 200 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It produces large quantities of cinnamon, and its pepper is of superior quality. Here is a great variety of wood for all uses; but the most remarkable tree in the island is the tallie-pot, one of whose leaves will cover 10 men, and protect them from rain. It abounds in corn, rice, elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. In some places there are mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Dutch are, or lately were, in possession of all the coast of this fertile island, and to the distance of 10 or 12 leagues up the country. The natives are the Bedas, a hardy race, on the north; and on the south the Cinglas, a people more refined and equally inoffensive, but superstitious; they implore the interposition of their saints and heroes, whom they suppose to be ministering spirits of the Great Creator. They have, besides, various idols of monstrous forms. They are divided into tribes like the Hindoos, and their language, which is peculiar to themselves, is said to be copious, smooth, elegant, and polite. Lat. from 6 to upwards of 9 degrees N. lon. from 83 to nearly 83 degrees E.

CHALBAIS, the N. part of the dept. of Mont-Blanc, of which Thonon is the chief town.

CHABLIS, a town in the dept. of Yonne, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles from Auxerre. Lat. 47.42 N. lon. 3.59 E.

CHACKTOOLE-BAY, in Norton-Sound.


CHAGRE, a fort and river of Darien.

CHAGUE, or Dieu, La, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 17 miles NNW. of Le Puy. Lat. 45.15 N. lon. 40 E.}

Chagford, or Chegford, Devonshire, near Dartmoure.
bury, Dorsetshire. Chalcomb, Northamptonshire, on the borders of Oxfordshire.

Chaldean. See TRAC ARABIA.


Chalons-sur-Marne, a town in the dept. of Marne, seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs. It is 40 miles SW. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 57. N. lon. 4. 27. E.

Chalp, Weft, Berks, near Wantage. Chalton, Hants, 6 miles E. of Bulb Waltham.

Chamb, a town, county, and river of Bavaria.


Chamberry, the chief town in the dept. of Mont-Blanc, and late capital of Savoy. It is populous, well-built, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in wet weather. It has large and handsome suburbs, and is 27 miles NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1792. Lat. 45. 35. N. lon. 6. 4. E.

Chambert, a ci-devant royal palace of France, in the dept. of Loir and Cher. 9 miles E. of Blois. It is a very large building in the Gothic style, and stands in a park 21 miles in circumference. Marshal Saxe died here in 1750. The Na-tional Assembly, before the war with England, offered this large concern to the Society of Quakers, at half its value, as a public school for indigent children.

Chamon, a town in the department of Rhone and Loire, on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lat. 45. 29. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

Chamois Court, Sufex, N. of Lewes.

Champagne, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the departments of Ardennes, Aude, Marne, Upper-Marne, and Seine and Marne.

Champain Lake, divides the states of New York and Vermont. It is 80 miles long from N. to S. and about 14 broad.

Chancha, a town near Grand Cairo.

Chand, a considerable city of Barar, in Hindooftan, subject to the Eastern Maharrat. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 67 miles S. of Nagpore. Lat. 20. 10. N. lon. 79. 40. E.

Chandernagore, a city of Bengal, subject to the French, but lately conquered by the English. It is seated on the W. side of the river Hoogly, a little NNW. of Calcutta.

Chandos, Herts, SW. of Hemplitead.

Chanton, Sufex, NW. of Stening.

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Chantilly, 17 miles from Paris.


Chapel-in-the-Frith, Derby, on the confines of the Peak, near Chelten, 17 miles SE. of Manchester. Market on Sat.


Chapel Bay, in Big Island, one of the Copeland-Islands, on the NE. coast of Down, Ulster. Chapel Izoard, on the Liffey, 3 miles from Dublin, which it supplies with strawberries. Chapel Misway, 7 miles from Dublin.

Chapmanfield, Wilts, NE. of Warminister.
CHARAB on, a sea-port of Java.
Charborough, Dorsetshire, S.W. of Wimborne-Minster.

CHARCAS LOS, a province of Peru, in which are the richest silver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See Potosi.

* CHARD, a town in Somersetshire. It has several streams running through it, and one in particular, which, by being turned to the N. or S. will, it is said, run into the Britoil, or the English Channel. Here is a woollen manufacture. It is 6 miles W. of Crewkerne, and 141 W. by S. London. Lat. 50. 52. N. lon. 3. 18. W. Market on Monday.

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theſter. Charmouth, Dorſet at the mouth of the river Char, on the NE. of Lyme. It stands at the foot of a steep hill, 1005 feet high, and opposite to it is another hill 970 feet high. Charnes, Staff. near Ecleſhall. Charnett, Northumberland, in the manor of Bland. Charney, Berks, 3 miles from Deachworth. Charnham Street, Wilts, near Hungerford. Charnock, Lancaſhire, near Burgh.

Charolles, a town in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Ronce, 24 miles WNW. of Macon. Lat. 46. 28. N. lon. 4. 24. E.

Char Rost, a town in the dept. of Cher, on the river Arnon, 6 miles NE. of Iſſoudun. Lat. 47. 1. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

Charnel, Berks, 2 miles from Deachworth. Charnham Street, Wilts, near Hungerford. Charnock, Lancashire, near Burgh.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town in the department of Indre and Loir, 12 miles NW. of Chartres. Lat. 46. 46. N. lon. 1. 51. E.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, feated on a hill, 5 miles S. of Nemours, and 46 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 11. N. lon. 2. 41. E.

Chauaulin, a town in the department of Finiſterre, 18 miles N. of Quimper, on the little river Auzon, where there is a salmon-fishery.

Chateau-Meillant, a town in the dept. of Cher, 2.5 miles S. of Bourges.

Chateauneuf, a town in the dept. of Cher, 16 miles S. of Bourges.

Chateauneuf, a town in the dept. of Mayenne and Loir, on the Sarte, 12 miles N. of Angers.

Chateaufeu, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loir, 10 miles nearly N. of Amboise, and 83 S.W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 33. N. lon. 1. 1. E.

Chateauroux, a town in the dept. of Indre. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is feated in a fertile country, on the river Indre, 19 miles SW. of Iſſoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 46. N. lon. 1. 51. E.

Chateau-Thierry, a town in the dept. of Aîne, feated on the river Marne, 27 miles SW. of Rheims, and 57 NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 2. N. lon. 3. 33. E.

Chateu-Thieroy, a town in the dept. of Ain, North. feated on Banbury and Daventry, by the river Charwell.

Charybdis, a celebrated whirlpool 30 paces in diameter, in the Strait of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily. It's horrors were described by the ancients with all the extravagance of poetic fiction; it is said, however, to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in 1783.

Chatford, 4 miles S. of Shrewſbury.

*Chatham, a town of Kent adjoining Rochester.
Château, and seated on the Medway. The warehouses here for naval stores, are the largest in dimensions, and most in number to be seen anywhere; the rope-walks and forges are proportionably extensive; as also the wet-dock, the canals and ditches, for keeping masts and yards under water, for preserving them. The largest vessels are built here, and whole fleets fitted out with astonishing expedition. It is 31 miles ESE. of London. Lat. 51.22. N. lon. 0.36. E. Market on Saturday.

Châteauroux, Dorsetshire, between Lyme and Bridport.

Chatillon-les-Dombes, a town in the department of Ain, 12 miles nearly W. of Bourg.

Chatillon-sur-Indre, a town in the department of Indre, 10 miles SE. of Loches. Lat. 46. 57. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

Chatillon-sur-Marne, a town in the department of Maine, 17 miles S. of Rheims. Lat. 48. 58. N. lon. 4. 5. E.

Chatillon-sur-Seine, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or. The river Seine runs through it; it is 36 miles NNW. of Dijon, and has iron-works in the neighbourhood. Lat. 47. 42. N. lon. 4. 55. E. There are 13 other towns of France, less noted, which have the name of Chatillon, with different additions.


Chattoe-Lake, in Pennsylvania, 9 miles from Lake Erie, towards the NE.

Chatre, La, a town in the dept. of Indre. It has a considerable trade in cattle, and is seated on the river Indre, 37 miles nearly S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 2. 6. E.


Charvez, a town of Trélazé-Montes.

Chavaley, Devon. 10 miles from Crediton, and 18 from Exeter. Chawton, Bedfordshire, SE. of Tuddington. Chawton, Shropshire, E. of Coblach.

Chauvin, the chief town in the dept. of Upper Marne. It is seated on a mountain near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville. Lat. 43. 8. N. lon. 5. 9. E.


Chev ity, a town in the dept. of Alise, on the river Oise, 17 miles NE. of Noyon. Lat. 49. 32. N. lon. 3. 18. E.

Chawerton, Lancs. S. of Manchester.

Chawley, Devonshire, SE. of Chilmleigh.


Cheam, Surry, near Ewel.

Chebrecin, in Red Russia, Poland.

Cheffey, Staffordshire, near Ecclesfield.

Chebucto Harbour, in Nova Scotia, near Halifax. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 63. 31. W.

Checley, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel.


Cheitare, a town in the circur of Oudipour, one of the principal of the Rajpoot states in Agimere, Hindoostan. The country consists, in general, of plains environed by mountains, accessible only by narrow passes, or defiles, yet it has an extent of arable land sufficient for the support of a numerous population, and enjoys a mild climate. It has long preserved its independence, but is now tributary to the Maharratas. Cheitore was the capital of the Rana, or chief prince of the Rajpoosts, and a city of great strength, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins the last 100 years. The capital is now Oudipour. Cheitoare is 43 miles N. of Oudipour, and 76 S. of the city of Agimere. Lat. 25. 21. N. lon. 74. 56. E.

Chekewra, Wilts. E. of Hindon.

Chekiang, or Tcherkiang, a maritime province of China, SE. of Nankin, one of the most fertile and trading provinces of the empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants manufacture gold and silver, brocaded silks, which are sold
CHE

fold cheap, as great quantities of silk-worms are bred here. Chekiang contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and many populous villages.


CHELM, a town in Red Ruffia, Poland. Chelmarsh, Shropsh. S.of Bridgenorth. Chelmer, a river of Essex, running into the sea at Malden. Chelmerton, Derbyh. in the High-Peak. Chelmonden, or Chemston, Suffolf, between Ipswich and Harwich.

* Chelemsford, a pretty populous town, nearly in the centre of Essex. It is pleasantly situated in a valley between the CHELmer and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants, on each side of the town, extending to those rivers. Here are some good public buildings, and a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water. It is a great thoroughfare, and has a considerable market for corn, cattle, and provisions, the great eastern road from London passing through it. It is 43 miles S. by W. of Bury, 21 SW. by W. of Colchester, and 29 NE. by E. of London: Lat. 51. 43. N. lon. 0. 33. E.

CHELSEA, a large and populous village of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of St. James's Park. Here is an extensive and well-stocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Battersea; here also is the magnificent hospital erected for the superannuated soldiers of the English army.


* Cheltenham, a town of Gloucestersh. Here is a hospital for chronical patients. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are taken for the cure of various diseases. It is 9 miles NE. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London: Lat. 51. 55. N. lon. 2. 31. W.

CHELL, the ancient Hydaphes, a river of Hindooftan. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and flowing in a SE. direction through the province of Lahore, unites with the Indus below Multan. CHELney-Middleton, Northamptonsh. E. of Banbury in Oxfordshire. CHELFord, Suff.
CHERLEY, Buckinghamsh. near Quarendon.

CHERSE, an island with a town in the Adriatic, on the coast of Morlachia, lately subject to the Venetians, but now to the H. of Austria. The soil is stony and mountainous, but the air is good; it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey.

Lat. 45° 11'. N. lon. 14° 40'.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Ekaterinodslay, lately erected on the banks of the river Dnieper, 30 miles above the mouth of the Ingulec. It was intended by the Empress Catharina to be the principal mart for foreign trade, in this part of her dominions. It is not yet very large, but the houses are of stone, and neatly executed. It has a dock for the construction of large vessels, from which several have already been launched. The public works are executed, and the plantations formed by criminals, who amount to some hundreds. It is supplied with fuel by reeds, only, of which there is an immense fertility in the shallows of the Dnieper, near the town. Rails, and even temporary houses are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. In this city Howard the philanthropist ended his days; he was to the last engaged in the merciful employment of visiting those who were sick and in prison. Cherion is 50 miles NE. of Ockzvikow.

Lat. 46° 40'. N. lon. 33° 10'.


CHERTLEY, a town of Surrey, in a low situation near the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge of 7 arches. It is 7 miles W. of Kington, and 20 W. by S. of London.

Lat. 51° 35'. N. lon. 0° 20'.

Market on Wednesday.

CHESAPEAKE, one of the largest bays in the world. It's entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 200 miles nearly northward, on both sides of the state of Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording a safe and easy navigation, and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehannah. Patomac, Rappahahoe, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable.


CHESHAM, a town of Bucks, on the borders of Herts. 12 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London.

Lat. 51° 42'. N. lon. 0° 36'.

Market on Wednesday.

Chester, with it's Park and Wash, Herts. near Hoddesdon. Chestburn, Dorset. near Middleton. Chestington, Surrey, between Effle and Ewel. Chestil-Bank. Dorset. is composed of gravel and pebbles thrown up in the sea, 9 miles in length: between it and the shore there is a narrow sea, and it connects Portland with the main land.

Chestal, Staffordshire, in Longton parish.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, is a large, ancient, and populous city. It is feated on the Dee, over which it has a fine bridge of 12 arches, by which vessels come from the sea to the quay, and by a canal, lately cut, it also has communication with several new inland navigations. It has also a constant communication with Ireland by its packet-boats. It's 3 annual fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each lasting a week, are the most noted in England, especially for Irish linens. The main streets have a peculiarity of construction; they are hollowed out in the rock to a considerable depth, and the houses have elevated in front
front a fort of covered porticos, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered way for foot-passengers. Chester has a manufacturing of gloves, and a considerable traffic of shop-goods into N. Wales. It is 182 miles NW of London. Lat. 53. 12. N. lon. 3. 3. W. Markets on Wedneſ, and Saturd.

CHESTER, the capital of the county of Chester, in Pennsylvania. It is seated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour. Lat. 39. 54. N. lon. 75. 27. W.

Chez ER, West, the capital of the county of Chester, in Pennſylvania. It is seated on the Delaware, and has a fine harbour. Lat. 53. 18. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Saturday.

CHESTER field, a town of Derbyshire, seated on a gentler hill between two small rivers, is next to Derby the most considerable town in the county. It has one of the largest free schools in the N. of England. Here is a manufacturing of worsted and cotton stockings, and of carpets; also four potteries, for brown ware, and, near the town are large iron-founderies, which are supplied with ore and coal, dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent here by the canal to the Trent, which it joins below Granborough. The country round Chesterfield produces great quantities of catnomile. The spire of the church, which is of timber, covered with lead, is warped awry. It is 22 miles N. of Derby, and 149 NNW of London. Lat. 53. 18. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Saturday.


CHEVIOIT, a mountainous district, separating the NW part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called Cheviot Moors. The cattle and wool are excellent, but the country is almost depopulated by the practice of throwing many small farms into single ones of great extent, confifting either of wide sheep-walks, or of vast corn-fields.

Cheyney, Bucks, 3 miles from Amersham, the family burying place of the duke of Bedford. Cheyney-Langville, Shropf. NW. of Ludlow.

Chiapa, a prov. of Guatimala, Mexico. Chiapa-dos-Espanols, or Civil Dad-Real, and Chiapados Indios, two towns of Chiapa.

Chienes, a sea-port on the W. coast of the Morea, 84 miles SW. of Lydia, and 80 W. of Corinth.

Chiari, in the Bresciaf, Italy.

Chiaro-Monte, a town of Sicily.

Chiavena, a town of Swifferland, capital of a county of the same name, in alliance with the Grifons. It has some trade in cattle, wine, silk, and fruits, and is the principal entrepot for the transport of merchandise between the Malagel and Germany. It is seated near the lake of Chiavenna, and about 8 miles N. of the lake of Como. Lat. 46. 15. N. lon. 9. 27. E.

Chichester, the capital of Sussex, is a neat and handsome city, seated in a plain, on the river Lavant, by which it is encompassed on every side, except the N. The market-place is in the centre of the town, from which the 4 principal streets are directed to the cardinal points of the compass.


Chile, a town on the Morea.

Chiemsee, a town on an island in the Lake Chiemsee, in Bavaria, S.W. of Salzburg.

Chieron, a town 6 miles E. of Turin, surrounded by hills covered with vines.

Chieta, capital of Abruzzo Citer.

Chignall, St. James, and Chignall Semeley, Essex, N.W. of Chelmsford. Chigwell, Essex, between Waltham Abbey and Romford. Chigwell Denow and Chigwell Row, two hamlets adjoining to Chigwell.

Chihiro, a sea-port of Arabia Felix.


Chili, a large country of S. America, bounded on the W. by the S. Pacific Ocean; on the N. by Peru; on the E. by immense deserts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of S. America; and on the S. by Patagonia. It is upwards of 800 miles in length, but its breadth is uncertain; the Spanish colonies are thinly dispersed along the borders of the S. Sea, on a narrow tract extending from 30 to 50 miles in breadth. A profusion of natural productions is seen throughout this country, wherever attempts have been made to cultivate it. The wine made here is palatable and of a good body; and brandy is distilled from it. The northern parts produce olives. The useful animals introduced here from Europe have multiplied surprisingly. Mines of gold and copper are numerous. It is claimed by the Spaniards, but the greater part of it is possessed by the still unconquered and independent natives.

Chilka, a lake of Hindooistan, on the SW. side of the sea-coast of Orissa, and on the NW. side of the bay of Bengal. It communicates with the sea by a narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 36 miles in length, and in most places from 10 to 15 in breadth, having many inhabited islands in it, and only a narrow slip of flat sandy soil between it and the sea.


Chiloe, an island on the coast of Chili, about 110 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The chief town is Caftero. Lat. 43. S.
near Bishop-Auckland. Chilworth, near
Warw. S. of Nuneaton. Chilwell, near
Nottingham. Chibworth, Surry, near Guild-
ford. Chilworth, Hants, E. of Rumley.

Chimay, a town in the depart. of the
North, on the river Blanche, 30 miles SSW.
of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 0. N. lon. 4. 15. E.

Chimaera, a town on the coaſt of Al-
bania, at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea.

Chimil, or Ciney, a town of Liege.

China, an extenfive empire in Asia,
bounded on the W. by mountains and de-
stors which divide it from part of Tartary,
Thibet, and the kingdom of Ava; on the
N. by E. Tartary, from which it is sep-
parated by a wall above 2000 miles in length,
on which there are about 45,000 towers;
on the E. by the Yellow Sea and the Chi-
inese Ocean; and on the S. by the same
ocean, Tonquin, Laos, Pegu, and Ava.
It lies between 20 and 41 deg. N. lat. and
between 96 and 125 deg. E. lon. As this
extensive country lies under a varietyºf
climates, it's air is very different. In the S.
they are expoaced to tropical heats and pe-
riodical rains, while the rivers in the N. are
generally frozen up forſome months during
the winter. It is chiefly a flat open coun-
try, but there are some mountains, which
are generally well cultivated and covered
with trees, and there are mines of iron, tin,
copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver.

There is abundance of corn, and pulſe of all ſorts,
-especially rice; and here are ſeveral trees
and fruits, and a great number of ſimples
peculiar to the country, particularly a tree
that produces peas, differing little from
thoſe of Europe; another, bearing a kind of
gum, which makes excellent varnish; a
third bearing white berries, of the size of a
hazel-nut, whose pulp is tallow, of which
 candles are made ; and a fourth, called the
white-wax tree, producing that article su-
uperior to the common bees-wax. The
bamboo-canegrows to the height of anor-
dinary tree; and though it is hollow with-
in, the wood is hard, and proper for many
uſes, luch as pipes to convey water, boxes,
baskets, and the making of paper; after it
is reduced into a fort of paſte.

China is the only country which produces the tea-
plant, and supplies other nations with that
article, when prepared. There is ſcarce-
lv a village of China, especially in the S. but

poultry, dogs, and other domestic animals,
being kept on board as on ſhore. Besides
these veſels, there is a prodigious number
of ſoats of timber perpetually paffing up
and down the rivers and canals, which
carry vast numbers of people on them.
Some of theſe ſoats are a mile in length,
and the proprietors build little huts upon
them, where they live till they have di-
pofed of their timber, which they some-
times carry 1000 miles. There is no part
of the world where the inhabitants observe
the forms of politeness so much as in
China; they are perpetually interchanging
civilities and ſalutations; the children ſhow
the greatest refpect for their parents, and
they ſhow a great ſeervation for their an-
celſors. They are, however, very deceit-
ful and treacherous. The complexion of
the Chineſe is rather tawny; thoſe are
thought to be the moſt handsome who are
the moſt corpulent. The women are mo-
deſt, and remarkable for their little feet.

Polygamy, and various forms of idolatry,
deform this improved country; here are
followers of the Lamas blended with the
disciples of Confucius. The articles ex-
ported from China are, tea, China-ware,
lacered-ware, paper, and the water-co-
lar, known by the name of Indian ink,
raw filk, cotton, manuſcured silks, gold
and ſilver ſuffs.

Chinca, a valley and ſea-port of Peru.

Chineham, Hants, 1 mile from Bafing-
ſtoke. Chineley, Derb. in the High Peak.

Chiney, or Ciney, a town of Liege.

Chingford, Essex, near Woodford.

Chinnock, W. and Middle, Somerſ. be-
tween Crewkeone and Yeovil.

Chinon, an ancient town in the dept.
of Indre and Loire, on the river Vienne,
10 miles N. of Richlieu, and 150 SW. of
Paris. Lat. 47. 12. N. lon. 0. 22. E.

Chinsura, a pretty large town of Ben-
gal, with a mole projecting into the river.
It is a ſettlement of the Dutch, and is
ſet on the river Hoogly, between Chan-
der-Nagore and the town of Hoogly.

Chigurlic, a town and river of Ro-
mania.

Chiozza, a town and ſland near Venice.

Chippendale, Northumb. on the N. Tyne.

Chip Meaux, Suffolk, SW. of Beccles.

Chipnaud, Shrop. m. a. Knighton.

*Chippentham, a town of Wilts, leat-
ed on the Avon, over which is a floe
bridge of 16 arches. It is 31 miles E. of
Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Lat. 51. 27.
N. lon. 2. 8. W. Market on Tiuri.

Chippingham, Camib. 14 miles from Cam-
bridge. Chipping, Herts, N. of Buntingford.

Chipping, Lanc. 10 miles E. of Garling.

*Chipping-
CHIPPING-NORTON. See NORTON.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, Essex, 20 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

CHIPPING SUDBURY, a town of Gloucester, 12 miles from Bristol, and 23 from Cirencester. Market on Thursday.

CHIP PING-ON GAR, Essex, 10 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

CHIPPING SUD RY, a town of Gloucester, 12 miles from Bristol, and 23 from Cirencester. Market on Thursday.


CHITRO, a town of Macedonia.


CHRISTCHURCH, a town of Hampshire, situated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles S.W. of London. Lat. 50. 45. N. lon. 1. 46. W. Market on Monday.

CHRISTIANIA, or CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhus, containing about 9000 inhabitants. The streets are projected in straight lines, and at right angles to each other, and are uniformly 40 feet broad. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. Its principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. The saw-mills here are numerous. It is pleasantly seated along the shore of the bay of Biering, which forms the N. extremity of the gulf of Christiania, 25 miles from the open sea, and 200 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 55. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

CHRISTIANBURG, a Danish fort and settlement on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

CHRISTIAN Malford, Wiltshire, E. of Chippenham.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a small well-built town of Sweden, in the territory of Blekinge. The exports are alum, tar, &c. and here are manufactories of cloth and silken stuffs. It is 50 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 55. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

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CHRISTINA, St. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, is 45 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. The soil is light and black, composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand.
Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, shrubs, and plants, some birds, and plenty of fish and turtles. Lat. 1° 59'. N. lon. 157° 32'. W.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. or St. Kitts, one of the Caribbee and Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, about 18 leagues NW. of Antigua. It is 26 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are rocks, precipices, and thick woods; and, in the SW. parts, hot sulphureous springs at the bottom of them. The air is good, and the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; they are, however, subject to hurricanes. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It is possessed by the English. Lat. 17° 15'. N. lon. 63° 14'. W.

CHUDLEY, a town of Devonshire, seated near the river Teign, 9 miles S.W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50° 38'. N. lon. 3° 39'. W. Market on Saturday.

CHUNAR, an English fort and settlement of Benares, in Hindostan. It is seated on the Ganges, 19 miles S. of Benares. Lat. 25° 10'. N. lon. 83° 50'. E.

CHUH, or JENAU, a river of Hindostan, one of the five branches of the Indus, which falls into that river 20 miles below Moultan.


Church-Stretton, a town of Shropshire. 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury. Lat. 52° 32'. N. lon. 2° 46'. W. Market on Thursday.

Church Town, in W. Meath, Leinster. Church Town, in Cork, Munster. Church Town, in Waterford, Munster. Church Town, in Derry, Ulster.


CHIAMP, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin-China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean and the river Cambodia.

CICLUT, a fortres of Dalmatia.

CILEY, a town and district of Sturia.

CIMBRIHAM, a sea-port of Schonen, in Sweden. Lat. 55° 40'. N. lon. 14° 20'. E.

Cimen Short, Suffolc, near Wittering, in the Isle of Selley.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugueſe Estramadura, otherwise called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N. side of the entrance to the Tagus. Near it is a town of the same name. Lat. 38° 46'. N. lon. 9° 20'. W.

CIOTAT, La, a sea-port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is famous for muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laque, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lat. 43° 12'. N. lon. 5° 46'. E.

CIRCARS, Northern, 5 provinces lying NE. of the Carnatic. Of these, Cica-cole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in possession of the English, and Guntoor is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. The first four occupy the sea-coast from Chilka-Lake, on the confines of Cattach, to the N. bank of the Kistna, forming a strip of country 350 miles in length, and from 20 to 75 in breadth, having mountains and extensive forests on one side, and the sea on the other, while the extremities only are open. The Circars are 350 miles from Bengal, and 150 from Madras, and produce an annual revenue of 360,000l., that of Guntoor is 70,000l.

CIRCASSIA, one of the seven countries which lie between the Black Sea and the Caſpian, and comprehend an extent of territory, including nearly 10 degrees of longitude. They are a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and fix themselves on the banks of rivers for the sake of pasturage and water. The Circassians of the Cuban are fearcely known, even to the Ruſſians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with their neighbours, the Akbas and Nogays. The Circassians are divided into three classes; the princes, the nobles,
CI. V.

noble, called udens, and the vassals, or people. They have never had any written
laws, but are governed by a collection of ancient usages. On great occasions the
whole nation is assembled; a measure is proposed by the old of the princes, it is
first debated among the udens, and afterwards by the deputies of the people, who
are old men, and often possess greater in-
fluence than the prince himself. They have
few manufactures; their agriculture hard-
ly produces sufficient for their own subsist-
ence. Sheep and horses form a principal
part of their commerce, and slaves, which
they take in their predatory excursions.
To ride, use their arms, to steal, and con-
ceal their thefts, is their education; and
the name of thief is only disgraceful as it
implies a detection. Girls are brought up
by the mother. They learn to embroider,
to make their own dress, and that of their
future husbands. The daughters of slaves
receive the same education, and are sold
from 20 to 100. These are principally
Georgians. Their food consists of a little
meat, pastr made of millet, and beer made
of the same grain fermented. They have
both the Bible and the Koran; but, not
having letters of their own, those who
write their language make use of Arabic
characters. This nation has been, of late
years, gradually reduced under the domi-
nion of Russia, to which it is now almost
wholly subject, and is included in the go-

dernment of Caucasus.

CIREnceSTER, a trading town in
Glouce, by some accounted the largest
and most ancient in the county. It is sit-
ated on the river Churn, in the great road from
Oxford to Bath and Bristol, and has com-
munication with Stroudwater, from which
it derives great advantage. It is 18 miles
S.E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London.
Lat. 51.43. N. lon....53. W. Markets
on Monday and Friday.

CIRENZA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

CISbury-HiLl, Wilts, near Wanlyke.

CISSbury Hill. Suff, near Selby.

CIITA DI-CASTELLO, a town of Um-
bria, in Italy, seated on the river Tiber.

CIITA-NUOVA, a town of Ithira.

CIITA-NUOVA COTTONERA, a town
of Malta, with the port of St. Margarita.

CITTAVITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO,
a town in the island of Malta, seated on a
narrow neck of land, in an excellent har-
bour, to the left of Valetta.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Spain, ca-
pital of La Mancha. The inhabitants
are noted for dressing glove-leather.

CIVIDAD RODRIGO, a considerable
town of Leon, on the river Aguada, 40
miles SW. of Salamanca.
C L A

Ver, Middl. in Hackney. Clapton, Somerfethire, near Portburp.

CLARA, St. a small island of Peru.

Clara, in King's Country, Leinster.

Clara, in Armagh, Uffter. Clare, in Mayo, Connaught.

Clare, in Armagh, Ulster. Clare, in Mayo, Connaught.

Clare, a county of Munster, in Ireland, 47 miles long, and 32 broad, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains 2 market-towns, and 79 parishes, and breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland. The town of Clare, called also Ennis, though distinct from Ennis, which is a 2 miles distant, is 17 miles NW. of Limerick, and 12 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52.42. N. lon. 9. 14. W.

*Clare* is a town of Suffolk, near the river Stour, into which the river Clare falls a little below. Here is a manufacture of baize. It is 15 miles S. of Bury, and 56 NE. of London. Lat. 52.12. N. lon. 0. 36. E. Market on Friday.

Clare-Iland, in the Bay of Baltimore, Cork, Munster. Claremore, or Clarmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Claremont, Surrey, near Esher. Clarendon-Park, 3 miles E. of Salisbury.

Clarens, or Chatillard, a village in the Pays de Vaud, Switzerland, the principal scene of Rousseau's Eloise. It is delightfully situated in a fertile country, on an eminence, which slopes gently toward the Lake of Geneva, of which it commands an extensive view, as well as of the lofty precipices of Mont-BLANC.

Claret-Hall, Essex, near the Stour.

Claretown, in Clare, Munster. Clarenville, or Clarmore, in Galway, Connaught.

Claremount, Surrey, near Ether. Clarendon-Park, 3 miles E. of Salisbury.

Clear, Cape, a promontory on a little island, on the S. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51.18. N. lon. 9. 23. W. There is also another island called Cape-Clear-Island, at a small distance from Baltimore-Haven; they are both inhabited.

Clarence, Yorks. on the Tees, S.W. of Darlington.

CLEASE,

prospect of Swillerden and the ci-devant Savoy, the Lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays-de-Vaud.


Clasberg, or Colosvar, in Transylvania, where the states assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of the Emperor Trajan.

Clayworth, Somerf. near Hardington.


Clay, a town of Norfolk, situate on an arm of the sea between two rivers. It is 8 miles from Walfingham, and 20 NW. of Norwich. Lat. 53. 2. N. lon. 1. 5. E. Market on Saturday.


Clear, Cape, on a large island, on the S. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18. N. lon. 9. 23. W. There is also another island called Cape-Clear-Island, at a small distance from Baltimore-Haven; they are both inhabited.


Clebury,
Clebury, a town in Shropshire, N. of the river Teme, and 28 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. Lat. 52° 21'. Market on Thursday.


Clemitavet Church, in Monaghan, Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin.

Clephill, Bedfordshire, near Luton.

Clerac, a town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot. It is 10 miles from Agen. Lat. 44° 20'. N. lon. o° 33'. E. Clerce-Place, Surry, near Farnham.

Cleres, St. Kent, near Sevenoaks.

Clerke's Islands, two inhabited islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, between Kamtchatka and N. America. Lat. 63° 15'. N. lon. 169° 30'. W.

Clermont, a town in the dept. of the Meule, 127 miles NE. of Paris. Lat. 49° 32'. N. lon. 5° 9'. E. Clermont, a town in the dept. of the Oise, on an eminence, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49° 25'. N. lon. 2° 25'. E.

Clermont Ferrand, a rich and populous town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome. The cathedral, public squares, and walks are splendid, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved, and the houses are built of stones of a sombre aspect. It has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, sergees, and leather; and mineral springs are found in the neighbourhood. That of the suburb, St. Allyre, has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral-Bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont is 300 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 45° 47'. N. lon. 3° 10'. E.

Cley, a town in the dept. of Loiret, 7 miles SW. of Orleans; and a town in the dept. of the Somme, 3 miles NW. of Peronne.


Cleverton, Wilts, near Malmbury.

Cleves, the duchy of, one of the finest countries of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided in two by the Rhine, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns.

Cleves, it's capital, is a handsome town seated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and 10 ESE. of Nimoguen. Lat. 51° 45'. N. lon. 5° 56'. E.


Cliffy, in Sligo, Connaught.


Clover-Hill, in Roscommon, Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin. Clowen Culow. See Clognakelty. Cloudesſey-Butf, Warw. NW. of Lutterworth. Clowely, Devonf. a harbour on the

**Cloyne**, a town of Cork, in Munster, 1 mile from the sea coast, 8 miles SW. of Youghal, 12 miles SE. of Cork, and 125 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51° 14'. Lon. 8° 0'.

**Cluggin**, in Limerick, Munster.


**Cluny, a town in England**, on the coast of Guinea. Lat. 5° 0'. Lon. 0° 0'.

**Cobham**, in Antrim, Ulster, 8 miles from Dublin. **Cobham**, in Tyrone, Ulster, 8 miles from Dublin. **Coagh**, in Antrim, Ulster, 8 miles from Dublin. **Coal-Island**, in Tyrone, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. Here are coal-works, and a canal from Lough Neagh, which passes by this place towards Dungannon.

**Coal-Pit**, Glouc. in Westerleigh parish. **Coast-Castle, Cape, or Cape Corso**, a strong fort and settlement of the English, on the coast of Guinea. Lat. 5° 0'. Lon. 0° 0'.

**Cobham-Hall**, Kent, W. of Rochester. **Cobham Street**, Surry, 5 miles from Epsom. **Cobenz, an ancient town of Treves**, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle.

**Coblenz, War.**, near Heidelberg. **Cobwheat**, Oxon., in Woodstock. **Cober**, a river in Cornwall.

**Coburn**, a village in Surry, 19 miles SW. by W. of London.


**Cockermouth**, a town of Cumberland, situated at the confluence of the rivers Cockermouth and Derwent. The market-place
place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, an extensive ruin, with 5 lofty towers, the walls between which are kept up; on the other stands the church, and the Kirk-gate, an irregular but spacious part of the town. The latter eminence gradually ascends eastward, forming a mountain about 2 miles from the town, called Slate-Fell; the other extremity of the eminence on which the castle stands, is loftier, and is called the Hay, being at the same distance from the town. From this last, an extensive country, the sea, and Scotland, may be seen in clear weather. Through the valley between them, the top of the towering Skiddaw may be descried over the intervening country. The lower part of the town is on a plain, consisting of a spacious street, with cross lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are separated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactories of shawls, serges, stockings, hats, and leather. Here are pleasant walks on the banks of the rivers, and on the uplands. It is 10 miles N.E. of Whitehaven, 23 S.W. of Carlisle, and 300 N.N.W. of London. Lat. 54.42. N. lon. 3.25. W.


**Cocconato, a town of Piedmont.**

**Cod, CPE, in N. America, on the S. side of Boston-Bay, in Massachusetts State.** Lat. 42. 0. N. lon. 70. 18. W.


Coldbury, Hants, W. of Southampton harbour. Coldby, Norf. 4 miles from Altham.

*COlCHESTER*, a town of Essex, on a fine eminence near the Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town, to a place called the Hythe. Here is a manufactory of braise; and it is noted for oysters and candied eringo-roots. It is 22 miles ENE. of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. Lat. 51. 55. N. Lon. 1. 0. E. Markers on Wednesday and Saturday.


COLDING, a town of N. Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pay toll that go from Jutland into Holstein. It was formerly the residences of many Danish kings. Colding, which is situated on a bay of the Little Belt, is 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg. Lat. 55. 35. N. Lon. 9. 17. E.


COLDSTREAM, a town of Berwickshire.

Cold Waltham, Hants, near Basingstoke. Cold-Walsham, Suffolk, 4 miles from Arundel. Cole, a river of Worces. and Warw. Cole, Wilts, near Wotton-Basset. Colebrook-Dale, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, is a winding glen between two hills, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods. Here are very considerable iron-works, and a large and elegant bridge of cast-iron, of one arch. There is also in the Dale a spring of foilf tar, or petroleum, together with a spring of brine; and a work has been erected here for obtaining a kind of tar from the condensed smoke of pit-coal.

*COlbrooke*, Monm. near Ufk.


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the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg. It contains 71 cities and towns, and produces, besides corn and other necessaries, excellent wine. The revenues are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

**Cologne**, the capital of the electorate, is an ancient, large, and considerable city, seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, by means of which river it trades upwards with the interior of Germany, and downwards by large vessels with the Netherlands and Holland. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it many days together, without the consent of the citizens, nor is he permitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The public buildings are numerous; but the streets, except the principal ones, are dirty and ill paved, and the houses appear dark, and are thinly inhabited. Opposite to the city, on the other side of the Rhine is the village of Dentz, where there is a flying-bridge of boats over the river, across which a large company of men, horses, &c. may pass at a time. It is 17 miles S.E. of Juliers, and 45 E. of Maastricht. Lat. 50° 55′. N. lon. 7° 10′. E.

**Colombotz**, a cattle on a hill, in Bulgaria.

**Cologne**, in Red Russia, Poland.

**Colonna**, a town in the Campagna di Roma, and a town in Dalmatia.

**Colonsa**, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, 6 miles long and a broad. It is 8 miles W. of Jura.

**Colony**, in Sligo, Connaught.

**Coloo R**, a town and diamond mine near Condavir, in the circular of Guntoor, Hindoostan.

**Colorno**, a town in the Parmezan.

**Colosvar**, See Clausenburgh.


**Coltsworth**, or Colsterworth, Linc. 3 miles from Grantham.

**Colverstone Green**, Kent, between Wrotham and the Hallings.

**Columna Magna**, or St. Columb, a town in Cornwall, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which is a river which falls into the sea at a small distance. It is 30 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 from London. Lat. 50° 30′. N. lon. 5° 10′. W. Markets on Monday and Thursday.

**Columb-Earva** lies near the former.

**Colombo**, a town on the W. side of the Island of Ceylon, formerly subject to the
the Dutch, but lately taken by the Eng-
lish. Lat. 7. 10. N. lon. 79. 56. E.
Columb-David, Devon. on the river
Columb, and borders of Somerſhire,
has a considerable woollen manufacture.
Columb-John, Devon. S. of Bradninch.
Columb-Job, Devon. on the river Columb,
between Taunton and Tiverton, has a
woollen manufacture.
Columbton. See Colchester.

COLUMNA, in the government of Mos-
cow.

CULU, anciently SALAMIS, an island
of Greece, and it's chief town, is
situated on an excellent harbour. It is 9 miles W.
of Athens. Lat. 38. o. N. lon. 23. 50. E.

Colwall, Heref. in the parish of St. Mary's Ottery.
Comb, Devon. W. of Exeter. Comb, Devon.
E. of Torrington. Comb, Devon.

NE. of Crediton. Comb, Dorſetsh.
in Purbeck-Ille, Comb, Heref. between Leo-
minster and Prestyane. Comb, Kent, near
Greenwich and Woolwich. Comb, Glouc.
in Campden parish. Comb, Somerſ.

SE. of Bath. Comb, and Park, Somerſ.
of Wiveliscumb. Comb, Somerſ. near Dul-
verton. Comb, Hants, 6 miles NW. of
Whitchurch. Comb, Surry, near Croy-
don. Comb-Abeas, Dorſetsh. near Chil-
comb. Comb Abbey, Warw. 3 miles from
Coventry. Comb-Appledore, Hants,
between Bath-Waltham and Petersfield.
Comb Boffet, Wilts, 2 miles from Salisbury.
Comb End, Glouc. in Elkstone parish.

Comber, in Down, Uitler, on a branch of
Strangford Lake, 8 miles NE. of Dublin.

Comb Flory, Somerſ. NW. of Bishop's-
Lidiard. Comb Green, Worc. NE. of
Upton. Comb-Hay, Somerſ. 3 miles S. of
Bath. Comb-in-Tene, Devon. near New-
ton-Bufl. Comb-Keins, Dorſetsh. near E.
Lulworth. Comb-Long, Oxfordsh. W. of
Woodstock

Comb Martin, a town of Devonshire,
feated on an inlet of the Britifh Channel;
here is a cove for the landing of boats.
It is 14 miles NE. of Barnstable, and 18;
from London. Lat. 51. 13. N. lon. 42.

W. Market on Saturday.
oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, cucumbers, sarraminds, sugar-canes, and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoises, camelines, large bats, hens, and a great variety of birds unknown in Europe. Though Johanna is not the largest island, the Arabs, who have settled here, exact tribute from all the others. They are about 3000 in number, profess the Mahometan religion, and are settled on the sea-coast. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are frequently at war with them, as are also the natives of the other islands. In the interior part of the island is a lake accounted sacred by the natives; on this there is a number of ducks, which they hold in veneration. Being averse to conduct strangers there, they flipulate that all guns shall be left at a place 5 miles from the lake. The birds being thus kept in safety, become perfectly tame, and fearlessly approach those who go to see them. The Arabian islanders detest this superstition, but dare not forbid the practice of it. The E. India ships often touch here for refreshments. The people on the coast speak English intelligibly. They preserve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of so dark a complexion as the original natives. The Comora Islands lie between 11 and 13 degrees S. lat. and between 44 and 47 E. lon.

Comorin, a promontory of Asia, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lat. 7. 50. N. lon. 77. 33. E.

Compiégne, a town in the dept. of Oise, near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise. It is 25 miles NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 15. N. lon. 2. 44. E.

Compostella, the capital of Galicia, and a town of Friuli, Italy. Cond, Shrop. SE. of Cordover.

Conception, a sea-port of Chili. Concorr, in the circuit of Guntoor, Hindoostan, is situated on a mountain, 26 miles W. of Guntoor, 25 SW. of Condaverry, and 20 from the S. bank of the Kistna. Conde, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the Scheldt, 7 miles NE. of Valenciennes, and 177 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

Condes, a town in the dept. of Calvados, seated on the Orne, 17 miles W. of Falaise. The inhabitants trade in cloth, leather and cutlery. Lat. 43. 50. N. lon. 0. 35. W.

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Condom, a town in the dept. of Gers, situated on the Baize, 22 miles N. of Auch. Lat. 43° 58'. lon. 0° 30'. E.

Condore, or Pulo Condore, the principal of a cluster of islands, in the Indian Ocean, which lie about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodja. Mango trees grow here as large as apple-trees, and when ripe have a pleasant smell and taste. The natives are idolatrous; they are of a small stature, have a dark olive complexion, slender features, and dark black hair. In the island is an excellent harbour. Lat. 8.10'. lon. 107.20'. E.


Coney-Island, in Cork, Munster, in Bantry-Bay. Coney-Island, on the coast of Downt, Ulster.

Conoplea, a town in the dept. of Charente, on the river Vienne, 28 miles N.E. of Angouleme. Lat. 46° 5'. lon. 0° 51'. E.


Conderton, a town of Cheshire, situated on the river Dane. It has manufactories of leather-gloves, cotton, and silk; the silk-mill here employing 700 persons. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 N.W. of London. Lat. 53° 3'. lon. 2° 10'. W. Market on Saturday.

Congo, or Lower-Guinea, a large tract of country, on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the equinoctial to 17 deg. S. lat. and containing the countries of Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Benin and Makoko, on the E. by Makoko and the interior of Africa, and on the S. by Matambu and unknown lands. Their feasons are the reverse of ours, during our summer they have rain almost every day, and this is called the winter season; but, during their summer, the weather is constantly torse. In the deserts within land there are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and large lizards; and, in the river Zaire, crocodiles and river-horses. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing various kinds of fruits, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. Many of the inhabitants worship the sun, moon, and stars, and different kinds of animals; others have embraced the religious profession of the Portuguese. They are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and carry on the traffic in human flesh, as well as in ivory, coffee, fruits, and other produce of the country.

Congo Proper, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 375 in breadth, and is included between Loango and Angola. Honey and wax are found here in prodigious plenty. The principal town is St. Salvador or Banza.

Congo. See Bander-Congo.

Congrave, S. of Stafford.

Coni, a strong town of Piedmont, situated on the Stura, and 35 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44° 30'. lon. 7° 50'. E.

Coningstock, a principality of Suabia.

Conington-Mere, a lake of Lancashire; 5 miles long and 1 broad, in the hundred of Furness. Fleming Conington lies on one side of it, and Monk's-Conington on the other.


Connia, in Waterford, Munster.

Connaught, the most western province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulster, and on the E. and S. by Leinster and Munster. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no considerable rivers, besides the Shannon; but has several convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, but thinly inhabited; but, by the introduction of the linen manufacture, the numbers of the inhabitants are beginning to increase.

Connecticut; one of the five states of New England. It is 73 miles long, and about 44 broad, and is bounded on the W. by New-York, on the N. by Massachusetts, on the E. by Rhode-Island, and on the S. and SE. by the Sound, which divides it from Long-Island. Though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and to frequent and sudden changes of weather, the country is healthful, and the most populous in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States: in 1790 the number of the inhabitants was 237,946. It resembles a well-cultivated garden, producing, with moderate labour, the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The inhabitants are of the religious denomination of Independents. It's principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Housatonic, and the Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New-London, Fansfield,
The river Connecticut, rising in the N. part of New Hampshire, and running nearly S. falls into the sea, at the NE. end of Long Island Sound. Between Walpole, on the E. and Waltham on the W. side of the river, are the great falls, over which a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784, the first ever erected over this noble river, which is navigable above 40 miles for large vessels, and much farther for small ones.

Connor, a town of Antrim, in Ulster. It is 6 miles N. of Antrim and about 90 of Dublin. Lat. 54.59. N. lon. 6.6. W.


Conquer, Le, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road, situated 10 miles W. of Brest. Lat. 48.23. N. lon. 4.41. W.

Constance, the name of two lakes that separate Switzerland from Germany. The Upper Lake, or the Boden See, is 15 leagues long, and 6 where broadest. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Lower Lake, or Zeller See, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth.

Constance, a city of Swabia, pleasantly seated on the Rhine, between two lakes of the same name. It has magnificent public buildings, and now flourished in commerce; but is now much reduced: a dead stillness prevails throughout the town; grass grows in the principal streets, and the inhabitants scarcely amount to 3000.

Constantina, a town of Andalusia.

Constantina, or Costinha, anciently Cirta, capital of a district of Algiers.

Constantine, Cornwall, on a hill, between Holton and Falmouth.

Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the SE. extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is pleasantly seated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land separated from Natolia by a strait a mile in breadth. The great signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the sea side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is 7 miles in circumference, including the gardens. It contains, beside the public offices and the apartments of the sultan and the women, 165 edas, or apartments, for the Janizaries. In the castle of the seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, situated near the Sea of Marmora, state prisoners are confined. The bazars, or markets, are square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arcades. The number of houles in Constantinople must be prodigious, since 30,000 of them have been destroyed by fire in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. The houles in general are crowded with inhabitants, yet they have a mean appearance on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets are narrow; even the palaces of the grandees have nothing remarkable on their outside, but within they are decorated with splendid and costly ornements. Here are reckoned 3770 streets and lanes, which are never clean, and the inhabitants are visited by the plague almost every year. The inhabitants have been estimated at 800,000, of which about half are Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks, Armenians, and Franks, and the rest Jews. The great square, near the mosque of the Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks display their tricks. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city. The circumference of the city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb, called Pera, is delightfully situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Holland, and Venice reside. Constantinople is built in form of a triangle, and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea, in which the palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries rising above the other houses, have a grand effect. The harbour is spacious and convenient. Constantinople is situated 115 miles ESE. of Adrianople, 670 SE. of Vienna, and 1500 ESE. of London. Lat. 41. N. lon. 28.59. E.

Constantinople, the Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Asia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and where narrowest, a mile and a quarter broad. The adjacent country is remarkably beautiful. On one side of the strait is situated Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, which is considered as a suburb to the city.

Constantinow, in Volhinia, Poland.

Contesa, a sea-port of Macedonia.

Conn, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Selle, 12 miles S. of Amiens,
Amiens, and 60 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 42. N. lon. 2. 23. E.

Conversano, in Terra di Bari, Naples.

Conway. See Aberconway.

Conway, a river of Wales, flowing through the fertile Vale of Conway, and separating nearly the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire from Denbighshire. Conwayd, Merionethshire.

Conza, the capital of Principato Ultra, Naples.

Cookbury, Devonshire, near Holsworthy.

Cookham, Berkshire, N. of Maidenhead.

Cookham, Great and Little, Surrey, between Leatherhead and the Horleys. Cookley, Suffolk, near Haleworth.

Cookbridge, Yorkshire, between Ilkley and Addle.

Cook's River, a larger river of North America, which flows into the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 59. 1c. N. lon. 1. 5o. W.

Cook's Straits, a strait in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 or 5 leagues in breadth, which divides the two islands, of which New Zealand is composed.


Cooom Bank, Kent, 6 miles from Sevenoaks. Cooper's Hall, Essex, one mile from Epping. Cooper's Hill, Gloucestershire, a hamlet in Brockworth. Cooper's Hill, Surrey, 19 miles W. by S. of London.

It's base extends along the edge of Runnymead, and on it's summit is the beautiful spot called Englefield Green.

Coos, or Cos, an island in the Archipelago.

Copdock, Suffolk, SW. of Ipswich. Copeland, and it's Forth, Cumberland, near Egremont.

Copenhagen, Middlesex, SW. of Highgate.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is the most uniform, and best built city in the north. Here is an university, consisting of 4 colleges. It was formerly the site of an archbishop; but the Danes have curtailed their prelates of their lands, revenues, and power. The haven is generally crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses on the quays. The city is about 5 miles in circumference, and is seated on the E. shore of the Isle of Zealand, 360 miles SW. of Stockholm, and 300 NE. of London. Lat. 55. 41. N. lon. 12. 40. E.

See Anc.

Cork, the capital of the city of Cork. Corkham, Staffordshire, N. of Penkridge. Cogstaff, Devonshire, near Credon. Copley Hall, Yorkshire, SE. of Halifax. Copley, Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely. Coquet Island, Northumberland, between Seaton and Aylmouth; it has only one house, and takes it's name from the river Coquet.

Corkish, or Serina, a jurisdiction, sea-port, and river of Chili, which has been often plundered by the English. Lat. 29. 54. S. lon. 71. 11. W.

Cora, or Corah, a town in the country of Oude, Hindoostan.

Coral, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Midland.

Corbach, the capital of Waldeck, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Corbach, a town in the ci-devant Austrian Brabant, near Louvain.

Corbel, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on both sides of the Seine; 15 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. lon. 2. 33. E.

Corbie, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 54. N. lon. 2. 38. E.

Corbin's Hall, Staff. in Swinford parish. Corbridge, Northumberland, near Hexham.


Corby, Northamptonf. between Kettering and King's Cliff. Corby Castle, Cumberland, a beautiful and romantic seat on the Eden, near Carlisle.

Corby, a town of Lower Saxony, on the Wener.

Cordilleras, See Andes.

Cordon Hill, Shropshire.

Cordova, anciently Corduba, a large city of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors. Here are several superb convents, hospitals, churches, &c. and two colleges. The cathedral, which was formerly a mosque, still retains the name of Mezquita. In the square, called the Plaza Mayor, are splendid buildings, under which are piazzas. There are many orchards and gardens within the walls.
walls of the city, and in the neighbouring mountains, there are groves of citron, orange, fig, and Cordovan leather, and the best horses of Spain are had from it. It is 75 miles NE. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37° 53' N. lon. 4° 40' W.

**CORDOVA**, a district or province of Spain, once an independent kingdom, now a part of Andalusia.

**CORDUVAN**, a light-house at the mouth of the river Giordn, on the coast of the adjacent Guienne.

Copland—Islands, on the coast of Down, in Ulster; at the S. entrance of Carrickfergus Bay, known by the names of Big, Crois, and Mew. On the Crois Island is a light-house. Lat. 54° 40' N. lon. 5° 55' W.


**CORREA**, a peninsula lying to the NE. of China, between 34 and 44 degrees of N. lat. and between 126 and 130 of E. lon. The people are civil and courteous, are fond of learning, music, and dancing, and greatly resemble the Chinese. They trade in ginger, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, fable-skins, salt, mineral salt, fowls with tails 3 feet long, and horses only 3 feet high. Corea, though mountainous, abounds in corn and rice. The king, who is tributary to the emperor of China, resides at Hanching.

Carely, Shropshire, SW. of Clebury. Corfe, Somerset, SW. of Taunton.

**CORFE-CASTLE**, a town of Dorsetshire, seated on a peninsula called Purbeck Isle, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle now in ruins. It is 21 miles E. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50° 36' N. lon. 2° 4' W. Market on Thursday.


**CORFU**, anciently CORCYRA, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, long held by the Venetians, but now subject to the French. The islanders make great quantities of salt; and the country abounds with vineyards, lemon and olive trees, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfu, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 39° 40' N. lon. 20° 0' E.


**CORINTH, or CORANO**, an ancient and celebrated city on the Isthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It is now decayed, the houses being intermixed with fields and gardens, like a village; there still remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of its former magnificence. The adjacent country abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the castle, seated on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, there is one of the finest prospects of land and water in the world. It is 40 miles NW. of Athens. Lat. 38° 14'. N. lon. 23° 18' E.

Coripale, Somerset, W. of Bridgewater. Corita, a town of Leon.

Cork, a county of Munster, in Ireland, 74 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, being the largest in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by Kerry and the sea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean. It abounds with excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Banon, Ilen, &c. The soil varies; in many parts it is fertile, and the country is pretty populous.

Cork, city of, the capital of the county, and the second in Ireland for extent, trade, and number of inhabitants. It is a well-built place, and has improved surprisingly of late years. It is seated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly surrounded, and by means of the different channels, vessels come up into the different parts of the town. It’s principal export is salt provisions. During the slaughtering season, which holds from August to the latter end of January, they kill and cure about 100,000 head of black cattle. Their other exports consist of pork, tallow, hides raw and tann'd, butter, candles, calves, lambs, and rabbits' skins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worsted and linen cloth. The country, adjacent to Cork, is hilly and beautiful, affording extensive and diversified prospects. It is 15 miles from the sea, about 50 nearly S. of Limerick, and 114 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 51° 54' N. lon. 8° 23' W.

**CORK HARBOUR**, or the COVE OF CORK, is about 7 miles below the town, and so spacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largest vessels, and the most extensive fleets. The entrance is easy, and it is secure from currents and storms. One side of Cork harbour is formed by Great Island, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and very fertile.

Corkaguinny, in Kerry, Munster, is a fertile peninsula, between the bays of Dingle
Dingle and Tralee, 24 miles long and 3 broad. Cork beg, near the mouth of Cork Harbour to the SW.


Cormin, a town of Prussian Pomernania. Cormantin, a town and fort of the Dutch, on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

Cormery, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Indre, 7 miles SE of Tours. Lat. 47.23 N. Lon. 0.41 E.


Cornwall, a county of England, which forms the SW. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by Devonshire; it's other parts are washed by the sea. It's length, from E. to W. is 74 miles; it's breadth next to Devonshire, is about 46; but it soon contracts, and is gradually narrowed into ismaphones; on the SW. it terminates in two promontories, the Lizard Point, and the Land's End. It contains 9 hundreds, and 161 parishes, between 1200 and 1300 villages, and 27 market towns. From it's vicinity to the sea, it is exposed to frequent storms, but exempted from hard frosts and great heats. There is abundance of rainy and foggy weather; but the inhabitants are seldom troubled with agues or fevers. The spring shews itself in the buds and blossoms sooner than in the other parts of England; but the harvest is later, and the fruits have less flavour than in the midland counties. Here are some uncommon plants, and plenty of sea herbs, as campheire, eringo, ros folis, &c. It is well situated for the herring and pilchard fisheries, and the inhabitants fully avail themselves of their local advantages. It derives, however, it's chief importance from it's minerals; the copper mines are numerous and rich in ore; small quantities of gold and silver have sometimes been found; but it's tin mines are it's greatest source of wealth; for these it has been long famous, and it's coasts have been visited by the Phoenicians and Greeks in very remote antiquity; they were known several centuries before the Christian era, and have been worked constantly ever since. With the metallic ores are found large quantities of muncie and arience; many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moonstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones, and which, when polished, appears splendid and beautiful; and in the cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, which are very brilliant when well polished. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. As this county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, the Gaelic or Celtic language was long retained here, and has become extinct but very lately.

Cornwall, Northumberland, near Berwick. Cornwood, Devonshire, between Brent and Plymouth. Cornworthy, Devonshire, between Dartmouth and Torbay.

Coro, a town and gulf of Venezuela, Terra Firma.

Coromandel, the Coast of, is the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoojan, extending from Cape Calymere, in lat. 10.20, to the mouth of the Kithna, in lat. near 60.0. N. On this coast lie Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, and other European factories, from which chints, calicoes, and muslins, with some diamonds, are imported into Europe. There is not a port for large vessels on the whole coast, which is an even, low, and sandy country; and, about Madras, the land rises so little, that it is difficult from the sea to mark the distinction between land and water, unless by the different objects that are on the shore.

Coron, anciently Messina, a sea-port town and gulf in the Morea, SW. of Misitra.

Coronery, in Cavan, Ulster.

Corruption, Norfolk, between Alestham and Waltham.

Correggio, a town of Modena.

Correthor, Cornwall, S. of Lekkard.

Correeze, a river and town of France, in a department of the same name. Tulle is the capital.


Corrosin, in Clare, Munster.

Corstomb, Dorsetshire, 3 miles from Beaminster. Corfe, 5 miles from Gloucester. Corfe-End, Gloucestershire, a hamlet in Hartpury. Corsefide, Northumberland, NW of Beltingham.

Corsham, or Cosham, a town in Wilt,
Wils, noted for its manufacture of woollen. It is 4 miles SW. of Chippenham, and 11 NE. of Bath. Market on Wed.

Corsham, Wilts, near Devizes. Corsham-Castle, Shropshire, on the river Corve.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, forming a depart. of France. It is 33 miles in length, and from 20 to 45 in breadth. The air is fabulous, unless in a few places. The land is hilly, and poorly cultivated; the valleys, however, produce wheat, and the hills yield oranges, olives, figs, vines, almonds, and chestnuts. Here are mines of iron, lead, copper, and alum. They have spirited horses, and abundance of fish and coral on the coast. Goats and sheep are in great plenty. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but lean. Wild boars are common, as also foxes; and here is the mouffoli, an animal like a stag in size and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely shy and nimble. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

Corsica L.A. See Corzo L.A.

Corsham, Wilts, near Devizes. Corsham-Castle, Shropshire, on the river Corve.


Corst, a town of Liege.


Corve, a river in Shropshire.

Coruna, a sea-port of Galicia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Groyne. Lat. 43. 18. N. lon. 8. 16. W.

Corvo, the smallest and most westerly of the Azores, having about 500 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs.

Covew, Merionethshire, N. Wales.

Covye, a dangeroustype of whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between Scarba and the N. point of Jura.

Crzola, an island in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia.


Cozena, capital of Calabria Citra.

Cofferd-Mace, Shropshire, near Tonge-Castle.

Coffey, Northamptonshire, near Stony-Stratford. Coffham, Hants, near Portsmouth.

Cossan, a town of Prussian Pomerania.

Cofse, Gloucesters. between Newent and Tewkesbury; near it is Cofse-Court. Cofenton, Kent, NW. of Maidstone.

Coisserans, a late district of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Ariege.

Coffey-Hall, NW. of Norwich.

Cossimbazar, a small city of Bengal, where different European factors have constantly resided, it being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an islet in the river Hoogly, 110 miles N. of Calcutta, and near Moorshedabad. Lat. 23. 40. N. lon. 88. 36. E.

Coffington, Leicest. SE. of Mount-Sorrel.

Costagnazzar, anciently Hemus, a ridge of mountains, in Romania.

Costatica, a prov. in the narrow part of Mexico, on the SE. between Veragua and Mosquitos, extending from sea to sea.

The soil is ill cultivated, but there is plenty of cattle, hides, honey, and wax. The natives live mostly independent of the Spaniards. Cartaghe is the capital.

Cujler's Bridge, in Down, Ulster.

which falls into the Derwent. *

Cotswolds, N. of Clowant.

Corelūs, or Corvitz, a town in lower Luſatia, ſeated on the river Spree, ſubjeſt to the king of Pruſſia. A great number of French and Bohemian Proteſtants, driven from their country by persecution, ſettled here, and have introduced their manufactures; it is also noted for pitch, ſlag, and excellent beer. It is 56 miles S. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 31.36. N, lon. 14. 12. E.

Cote, Oxfordſhire, SE. of Bampton.

Cote D'OR, a dept. of France, containing port of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cote Hill, Cumb. in Wetherall parish.

Cote-Houſe, Yorkſ. N. of New Muloſton.

Cotes, Line. near Stratburn. *

Cotes, Yorkſ. 12 miles from Doncaster. Cotes, Leicſ. near Loughborough, *

Cotes du Nord, a dept. of France, so named from it's northerly maritime poſition. It is formed of part of the ci-devant Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Coteswall Hills, a long tract of high ground in the E. part of Glouſhire, noted for large flocks of ſheep, with ſheep of fine white wool; a great part of it, however, is now devoted to the growth of corn.

Cotswall-Tower, Northumberl. 6 miles NW. of Rothbury.

Cotswold, N. of Bradford.


Couch-Hill, Oxfordſhire, near Binbury.

Couvyc, a town in the dept. of Aine, 9 miles nearly N. of Soifons. Lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 3. 24. E.

Cove, a village on Great Island, in Cork, Munſter. See Cork Harbour.


Coventry, a large and populous city of Warwickſhire, noted chiefly for it's manufactures of silk rambles, as alſo of cloths, ruffs, thread, guiles, camlets, and laſtings. It has communication by canals with the many different inland navigations, and with the Thames. The story of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only reſmitting them at the entreaty of Godina, his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to; but which, it is faid, she performed with her long ſhair ſo disposed as almost wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the ſtreet from one of the houſes. On that extraordinary occaſion, all the doors and windows were ſhut, and Camden lays, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that one would needs e peeping, and that he was thereupon ſtruck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock proceſſion annually. Coventry is 91 miles NW. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N. lon. 1. 28. W. Market on Friday.

Cover, a river in Yorkshire. *

COULAN, or QUIلون, a country of Travancore, on the coast of Malabar, the inhabitants of which are generally Gentooes, with some Christians of St. Thomas. The capital is of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lat. 8° 30′ N. lon. 76° 37′ E.

COULY, or COOLY, Linc. near Boothby. COULTE, or COOLY, Linc. near Winteringham. COULTON, or COOLY, Wilt. near Appleby. COULD AYEN, Glouc. near Stow-in-the-Wold. COULNEY, or FOULNEY, Yorks. a river which falls into the Outse. COULTON, Staff. N. of Rugeley. COULTON, Yorks. N. Riding, near Newbiggin. COULTON, Surry, near Croyden. COULTON, Notf. SW. of Watton. COULSTON, Notts. of Bingham. COULTON, Lanc. near the river Fole. COULTON, Staff. N. of Rugeley. COULTON, Yorks. N. Riding, near Havingham. COULTON, Yorks. NW. of Appleton. COULSCLARE, in Clare, Munster.

COUNDON, or COVERDALE, Yorks. N. Riding, a forest near Midlam. COUNSDON, Warwick. N. of Coventry. COURNS, Devon. W. of Postlock. COURSHORE, between Leicester and Lutterworth.

COWDEN, the capital of Drent, Overijssel.

COURLAND, DUCHY OF, is bounded on the N. by the gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; and on the E. and S. by Ruffia and Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts covered with forets of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much underwood. In the woods are bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the inns have good accommodations. Mittau is the capital. This country is now a province of Ruffia.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire. The streets are broad and paved, and the Easter quarter-foils for the county are held here. It stands low, in a fertile soil near the sea, and has a well supplied market. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 of London. Lat. 51° 32′ N. lon. 3° 35′ W. Market on Tuesday.

COWNBRIDGE, Glouc. in Hampton parish.

COYBRE, or Coverbridge, in the High Peak. COYDEN, Kent, SW. of Penhurst. COWDEN, Dorset. N. of Charnminster. COWGRAM, Kent, between Weltheram and Paul's-Cray. COWJORDING, Suff. on the coast near Peveney. COWBRIDGE, Hants, SW. of Bishop's-Waltham. COWARDY, Suf. between Horsham and Woodman-coat. COWGARTH, Wilt. near Wimandermeres; it is an old sea, with ancient trees about it, the boughs of one of which spread out to such an extent, that several hundreds of persons might find shelter under it; in the ball room there is a curiously carved chimney-piece, and two sculls have been kept in this place from time immemorial. It has been said, that they are the sculls of a couple that were murdered here, and that these bones have been thrown into the lake, buried, broken to pieces, &c. successively, but that still they return, and that the people of the house cannot get quit of them. The writer of this however, remembers, when a youth, having helped to demolish one of them, already broken, and brought off a part of it, which, to a certainty, never returned. COWGROVE, Dorset. near Kingston-Hall. COWBROUGH, or COWELL, Glouc. in Thornbury parish. COWBOY, Yorks. W. Riding, near Ramsgill. COWBROOK, Glouc.

Crammond, a town and mountain of Carniola.


CRAMMOND WATER, or the ALMOND, a river of Edinburghshire. It’s fertile banks are adorned with villages and country-fears.

Cranage, Cheshire, near Brereton.

* CRANBURN, a town of Dorsetshire, well watered with streams. The chase extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 94 SW. of London. Market on Thursday.

* CRANBROOK, a large town in Kent, 13 miles SE. of Maidstone, and 50 SE. of London. Lat. 51. 4. N. lon. 0. 39. E. Market on Saturday.

Cranndon, Long, Bucks, on the Tame.

Cranesford, Suffolk, near Framlingham.


Craganore, a town of Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, with an irregular fortres built by the Portuguese. It was lately subject to the Dutch, and is 24 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lat. 10. 25; N. lon. 75. 58. E.
C R I

CREUTZNACH, a town in the palatinate, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 49. 44. N. lon. 7. 55. E.

CREW, Cheshire, on the river Wulwan.

CREW, Crewe, on the Dee, N. W. of Malpas.

CREWENIBRA, Warw. near Henley.

CREWNERNE, a town of Somerset. Seated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire. It is 132 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 3. 0. W. Market on Saturday.

CREWICKERNE, a town of Somerset. Seated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire. It is 132 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 3. 0. W. Market on Saturday.

CREDLE, Shrop., near Shrewsbury.

CREDLER, near Wimpole.

CREDLING, near Macclesfield.

CREDLIT, Shrop., near Snodland.

CRICHE, Derbyshire, between Alfreton and Wirksworth.

CRICH, Derby, between Alfreton and Wirksworth. CRICHILL, Somer., SW. of FROME-SLAVEN. CRICHL, Somer., SW. of FROME-SLAVEN. CRICHTON, DORSEY, near FROME-SLAVEN. CRICHTON, SOMERSET, near STURFORD. CRICHTON, SOMERSET, near TUNBRIDGE.

CRICK, LEICESTER, E. of Hinckley.

CRICKLETH, Carnarvonshire. Market on Wednesday.

CRICKLEY, near Gloucester.

CRISELY, Cornwall, N. of Trematon.

CROAN, near Warrington.

CROAK-WATER, a romantic lake of Cumberland, on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes-Water. It is 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in some places very deep, and contains 3 little islands, one of which is a rock.

CROAL-ABBEYS, Gloucester. near AFTON. CROAL-LIGONS, Gloucester. between Gloucester and Bristol.

CROMACK-WATER, a fertile, well-cultivated county

CRO MARY, a fertile, well-cultivated county
county of Scotland, comprehending part of a peninsula on the south coast of the Frith, to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Ross-shire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray. It is 12 miles long from E. to W. and about 3 miles in its greatest breadth. It's capital, Cromarty, has a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coaling-trade in corn, thread, yarn, flax, and skins. It is situated at the entrance of one of the finest harbours in the world, landlocked from all winds, and capable of containing all the navy of Britain with safety. This neglected harbour was called Portus Salutis by the Romans, and is now the Frith of Cromarty. At its mouth are two huge rocky promontories, or islands, called the Soutors of Cromarty, which might be easily fortified, so as to prevent the approach of enemy's ships. It is 16 miles N. of Inverness. Lat. 57° 47'. N. lon. 3° 31'. W.

Crome. Abbitots, Crome. Earls, and Crome Hill, between Worcester and Upton. Cromer, Herts, 3 miles W. of Buntingford. Cromer, a town of Norfolk, on the sea-coast, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It was once much larger, but a considerable part of it has been gradually swallowed up by the sea. Market on Saturday.

Cromford, 14 miles NW. of Derby, on the Derwent; here is an extensive cotton manufactory, established by the late Sir R. Arkwright. Cromhall, Glue, 7 miles from Berkeley. Cromish-Giffard, Oxf. near Wallingford. Cromb Battery, Oxf. NE. of Cromish-Giffard. Cromlin, 3 miles SW. of Dublin.

Cronach, a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

Cronborg, a fortress of Zealand, E. of Elsinore, Denmark. Adjoining to a palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden called Hamlet's Gardens, supposed to be the spot where the murder of that king was committed.

Cromestone, a rich copper-mine, near Arklow, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Cronenburg, a town of Blankenheim, Treves.


Cronstadt, a town and fortress of Russia, on the Island of Retzlaff, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland. It's harbour, is the station of the Russian fleet, having great magazines of naval stores, and numerous docks and yards for building ships.
CROSS-Roads, in Monaghan, Ulster. Cross-Roads, in Down, Ulster.


CROTON A, in Calabria Ultra, Naples.

CRouch BAY, Essex, near Walfleet, famous for its oysters. It contains four little islands.


CROWLAND, a town of Lincolnshire, seated in the Fens, and approachable only by narrow causeways. It has three streets separated from each other by water-courts, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. The chief trade is in fish and wild-fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marshes.

It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Lat. 52.41. N. lon. 0.10. W. Market on Saturday.


CROYDON, a town in Surrey, in a low situation, near the source of the Wandel, 9 miles S. of London. Lat. 51.20. N. lon. 0. 1. W. Market on Saturday.

CROYLAND. See CROYDON.


Crumlin, in Antrim, Ulter.


Cruifien, in Clare, Munfter.


CUBA, or ALCUBA, in Alentejo.

CUBA, a Weft-India ifland, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length and 87 in breadth, held by the Spaniards. Round the coaat are many convenient harbours; and several forts of mines among the mountains. Here are large forests abounding with game, and extensive pastures, which feed large flocks and herds of sheep and hogs, originally brought from Europe, and which now run wild. The hills run through the ifland from E. to W. and from these fall many rivulets, which run to the N. and S. The land is generally level near the coaat. The produce is that of sugar-canes, ginger, caftia, wild cinnamon, and excellent tobacco, called by the Spaniards cigarros. Here are cedar-trees so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Havannah is the capital, where the galleons rendezvous that return annually to Spain.

CUBAGUA, an ifland near the coaat of Cumana, Terra Firma.

CUBAN, a river of Russian Tartary, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and running NW. empties itself, by two mouths, into the Sea of Atofph and the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Asia, S. of the river Don, and E. of the Sea of Atofph, inſubject to the Russofians. It is now part of the diſtrict of Taunida.

CUBERLEY, Glouc. 4 miles from Chelsea. Cuddington, near Warwick.


CUCKFIELD, a town of Sussex, 13 miles NW. of Lewes, and 40 S. of London. Lat. 51.4. N. lon. 0. 0. W. Market on Friday.
CUL

Cuddington, Somers. SE. of Wincanton.
Cullmore, a river and haven of Suffolk.
Cudham, Kent, SW. of Rochester.
Cuddalore, a town in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, held by the English. It is 80 miles nearly S. of Madras. Lat. 11°. 41'. N. lon. 79°. 45'. E.
Cuddapah, a town and province of Hindoostan, surrounded by Golconda, the Carnatic, and Mylore, and ceded to the nizam of the Deccan by Tipoo Sultan. Lat. 14°. 48'. N. lon. 78°. 48'. E.
Cuckmere, a river and haven of Sussex. Cuckmington, Kent, S.W. of Rochester. Cup affectionately, a town in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, held by the English. It is 80 miles nearly S. of Madras. Lat. 11°. 41'. N. lon. 79°. 45'. E. Cupp Apa, a town and province of Hindostan, surrounded by Gollconda, the Carnatic, and Mylore, and ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tipoo Sultan. Lat. 14°. 8'. N. lon. 78°. 48'. E. Cuddington, Bucks. S. of the Winningtons. Cuddesdon, Yorks. near Barnard-Castle. Cudgely, 5 miles E. of Oxford. Cudmore, on the coast of Loughfoyle, 4 miles N. of Londonderry.
Culme, or Chelmsford, in the territory of Culm. Culmerton, Shrop. near Ludlow. Culho, Glouc. 5 miles from Dean. Culham, Herts. N. of Enfield-Chace. Cudworth, Somers. SW. of Porlock-Bay. Culver, a river in Pembroke-shire. Culme, a town and province of Terra Firma. Culmore, on the coast of Loughfoyle, 4 miles N. of Londonderry. Culmstock, Devon. S. of Wellington. Culmudlin, in Meath, Leinster. Culpho, Suffolk, W. of Woodbridge. Culross, a town of Perthshire. Culworth, Northamptonshire, 5 miles from Blackley. Cumana, formerly called New Cordova, a town and province of Terra Firma, situated between the provinces of Caraccas and Paria. Cumberland, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway-Firth; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Welfmorland; and on the SW. and S. by the sea and Lancashire. It is 80 miles in length from SW. to NE. and its greatest breadth, from E. to W. is about 45 miles. It contains 1 city, 15 market-towns, and 59 parishes. The air is cold; the mountains are large and lofty, feeding numerous flocks of sheep; and the valleys and plains are well cultivated. From the coal-pits on the coast, ireland is principally supplied with fuel; this trade constantly requiring a great number of ships and mariners. The property here, both in lands and shipping, is more equally divided than in most other countries. Besides the coal-mines, there are others of lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, and of black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, and produced here in quantities sufficient to supply all Europe. This county, and the adjoining one of Welfmorland, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic scenery, which their banks, and the adjacent country, exhibit. They have often afforded subjects for the pen and pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour. See Bordonale, Buttermere, &c. Cumbray, Greater and Less, islands in the mouth of the Clyde, E. of the Isle of Bute. On the latter is a lighthouse. Cundall, Yorks. N. Riding, NW. of Easingwold. Cundicott, Gloucester. N. of Snow-in-the-Whold. Cunon, Durham, E. of Bishop-Auckland. Cine, a river in Warwickshire. Coniby, Linc. SE. of Tattenhall. Cunning-rhi, Northumberland. N. of Bothal-Castle. Cunningham, the N. division of Ayrshire. Cunfall, Staff. E. of Bagnall, Lanc.SE. of Ormkirk. Cunfley, Durham, W. of Darlington. Cunril, a river in Merionethshire. *Cupar, the county town of Fife, and a town of Angus. M a Curaçoa,
C U S

CURAÇOA, a W. India island, subject to the Dutch, 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name, and has a good harbour. The principal articles of commerce are sugar and skins, and the inhabitants have long carried on a smuggling trade with the Spaniards. Lat. 12.6 N. lon. 68.20 W.

Curbar, Derb. in the High-Peak. Curbaroou, Staff. NE. of Lichfield.

Curdistan, a country of Asia, part of the ancient Assyria, between Asiatic Turkey and Persia. The inhabitants are a mixture of Christians and Mahometans; and, like the Arabs, partly live in towns and villages, and partly rove about with tents, subsisting chiefly by plunder. They are called Curds, and are not subject to either the Turks or Persians.


CURIA-MARIA, an island on the SE. coast of Arabia. Lat. 17.20 N. lon. 55.25 E.


Curzola, an island lately of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia.

Curzolarie, five small rocky islands, E. of Cephalonia.

Cusco, a large city of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is built in a square form, and in it's centre is the belt market in all Spanish America. Four large streets, perfectly straight, meet in the square, and streams of water run through the town. The number of the inhabitants is about 90,000, of which three-fourths are of the original Americans. It is 290 miles SE. of Lima, Lat. 13.9 S. lon. 71.6 W.

C Z O


Cussen, a town in the dept. of Allier, 25 miles nearly S. of Moulins. Lat. 46.17 N. lon. 3.53 E.

Cuffington, Somerf. NE. of Bridgewater.

Cufflock, Somerf. on the coast, near Welton upon Moor.

Custhirn, in the New Marche, Brandenburg.

Cusworth, Cornw. near Columb-Magna.

Cutatia, the principal town of Ani- retta.

Cutch, a territory of Hindoostan, situated along the E. branch of the Indus, and the N. coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and bounded on the N. by Agimere. It is over-run with hills, woods, and sandy wilds, and is governed by a rajah of it's own. The chief town is Boodge-Boodge.


Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranea, between the coast of Syria and that of Caramania, subject to the Turks. The soil is fertile, and there are numerous springs, but no rivers. The exports of the island are silk, cotton, wool, wine, nutmegs, turpentine, kernels, opium, coloquintida, salt, umber, and green earth. Nicoria and Famagutta are the principal places.

Czaslaw, a town and circle of Bohemia. In the church of the former is the tomb of Zilca, the celebrated general of the Hufittes.

Czerstchow, in Cracovia, Poland.

Czerkassie, a town in the Ukraine.

Czernick, or Czirnitz, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. Here is a tract of land, 15 miles in length and 5 in breadth, which in summer produces excellent grass and corn, but in winter is overflowed, yields fish, and is called the Czirnitzer Sea. It is 28 miles SE. of Laubach. Lat. 46.6 N. lon. 15.0 E.

Czersko, a town of Mazovia, Poland.

Czongrod, a town and territory of Hungary.

DABUL
DAUL, a town and harbour of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles nearly S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 0' N. lon. 72° 42' E.

DACC A, a city of Bengal, in the E. quarter, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels of that river, and the Buriramooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population. It has large manufactories of the finest muslins and silk, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca, lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not subject to fuch violent heats as Moorshedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 130 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 43' N. lon. 90° 30' E.

DACHAU, in the duchy and circle of Bavaria.

DACHSTEIN, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine. Lat. 48° 35' N. lon. 7° 45' E.

DACOR CASTLE, Cumb. at the confluence of the Dacor and the Eden. 


DALLEBORG, the capital of Dalia.

Dalecarlia, a river and province of Sweden, near Norway. The latter is 175 miles in length, near 100 at it's greatest breadth, and is surrounded by Helingland, Geftricia, Weitmanland, Weermeland, and Norway. It is mountainous, and abounds in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp.

Dale-Main, Cumb. near Dacor-Castle.

DALE, the finest river of Sweden.

DALMATA, a province of Europe, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Bosnia and Croatia; on the E. by Servia; and on the S. and W. by the Adriatic. Spalatro is the capital of the part lately held by the Venetians; Herzegovina, of that part by the Turks; and Ragusa is the capital of the republic of the same name. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and cattle; its mountains contain valuable minerals, and its rivers are generally navigable. The part held by the Venetians has been lately annexed to the dominions of the House of Austria.

DAM


Daly's-Bridge, in Cavan, Ulster.

DAM1, a town of Groningen, on the river Danter.

DAM, a town of Prussian Pomerania.

DAMAR, a town of Oman; and a town of Yemen; both in Arabia.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong square. Streams of water run across the plain of Damascus, which fertilize the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The caravansâras have long galleries, supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large court. The private houses, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, inclining a court, and presenting a dead wall to the streets, although often richly adorned within. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses. The mosques are superb and numerous. The straight street, which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, has shops on each side, where all sorts of merchandise are sold. The gardens and orchards extend several miles round, and are embellished with summer-houses, turrets, fountains, cascades, and streams of water. A manufactory of cutlery is carried on here.

Damascus stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Christians. It is 112 miles NNE. of Jerusalem. Lat. 33°. 45'. N. lon. 37°. 0'. E.

DAMAU, a sea-port of the Paiswah, Hindostan, subject to the Portuguese. It is situated at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, 50 miles S. of Surat. Lat. 20°. 20'. N. lon. 72°. 48'. E.

DAMEB, an extensive lake of Abyssinia, containing many fertile islands and abundance of fish and river-horses. It is 200 miles from the source of the Nile; the country of Dambea, on the N. of the lake, being flat, is subject to inundations.

DAMERHAM, Wilts, on the borders of Dorsetshire.

DAMETTA, a sea-port of Egypt, on one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. The number of inhabitants is about 25,000; they manufacture fine linen of all colours. It is a place of great trade, and is 24 miles NNE. of Cairo.

DAN

DAMIANO, St. in Montferrat, Italy.

DAMME, a town N.W. of Bruges.

DANCIE. See DONGALI.

Danbury, Essex, on a hill 5 miles E. of Chelmsford; it's spire serves as a landmark. Danby, Yorks. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmore-Forest.

Danby, Yorks. N. Riding, NE. of Midland.


Danwood, Dorset, 3 miles NE. of Banbury.

DANER, Isles of, three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765. They are very populous, but surrounded with dangerous rocks. Lat. 10°. 15'. S. lon. 169°. 28'. W.

Dangon, in Cork, Munster.

DANIELS, Herts, near Sandon.

DANNEBERG, a town and district of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, subject to Hanover.


DANTREY, Hunt. E. of Witlessley Moor. Dantes-Moor, Northamp. 3 miles NE. of Banbury.

DANGER, Isles of, three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765. They are very populous, but surrounded with dangerous rocks. Lat. 10°. 15'. S. lon. 169°. 28'. W.
and Moldavia, falling into the Black Sea, by several channels, in the province of Bessarabia. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm; receives several large rivers as it passes along; is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and their enemies have had men of war on it; yet there are cataracts on it, both above and below Buda, which prevent its being navigable either way in that part.

**Danyan, in Roscommon, Connaught.**

**Darby-West, Lancashire.**

**Darda, a town of Lower Hungary.**

**Dardanelles, two castles, (built by Mahomet IV. in 1658) one on each side of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently the Hellespont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The strait is 33 miles long; in the broadest part it is a mile and a half across, and in the narrowest half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the castles, it is about two miles over.**

**Dardilston-bridge in Meath, Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin.**

**Darely, Cheshire, near Otton.**

**Daral Hamara, a town of Fez.**

**Darent, Kent, on the river Darent, or Darwent, between the Crays and Graveend.**

**Darley-Abbey, N. of Derby.**

**Darling-ton, or Dalston, Middl. in Hackney.**

**Darlington, a neat, thriving town in the county of Durham, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees, 3 or 4 miles below the town. It stands on the great road from London to Edinburgh, and has a weekly market, well supplied with corn and provisions; and once a fortnight, throughout the year, there is a fair for horned cattle, sheep, &c. except in January and February. It is noted for its manufactories of buckahacks 20 quarters wide, diapers, and stuffs. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen-yarn, have been invented and erected here. Darlington is 18 miles S. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 33. N. lon. 1. 25. W. Market on Monday.**

**Darmstadt, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It has a consistory, a criminal court, a college, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 18 miles ESE. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 43. N. lon. 8. 14. E.**

**Darnall, Cheshire, SW. of Middlewich.**

**Darnbrook, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Pennygent-Hill. Darnall, a river in Radnorshire.**

**Dartford, a town in Kent, seated on the Darent, near it's influx into the Thames. It is 7 miles W. of Graveend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 0. 16. E. Market on Saturday.**

**Dartmouth, a town of Devonshire, with a haven capable of sheltering 500 sail of ships. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the mouth of the Dart; which river, rising at the foot of Dartmoor hills, (an extensive mossy tract, teeming great numbers of black cattle,) and after falling...**
Totnes, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, seven miles above it's fall into Dartmouth Haven. Dartmouth has a considerable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is 30 miles nearly S. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 3. 45. W. Market on Friday.

Darrow, or Yarrow, a river in Lancaster.

Darton, Yorkshire, near Barwell.

Darvel, Sussex, near Batl.

Darum Lodge, Durham, in Choppwell Manor.

Darwen, Lancashire, in the High-Peak.

Deer Island, one of the three small islands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha Bay, so called from the great number of deer, which were first brought here in 1601. Here are also sheep, whose tails weigh 19 pounds each. Lat. 33. 25. S. lon. 17. 56. E.

Daffet-Avon, or Parva; and Dast Burton, or Magna, Warw. E. of Edgehill.

Datchworth, Herts, between Ware and Stevenage.

Datchford, Buckingham, near Windover.

Daventry, or Daintree, a town of Northamptonshire, on the road from London to Chester. It's principal trade is making whips. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 NW. of London. Lat. 51. 15. N. lon. 1. 10. W. Market on Wednesday.

Dean, Greet Dean, or Mitchel Manor, a town of Gloucestershire, in the Forest of Dean, 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 112 WSW. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 2. 31. E. The forest comprehends that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains 4 market towns and 23 parishes, is fertile in pasture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has rich mines of iron and coal. A few solitary deer still run wild in its recesses. Market on Monday.

Dean, Little, Gloucester, 3 miles SE. of Great Dean. Dean, a town of Leic. and Nott, running into the Trent at Newark. Dean, Cumberl., 3 miles SW. of Cockermouth, Dean, Hampshire, E. of Overton, Dean, Hunts, at the entrance of Portmouth Harbour. Dean, Kent, near Challock. Dean, Kent, near Wingham. Dean, Lanc, W. of Bolton. Dean, Middd. in Ryedal.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, flowing into a long, narrow arm of the sea at Woodbridge.

Debenham, a town of Suffolk, near the head of the river Deben, 24 miles E. of Bury, and 84 NE. of London. Lat. 52°19'. N. lon. 1°17'. Market on Friday.

Debreczin, an ancient town in the dept. of Hungary.

Decian, The, Extensive tract of country, in the interior of India, which contains the provinces of Candia, Dowlatabad, Vizav, and the W. part of Bearer. Candia, Vizav, and a part of Dowlatabad, are subject to the Mahtrass; the dominions of the Nizam Ally, Soumah of the Dcean, (without including the cessions of Tippoo Sultan, in 1792, viz. Kapaul, Cuddapah, and Gangecotta,) are supposed to be 430 miles long, from NW. to SE., and 300 broad. By the death of his brother in 1780, he became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Rachoee, and of the Guntoor Ciscar. His capital is Hydrabad.

Decize, an ancient town in the dept. of Niouvre, seated on an island formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE. of Nevers. Lat. 46°42'. N. lon. 3°11'.

Decendorf, in the circle of Bavaria. Deconom, St. Somerfell, near Watchet.

Dedgington, a town of Oxfordshire, seated on a rising ground, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 WNW. of London. Lat. 51°57'. N. lon. 1°8'. Market on Saturday.

Deddingham, Northumb. near Woller.

Dedham, a town of Essex, 6 miles NNE. of Colchester, and 58 NE. of London. Lat. 52°1'. N. lon. 1°0'. Market on Tuesday.

Ded, a river of N. Wales and Cheshire, navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester. At this city the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which runs across the bed of the river, and causes a kind of cascade; from hence it flows to the sea, a broad, sandy estuary, dividing Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments, however, made here, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fitted for navigation, has been formed from Chester, half way to the sea.

Dedham, a river of Kircudbrightshire.

Deepdale, Rutlandshire, W. of Uppingham. Deepden, Surrey, between Dorking and Beachworth.

Deeping-Market, a town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Welland, in a senny ground, 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lat. 52°42'. N. lon. 0°21'. W. Market on Thursday.

Deeping, E. and W. Line, near Deeping, Decomb, see Decheam. Deephurft, Gloucestershire, 3 miles S. of Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Devon, Worcestershire, near Pershore. Devion, Gloucestershire, 8 miles from Bristol and 7 from Bath.

Deinse, in the ci-devant county of Flanders.


Delaware, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by Delaware River and Bay, and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It is about 90 miles long, and 20 broad; and, in 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 59,094. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to intermittent fevers. It is divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffolk.

Delaware, a river of N. America, which rises in the State of New York, and in its course separates the state of Pennsylvania from those of New York and New Jersey, and a few miles below Philadelphia, separates the state of Delaware from Jersey. From the mouth of the bay of Philadelphia is 118 miles, navigable all the way for large vessels.

Delaware, a bay of N. America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-Hook. It is so wide in some parts, that a ship in the middle of it can
can scarcely be seen from the shore, and the Capes Henlopen and May are 18 miles apart.

Delas, or Dulas, a river in Brecknock.

Delden, a town of theci-devant Austrian Flanders, surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water. It is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt, 14 miles E. of Ghent, and 16 W. of Mechlin. Lat. 51° 3' N. lon. 4° 10' E.

Deneven
DEN

Deneven, Caflle, Carmarthenshire, near Llandilovawr. Denford, Northamp. near Shrapton.


DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. The country is generally flat, and the air is rendered foggy by the seas and lakes; but, the weather being changeable, it is purified by frequent breezes. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmouhord, in Germany, besides Iceland, and the other Danish settlements abroad. The revenues are computed at 1,400,000l. a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties, and the tolls paid by vessels passing between the Baltic and German Ocean. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the sea, by which it is intersected. In the summer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues 3 or 4 months. The commodities are corn, pulse, horses, and large beves, together with the produce of their manufactures. The exports exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denmead, Hants, SE. of Bush-Wal tham. Denner Bridge, Cornw. NW. of Bodmin. Dennis, St. Cornwall, 5 miles NW. of Lelwithiel. Denby Abbey, Camb. NE. of Cottenham. Denby-Lodge, Hants, in the New Forest. Denby-Island, Monm., in the Severn, opposite to Gold-Cliff. Denburgh, Northamp. near Paffenhalt. Denby, Staff. near Cockeldon. Denford, Suff., between Barnardiston and Debden. Dent, a river of Wiltmorland, which runs into the Lune. Dent, Yorks. N. Riding, in Craven. In 1664, two inhabitants of this place, father and son, were witnesses on a trial at York assizes, the son being 100 years of age, and the father nearly 120.


DENT'S, St. a town in the department of Paris, seated on the river Croud, near the Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 2. 56. E.


Depford, a town of Kent, on the Thames, near London, remarkable for its noble docks, and for the great number of store-houses, &c. for the use of the navy. Depford, Wiltshir, near Warminster.

Derberk, a river in Nottinghamshirr.

Derby, the county town of Derbyshire, is large, populous, and well-built. It is seated on the Derwent, which is navigable down to the Trent. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lumbe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and it's operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Here are also manufactories of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, and of elegant porcelain, which last is in high estimation. Derbyshire and foreign marbles are wrought here in a variety of ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellry branches are executed with great neatness. The maltng business, and a pottery of queen's earthenware are also carried on here. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 120 NW. by N. of London. Lat. 52. 58. N. lon. 1. 51. W. Markets on Wednesday and Friday.

Derbyshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. and NW. by Cheshire and Staffordshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, on the E. by Nottinghamshire, and on the S. and SE. by Leicestershire, and a point of Warwickshire. It extends nearly 56 miles in length from N. to S. and 34 from E. to W. where broadest; but in the S.
part it is not above six. It is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 10 market towns, and 166 parishes. The N. and W. parts are mountainous and stony, and subject to frequent rains, and the air is sharp and cold. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The bleak mountains in the Peak, abound in the belt lead, with marble, alabaster, millstones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grâis. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

Dereford Forest, Herefordshire.

Deregroth, in Waterford, Munster.

*DEREHAM, EAST, or MARKET DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk; its market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 11 miles NW. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London. Lat. 52.42. N. lon. 1.0. E. Market on Friday.

Dereham, Wis, Norfolk, E. of Downham. Dereham, Cumberland, on the river Elne, near its mouth.

DeReore, a town in Egypt.

Derg, a river of Donegal, Ulster.

Derg Bridge. See Castlederg.

Derham, Gloucester, E. of Pucklechurch.

Derriaghy, a small lake in Down, Ulster.

Derlin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Dermisden, Suffolk, SE. of Needham.

Derntorp, Nott. a hamlet of Collingham.

DERP, a town of Riga or Livonia.

Derrilin, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Derrington, W. of Stafford. Derriington.

DERV, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and passing through the county, falls into the Trent 8 miles ESE. from Derby.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire, rising in the N. Riding, and falling into the Ouse 5 miles SE. of Selby.

DERWENT, a river of Durnham, flowing through a romantic tract of country, and falling into the Tyne a little above Newcastle, near which, on its banks, are some capital iron works.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing through Derwent-Water and Blaﬃngswaite-Water, passes Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish Sea at Workington.

Dery, or Delph, a river in Merioneth.

Defart, in Kilkenny, Leinster. Defart-Church, in Derry, Ulster. Defart Martin, in Derry, Ulster.

Defofobergh, Northamptonshire, between Kettering and Harborough.

DESEADA, or CAPE-DESIRÉ, the southernmost point of the Straits of Magellan. Lat. 53.4. S. lon. 74.18 W.

Deshert, in Waterford, Munster.

Desford, NW. of Leicester Forest.

DESSAW, a town of Upper Saxony.

Deffany, a river in Merionethshire.

Detchin, Northumberland, SW. of Holy Island. Detchick, or Deddick Hall, Derbyshire, NE. of Wirksworth.

Dethmold, a town of Welldale.

Dettling, Kent, near Maidstone.

DETROIT, a town of N. America, on the W. side of the strait or river, between Lake St. Clare and Lake Erie. Lat. 42.22. N. lon. 83.22 W.

DETTINGEN, a village of Hanau, circle of Lower Rhine, where the Earl of Stairs gained a victory over the French, in 1743. George II. who was present in the action, displayed great personal courage, exposing himself to a severe fire of musketry and cannon, and encouraging the troops by his presence and example.

Dettor, a river in Cardiganshire.

DFVA, a sea-port of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43.24. N. lon. 2.40 W.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria.

DEVENTER, a large and populous sea-port, the capital of Overcylfelf.

D. DEVERE, Bristol, Devon-Hill, Devverel-kingdon, Devverel-Longbridge, and Devverel-Monkston, Wilts, and S. and SE. of Longleat, on a rill called Dever, that runs under ground like the Mole, in Surrey. Devreux, 7 miles S. of Hereford. Devvington, Little, or Devvington-Court, Kent, near Feverham.

*DEVIZES, a large and populous town of
of Wilts, seated on an eminence. It has a manufacture of serges, and other woollen stuffs; the melting and brewing business is carried on pretty extensively, and the market is abundantly supplied with corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. It is 24 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 89 miles of London. Lat. 51. 20. N. lon. 2. 2. W.

Thursday.

Devizes-Wick, Wilts, near Devizes.

Devon, a turbulent river of Perthsire.

Devonshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Cornwall, on the N. by the Bridford Channel, on the E. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and on the S. by the English Channel. In extent it is the second county in England, having 69 miles long from N. to S. and 60 broad from E. to W. It is divided into 33 hundreds, containing 38 market towns and 394 parishes. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil remarkably fertile, except on the mountains and moors. On the coast is found a peculiarly rich sand, of singular service to the husbandmen, as it renders the most barren parts fertile, and, as it were, impregnates the glebe. Fruit trees abound here, particularly apples, of which great quantities of cider are made, and taken to sea, being found very serviceable in hot climates. In the SW. parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high roads. The sea-coasts abound in barrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The principal rivers are the Tamur, Ex, Teigne, Touridge, and Dart.

Deux Ponts, a district and its capital, in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine.


Diarbeck, or Diarbeir, part of the ancient Medopotamia, a province of Turkey, in Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. In its capital, Diarbeck, a large town on the Tigris, the Christians are above 20,000 in number. Here is a considerable manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and red cotton cloths. It is 150 miles NE. of Aleppo.

Lat. 37. 18. N. lon. 39. 40. E.


Dietz, Nassau, a town and country in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

Dietz, in the late Austrian Brabant.

Diesbeck, or Diarbeck, part of the ancient Medopotamia, a province of Turkey, in Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. In its capital, Diarbeck, a large town on the Tigris, the Christians are above 20,000 in number. Here is a considerable manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and red cotton cloths. It is 150 miles NE. of Aleppo. Lat. 37. 18. N. lon. 39. 40. E.


Die, a town in the depart. of Drome, seated on the river Drome, 24 miles SE. of Valence. Lat. 44. 42. N. lon. 5. 23. E.

Dielg, a town 3 miles N. of Bruffels.

Diepholt, a town and county of Westfalia, subject to Hanover.

Dippe, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, with a tolerable harbour, formed by the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. Packet-boats pass between this place and Brightehmton, in time of peace. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory, toys, and laces. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by an English squadron, under Commodore Benbow, and the greater part of it burnt down. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 132 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55. N. lon. 1. 9. E.

Dissenhofen, a town of Zurich, Swisserland.

Diest, in the late Auftrian Brabant.

Dietz, Nassau, a town and country in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

Diewe, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, remarkable for its salt-water wells. It is seated on the river Seille, 20 miles NE. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 53. N. lon. 6. 50. E.

Dief, St. a town in the department of Vosges, seated on the Meurthe, 30 miles SE. of Luneville. Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 7. 4. E.

Digby, Lincolnf. W. of Witham Ferry.

D I N


Dignant, a town of Istria.

Digne, a town in the depart. of the Lower Alps, noted for its hot baths. It is seated on the river Bléone, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun. Lat. 44° 10' N. lon. 6° 25' E.

Diggswell, Herts, near Welling. Diggswell, Herts, in Ashwell parish.

Dijon, a large city in the depart. of Côte d'Or, capital of the ci-devant Burgundy, containing 25,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, well paved, and straight, and the squares and public structures elegant. It is seated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine. It is 138 miles S.E. of Paris. Lat. 47° 19' N. lon. 5° 7' E.


Dilla, Mont, a promontory on the coast of Malabar, 24 miles N.N.W. of Tellicherry.

Dillenburg, Nassau, a town and country of Westphalia.

Dillingen, a town of Augsburg, Suabia.


Dimotoc, or Demotica, in Romania.

Dimisla, Staffordshire, near Newcastle.

Dinant, a town in the depart. of the North Coast. The inhabitants are about 4000, who have manufactures of linen and thread. It is 17 miles S.W. of St. Maloes. Lat. 48° 26' N. lon. 2° 0' W.

Dinant, a town of Liege.

Dinasmouthy, a town of Merionethshire, 18 miles S. of Bala, and 296 N.W. of London. Lat. 53° 37' N. lon. 3° 40' W. Market on Friday.


Dingsfingen, in the circle of Bavaria.

Dingle, a sea-port of Kerry, in Munster. Several of the houses are built in the Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows, this place being formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fish on the coast, and traded with the inhabitants. It is situated on a bay of the same name, 79 miles S.W. of Limerick, and 166 of Dublin. Lat. 51° 57' N. lon. 10° 15' W.

Dinglsey, Northamptonshire, 2 miles from Market-Harborough.

Dingwall, a town of Ross-shire, on the Frith of Cromarty, 14 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Some linen is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Lat. 57° 45' N. lon. 4° 5' W.

Dinham, Monm. SW. of Chesterow.

Dinild-Island, in Kerry, Munster, in the river Kennare.

Dinkelshult, a free and imperial town of Suabia, near the river Weunitz, and 37 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Here is a manufactury of cloth and reaping hooks. Lat. 49° 0' N. lon. 10° 20' E.


Difert, in Queen's County, Leinster.


* Diss, a town of Norfolk, seated on the river Waveney. It is a neat flourishing town, the streets are well paved, wide, and clean; and at the W. end of it is a large muddy mere, or lake, where eels are caught. Here are manufactories of sail-cloth, hose, and stays. It is 13 miles S.S.W. of Norwich, and 92 N.N.E. of London. Lat. 52° 25' N. lon. 1° 9' E. Market on Friday.


Dru, an island at the W. of the Gulf of Cambay, on the S. coast of Guzerat, subject
DODDOM
subject to the Portugueſe. On it is a large town of the same name, built chiefly of freestone and marble. It’s trade, once conſiderable, is now almost entirely removed to Surat. The island is 3 miles long and 1 broad, with a good harbour at Diu. It is 180 miles W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. by N. of Bombay. The most western part of Diu, or Dius-Head, is in lat. 20.43 N. lon. 69.52 E.

Drover, a river in Wiltshire.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, built on the top of a conical hill, round which the road winds spirally, till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants are Moors and Christians, whose only trade is selling children for slaves. Lat. 14.57 N. lon. 40.7 E.

Dix MUDs, in the ci-devant Austrian Flanders.

Dixton, NE. of Monmouth, on the Wye. Dixton, Gloucester, near Tewkesbury.

Diz ER, Sr. a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, 15 miles S.E. of Vitri-le-François. The road between these two towns, levelled and planted with trees, forms one of the pleasantest walks in France. Lat. 48.2 S. N. lon. 4.54 E.

DNIEPER, anciently the Borishthenes, a large river of Europe, rising in the government of Tver, or Tveer, and falling into the Black Sea about 10 miles below Ockrakow. It flows entirely through the Russian dominions, through its whole course of above 800 miles; during which its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are passed, however, in spring without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

Dniester, a fine river of Europe, which rises in Real Russia, or Galicia, and falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Danube and Dnieper.

Doagh, in Antrim, Ulster. Dobham, Yorks. at the Tees mouth. Dobhan, Berkshire; between Quinton parish.


Docker, Lancashire, near Manchester.

DODDOM, subject to the Portugueſe. On it is a large town of the same name, built chiefly of freestone and marble. It’s trade, once considered, is now almost entirely removed to Surat. The island is 3 miles long and 1 broad, with a good harbour at Diu. It is 180 miles W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. by N. of Bombay. The most western part of Diu, or Dius-Head, is in lat. 20.43 N. lon. 69.52 E.

Drover, a river in Wiltshire.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, built on the top of a conical hill, round which the road winds spirally, till it ends among the houses. The inhabitants are Moors and Christians, whose only trade is selling children for slaves. Lat. 14.57 N. lon. 40.7 E.

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Docker, Lancashire, near Manchester.
through which flows the little river Va-
renne. It is 31 miles NW. of Alençon.
Lat. 48° 38'. N. lon. 0° 34'. W.

Domingo, St. of Hispaniola, the
richest of the Caribbee Islands, in the W.
Indies. It is 350 miles in length and 110
in breadth; and the climate, though hot,
is healthy, except to new comers. The
country is uncommonly fruitful, and beau-
tifully diversified with hills and valleys,
woods and rivers; it is also well flocked
with fruit trees, and produces coffee, fu-
gar, indigo, tobacco, salt, cotton, ginger,
gums, wax, honey, and drugs. It's coasts
and rivers are well supplied with fish and
turtles; and the animals brought here
from Europe have multiplied prodigiou-
sly, supplying provisions, hides, and tallow.

There are also mines of gold, tale, and
crytal. The Spaniards have long held the
eastern, and the French the western parts,
but the whole of the island has been lately
ceded to the latter. It lies between Ja-
mica and Porto Rico.

Domingo, St. a large city, capital of
the late Spanish part of the island of St.
Domingo. It is feated on a navigable river,
difficult of access, and has an excel-
ent harbour. Lat. 18° 20'. N. lon. 70° 10'. W.

Dominic, St. Cornwall, N. of Saltash.

Dominica, an English W. India island,
about 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth.
The soil is well adapted to the rearing of
coffee, and other articles of West Indian
produce. In the woods are innumerable
swarms of bees, which produce great quan-
tities of wax and honey, and the island is
well supplied with rivulets of water.
It is divided into 10 parishes. From Ja-

* Donaghadee, a sea-port of Down,
in Ulster, about 7 leagues W. of Port-
Patrick, in Scotland, between which two
places packets now regularly carry the
mails and passengers. It is 15 miles E. of
Belfast, and 94 N.E. of Dublin. Lat. 54°
45'. N. lon. 5° 40'. W.

Donaghcloney, in Down, Ulster. Donag-
ghorne, in Queen's County, Leinster. Donag-
hmore, near Dungannon. Donaghmore, in
Armagh, Ulter. Donaghmore, in Meath,
Leinster, with a river of the same name:
Donagby, in Fermanagh, Ulter. Dona-
sa, in Clare, Munster. Donara, in Wicklow,
Leinster.

Donat, St. a fort in Dutch Flanders,

* Donawert, a town of Upper Bavaria.

Doncaster, a town in the W. Rid-
ging of Yorkshire, seated on the Don, in the
great road between London and York. It
is a considerable wool-market, and here
are manufactures of stockings, knit wa-
istcoats, gloves, and leather caps. It is 37
miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of
London. Lat. 53° 33'. N. lon. 1° 12'. W.

Marketon Saturday.

Donchery, a town in the depart. of
Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, 3 miles
W. of Sedan. Lat. 49° 42'. N. lon. 5° 51'. E.

Donegal, a county of Ulster, in Ire-
land, 68 miles in length, and about 36 in
breadth; bounded on the W. and N. by
the ocean; on the E. by the counties of
Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the S. by
Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. The
country is hilly and boggy, with rich val-
leys between the mountains, and has seve-
rnal excellent harbours. The linen trade
 carried on here is pretty extensive. It's
capital,

Donaghmore, on a bay of the same name,
is 9 miles NNE. of Ballyshannon, and 113
SW. of Dublin. Lat. 54° 32'. N. lon. 8°
26'. W.

* Doneraile, a town of Cork, seated
on the river Awbeg. Near it are quarries
of beautiful vau-egated marble. It is 19
miles NW. of Cork, and 113 SW. of
Dublin. Lat. 52° 5'. N. lon. 8° 42'. W.

Doneghein, a town of Suabia.

Done, Upper and Lower, Wilts, S. of
Wardour-Castle.

Dongali, a country of Abyssinia, on
the coast of the Red Sea; it's chief pro-

ductions are salt and honey. The prince is nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor, of Abyssinia. Don Hill, in Waterford, Munster. Doniart of Abdick, Somersetshire, W. of Ilminster.


* Donky, a town in the dept. of Nievre, 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lat. 47.22. N. lon. 3.14. E.

Doo AB, or Doabah, a fertile tract of land in Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, mostly subject to the nabob of Oude.

Dooally, in Cavan, Ulster.

Doom, a river which issues from Loch Doon, a lake in Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

Dorat, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46.15. N. lon. 1.10. E.

* Dorchester, the county-town of Dorset is an ancient, neat, and remarkably well-built, well-paved town. It is nearly surrounded by fine terrace walks, planted with rows of limes and fycamores. It is chiefly noted for its excellent ale and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50.42. N. lon. 2.45. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

* Dorchester, Oxfordshire, 10 miles S.E. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London.

Dordogne, a department of France. It receives its name from a river which falls into the Garonne, near Bourdeaux.


Dornock, the county-town of Sutherland, situated at the entrance of a fine frith of the same name. It is a small place, mostly in ruins. About 9 miles above Dornock ferry, at Inverness, is a watertail and salmon leap, where the fish that fail in the leap are caught in baskets on their tail. Dornock is about 24 miles, nearly N. of Inverness.

Dorpe, a town in the government of Rig.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Devonshire and Somerset, on the N. and N.W. by Wilts and Somerset, on the E. by Hants and a part of the English Channel; and on the S. by the English Channel. It extends 54 miles in length from E. to W. and 36 in breadth from N. to S. where broadest. The air is sharp on the hills, but mild and pleasant in the valleys and near the coast. The soil is rich and fertile, but from the Hampshire border to Blandford, there is an extensive heathy common. The northern part of the country, anciently over-spread with forests, affords excellent pasture for black cattle; while the southern downs, divided from it by a ridge of chalk hills, feed vast numbers of sheep, highly esteemed for their wool and flax; and game also abound here. It is noted for its woolen, thread, and netting manufactures, and it's fine ale and beer. It's other commodities, besides corn, cattle, wool, fish, and the best hemp in the British dominions, are Portland stone, pipe clay, and a sort of marble, or Purbeck stone. It's principal rivers are the Stour, Frome, and Piddle.

* Dorseton Castle, Herefordshire.

* Dort, or Dordrecht, a town of Holland, situated on an island formed by the rivers Meufe, Merwe, Rhine, and Linge. In 1421, an inundation of the sea swallowed up 70 villages and 100,000 people. They spin fine linen thread here; it is noted for its salmon fishery, and for Rhenish wine, and the floats of timber brought here from Germany down the Rhine. It is 10 miles S.E. of Rotterdam, and 37 SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51.40. N. lon. 4.44. E.

Dortmund, a small imperial town of Mark, in Westphalia, situated on the river Embs, 25 miles SS.W. of Munster. Lat. 51.32. N. lon. 7.35. E.

Dosmerry-Pool, Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Lelkad. It is on the top of a hill, about a mile in circuit; is fed by no visible means, is no where above a fathom and a half deep, and breeds no fish but eels. Dotball, N. Shrop.
D O U

Shrop's. in S. Bradford hundred. Doton, Bucks, near Athenle.

Douay, a considerable city in the dept. of the North. It's principal trade consists in making and vending of worsted can-

lets. In the centre of the city is a ipa-
cious square. It is seated on the river

Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the

Doule, 15 miles NW. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 3. 10. E.

Doubs, a department of France, so

named from a river which passes through it, and falls into the Saone.

Dove-Dale, a romantic spot in Derby-

shire, in the neighbourhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove, which rises in the

Peak, and falls into the Trent near Bur-

ton, runs in a chasm between precipitous

rocks.

Dove, a small town in the dept. of

Maine and Loire, 9 miles SW. of Saumur.

Near it are the remains of an amphithe-

atre, by some supposed to be Roman, cut

out of the solid rock.

Doveburn, Lincolnsh. W. of Spalding.

* Dover, a sea-port of Kent, situated in a valley, between high cliffs, near the

Straits of Dover, which is 20 miles across.

It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass to and from Calais.

Hence, in clear weather, is a prospect of Calais and the coast of France. The har-

bour is apt to be choked up with sands, but it is cleared by letting off the river

upon it, through sluices, at low water. Dover is 15 miles SE. of Canterbury, and

72 of London. Lat. 51. 8. N. lon. 1. 23.

E. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Dover, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N. America, the seat of government. Four streets meet in the centre of the town at right angles, forming a spacious area, on the E. side of which is an elegant state-house. Dover stands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from the Delaware. They trade, chiefly in corn, with Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 10. N. lon. 75. 40. W.

Dovercourt, Essex, the mother church of

Harwich. Doverdale, Worc. NW. of

Dtoolich. Doveridge, Derby. on the

Dove, 2 miles from Uttoxeter. Dover, 

Surry. SE. of Ryegate.

* Douglas, a town of Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name, that falls in-
to the Clyde. Near it is Douglas-Castle, for many ages the residence of the dukes

of Hamilton. It is 8 miles S. of Lanerk.

Douglas, a sea-port of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the

English, Scotch, and Irish shores. It is

the belt harbour in the island; and there

is a large export of herrings. It's trade

and number of inhabitants have greatly in-

creased within the last 50 years. Lat. 54.

12. N. lon. 4. 20. W.

Douglas, in Cork, Munster. Here is a

manufacture of fail-cloth; it is 126 miles

from Dublin. Douglas-Bridge, in Tyrone,

Ulter. Douglas's, St. 4 miles from Dublin.

Doulton, Devon, between the Towridge

and Kings-Athe. Dounley, Suff. N. of

Chichefter. Dovole, a river of Northumb.

running into the Tyne by Dilton.

Dourak, a town of Chuffitan, Persia,

feared near the confluence of the Euphrates

and Tigris, and remarkable for growing

reeds, of which pens are made.

Dourdan, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk

and worsted stockings. It is seated on the

river Orge, 25 miles SW. of Paris. Lat.

48. 35. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

Dourlach, a town of Suabia, capital

of the margravate of Baden-Dourlach.

Dourlen, or Douless, a town in the

dept. of Seine and Oise, with a manufactory of silk

and worsted stockings. It is seated on the

river Orge, 2.5 miles SW. of Paris. Lat.

48. 35. N. lon. 2. 23. E.

Douro, or Duero, a river which rises

near Agreda, in Old Cattle, and passing

through Leon and Portugal, falls into the

ocean at Oporto.

Douthwaite, Cumb. between Keswick

and the Ullswater. Dozy, or Tas, a

river in Merioneth. Montgomery, and

Cardigans. dividing N. from S. Wales,

and running into the Irish Channel at

Aberdasy. Dow, a river in Yorks. which

runs into the Hodgebrook, near Editon.

Doward-Hill, Heref. in Whitchurch pa-
rish. Dowbridge, Northump. where the

Avon enters Warwickshire. Dowdewell,

Glouce at the source of the Chilt, 9 miles

NE. of Gloucester. Dowdewell, Upper,

Glouce. on the edge of the Cotswold Hills,

12 miles from Gloucester. Dowversfield,

Dorileas between E Baglake and Long-

bridge. Dowes-Amney, Glouce. 2 miles from Crikclade. Doweyly, Linc. NE. of

Fokingham. Dowesdale, Linc. between

Crowland and Wilbeach. Doulgas, Lanc.

NW. of Wigan, on a river of the same

name, which runs into the Ribble.

Dowlas-Head, a promontory on the

cost of Kerry, Munster. Near it are se-

veral large caves, one of which has it's

entrance so low as hardly to admit of a

boat with a man standing up in it; but,

further in, the roof is as high as that of a

Gothic cathedral; and, when a person

speaks in it, the voice is so reverberated

from the sides and top as to make a very

loud noise.

Dowlatabad;
Dowlatabad, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 miles from Aurungabad; which is the capital of the province of Dowlatabad, or Amnedagur. Near it are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. For a leagues together little is to be seen but pagodas; in which are thousands of figures, which Major Rennell judges, from their sculpture, to be of early Hindoo origin. It is encompassed by the countries of Candeish, Berar, Golconda, and the Poonah Maharrattas. Lat. 19. 55. N. lon. 76. 0. E.

Dowler, Shropshire, NW. of Bewdley.

Down, a large, rich, and populous county of Ulter, in Ireland, about 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, containing 72 parishes. It is bounded on the W. by Armagh; on the NW., by Antrim; on the S. by Cailingford Bay and Louth; it's other borders are bounded by the Bay of Carrickfergus and the Irish Channel. It is a fertile country, though partly encumbered by bogs. It abounds in bleach greens, and is full of neat habitations, with an orchard to almost every cottage. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horses. There is a canal from Newry to the South Bann, and so into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut at the expense of the marquis of Belfast; and the river Lagan, which separates Down from Antrim, is also made navigable. It's trade in the linen manufacture is averaged at 151,96l. annually. It's chief town is Downpatrick.

Down, a village in Pelifhire.

Downderry, in Cork, Munster. Doweren, in Cork, Munster; here and at Tra-long, about a mile W. of Rosscarbery, are two remarkable apertures in the ground, 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, in both which the sea flows by subterraneous passages. Their caves are called E. and W. Pouladuff.


Dowhams-Market, a town of Norfolk, seated on the Oufe, and noted for the great quantities of butter that are brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Oufe, whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 miles nearly S. of Lynn, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 120. E. Mark, on Sat. Dowham, Camb. near Ely, Downham, Essex, NE. of Bellericay. Downham, Lanc. S. of Giffburn. Downham, Suffolk, NE. of Brandon. Downham, Yorkshire, N. Riding, SE. of Richmond. Downham, Northumb. S. of Warkcastle. Downjoy, Shrop. between Pufflow and Bishop's Castle. Down-Hatherley, 4 miles from Gloucester. Down Husband, Hants, 2 miles from Andover. Downland, Devon., between Hatherly and King's-Athe.

*Downpatrick, the capital of Down, in Ulter. It is composed of 4 long streets, centering near a point, intersected by lanes and small streets, with neat public buildings. It is seated on the river Newry, which falls into Strangford Bay, a little below the town. It is 74 miles NE. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 23. N. lon. 5. 50. W.

Downs, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Downs, The, a road on the coast of Kent, about 6 miles long, between the N. and S. Foreland, where fleets frequently rendezvous. See Goodwin Sands.

Downs-Hay, Dorset, in Parbeck Isle, near Worth and Afflington.

Downton, a town of Wilts, seated on the Avon, 6 miles SE. of Salisbury, and 34 WSW. of London. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 1. 36. W. Market on Friday.


Draguignan, a town in the dept. of Var, 10 miles nearly N. of Frejus. Lat. 43. 31. N. lon. 6. 40. E.


Drave, a considerable river which rises in the Tirol, on the confines of Salzburg, and crofing Carinthia, and separating Hungary from Croatia and the NW. part of Slavonia, falls into the Danube, a little below Effenck.

N.2 Drayton,
DRAUGHTON, Northamp. W. of Kettering. 

Draycot, Wilts, betw. Pewsey and Martenfall-Hill. 

Drax, Yorks. W. Riding, near Skipton-upon-Craven. 

Draycot, Wilts, N. of Chippenham. 

*DRAyton, a town of Shropshire, 

*DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, 

DRESDEN, capital of the electorate of Saxony, and one of the finest cities in Germany. It is situated on the river Elbe, and divided into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge, 685 paces long, and Frederickstrait. The houses are built of freestone, and generally of the same height; the streets are broad and well paved, the squares spacious, and the palaces and public buildings elegant and numerous. The library, cabinets, gardens, &c. of the elector are extensive and curious. Here is also a college, or university. Lat. 51. 10. N. lon. 13: 50. E. 

DREUX, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loir, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army. It is feated on the river Bialle, 48 miles WSW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 44. N. lon. 1. 26. E. 

Dribbek, Weatmorland, S. of Appleby. 

Driby, Lincolnshire, near Wainfleet.
tuated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in a fine healthy air. It is 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 155 NNW. of London. Lat. 53. 18. N. lon. 1. 25. W.

Drondheim, a considerable town of Norway, formerly it's capital, and the usual residence of it's kings. It is now capital of a government of the same name, has a good harbour, and carries on a great trade. It is almost surrounded by the sea and lofty mountains, and is 270 miles NW. of Stockholm. Lat. 63. 26. N. lon. 10. 38. E.

Drontheim, a province of Norway, N. of Bergen, extending nearly 500 miles in length, along the coast of the North Sea, and parted by mountains from Sweden.

Droumalagree, in Cork, Munster.

Drowned Lands, a tract of country in the state of New York, W. of Hudson's River, in Orange County, on the borders of Jersey. They contain 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river into which they run, cover these meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expose the inhabitants to intermittents. The river Wallkill, which passes through this tract, and falls into Hudson's River, is, in the spring, plentifully stored with large eels.


Drumboto, a town of Monaghan, Ulster, about 10 miles W. of Dundalk. Lat. 54. 5. N. lon. 6. 45. W.


Drumlanrig, a town of Dumfries, in the district of Nithdale, remarkable for a wood of oak 6 miles in length. In the duke of Queenberry's park there yet remains a few of the wild cattle which

anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland. They are milk-white, except their noses, ears, and the orbits of their eyes, which are black. Their form is elegant, they have a spirited wildness in their looks, and when they run, instead of going in the clumsy cow-gallop, they bound like deer. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 18 miles N. of Dumfries. Lat. 55. 20. N. lon. 3. 35. W.


Drumric, Suff. 5 miles SW. of Hor sham, Drurie, Northumberland, E. of Witherington-Castle. Druryd, a river in Merionethshire.

Drusenstein, a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, seated on the Zorn, 5 miles S.E. of Haguenau. Lat. 48. 38. N. lon. 7. 58. E.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They claim their descent from the crusaders that went to conquer the Saracens and take Jerusalem. They profess themselves Christians, are enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

Duffkuan, Carmarthenshire. Drust on, Herefordshire, between Morehampton and Aconbury.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, is a large, handsome, and populous city, seated on the river Liffey, or Anna Liffey. The appearance of this metropolis, the Bay of Dublin, and the surrounding country, on approaching them from the sea, is grand and beautiful; after passing the land, and that of Ireland's Eye, which is small, being a lofty and grotesque-looking rock, and the craggy mountain of Howth, coming from the north; or, after passing the rocky cliffs of Bray, in approaching from the south, the extensive Bay of Dublin opens on the view; on the left are seen the hills and mountains of Wicklow; on the right, the gently-rolling fures of Clontart; the city, on a rising ground, at the extremity of the bay, and at several miles distance, with domes and spires, terminates the view. The Casslon, a beautiful pharos, or light-house, 4 or 5 miles from the city, seems, like another Eddyfon light-house, to rise out of the sea; from this, however, there is a broad and firm wall, or pier, nearly completed, reaching to Ringend,
to which the city is now nearly extended. On the N. side of the wall is the harbour where vessels lie safe at anchor with an open sea to the N. On the S. side of the wall, near the town, are wharfs principally used for bathing; and between these and the opposite shore is an extensive and smooth strand, which is dry at low water; there is a wharf also on the N. side of the river, for the purpose of bathing, and elegant baths on both sides of the water. From Ringend upwards, through the whole city, the river is embanked with quays on both sides; as these are open nearly through their whole extent, they form beautiful walks of very extensive range. The docks laid out on each side of the river, are sufficiently capacious to hold several thousands of vessels. The streets of Dublin are pretty regular, and well paved, the squares spacious and elegant, and the public buildings superb. The town is supplied with water by means of pipes. A circular road, about 10 or 12 miles in length, encompasses the city, and the country around it is pleasant. There is not yet in Ireland, as in England, a parochial provision for the poor; but there are, throughout the country, institutions for their relief, supported by voluntary contributions. Of this sort is the House of Industry in Dublin. The trade of Dublin is extensive, and since the emancipation of the country from the dominion of Great Britain, it has increased surprisingly, and is still improving; but the bar at the entrance of the harbour renders the approach of large vessels difficult and dangerous. Some improvements, however, are projecting to remedy this great defect. Lat. 53° 23'. N. lon. 6° 17'. W.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wicklow, and on the W. by Meath and Kildare. The soil is rich and fertile in corn and pasture. It contains 87 parishes and 4 market towns, exclusive of the city of Dublin.

Dubbill, Cumberland, between Newton in Ardale and the sea.

Duck Creek, a town in the state of Delaware, which carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. It is 12 miles NW. of Dover.


Dundee, a populous town of Worescherhie, insolated in Staffordshire, having a considerable manufacture of nails and other iron wares. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, and 120 NW. of London. Lat. 51° 31'. N. lon. 2° 6'. W. Market on Sat.


Duke of York's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, WNW. of the Isles of Danger, E. of New Guinea, and N. of the Friendly Isles, was discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. It is uninhabited, except by land-crabs and by sea-fowl, which last were so unacquainted with man, as not to fear any mischief from him, permitting the seamen to come so near them as to knock them down. Lat. 8° 0'. S. lon. 172° 30'. W.

Duke of York's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, between Lord Howe's Group and the SE. point of New Ireland, is about 10 miles long, of moderate height, and flat, and so fertile as to represent a perfect garden. The huts of the natives are made of bamboo, with fences before them, within which the ground is well cleared and trodden. In these inclosures the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated: beside these the island produces beetle-nuts, mangoes, bread-fruit, guavas, and some nutmeg-trees. The animals are dogs, hogs, and poultry. The natives are stout, of a light copper colour, and go without clothes: none are seen with their hair in its natural colour; they chew the beetle, and use it with the chenan, and a leaf, as practised in the E. Indies, by which their mouths appear red, and their teeth, in time, become black. The only musical instrument among them is composed of several hollow reeds, of different lengths, fastened together, like the

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Lyre of Tyre.
syrinx of the ancients. Their canoes are neatly made, and have an outrigger. Lat. 4. 7. S. lon. 152. 42. E.

Duke of Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

Dukes, NE. of Great Braxted. Dulas, on the NE. side of the Isle of Anglesey, is much frequented on account of the corn and butter-trade. Near it is a red, ochery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ochre, and upon all the coast they make fern-ashes. Dulas, the name of several rivers in Wales.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Mentz.

DULEEK, a town of Meath, in Leinster, about 4 miles S. of Drogheda, and 10 miles from Dublin.

Dullingham, 13 miles from Cambridge, SE. of Newmarket-Heath.

DULMEN, in Munster, Westphalia.

Dulo, Cornw. N. of East Low.

Dulverton, a town of Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the Exe, 24 miles SE. of Barnstaple, and 164 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 35. W. Market on Saturday.

Dulwich, Surry, in the parish of Camberwell, 5 miles S. of London. Here is a college endowed for a master and warden, 4 fellows, 6 poor men, 6 poor women, and 12 poor boys. It was founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian in Elizabeth's reign, in fulfilment of a vow he had made on receiving a fright in personating one of Shakespear's devils.

DUMBARSHIRE, anciently Lennox, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; on the N. by the thires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the NE. and E. by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh; and on the S. by Solway-Firth and a part of Cumberland. It is 50 miles long, and from 10 to 50 broad. See Annandale and Nithsdale. The capital of the county is Dunbar, a well-built town, with a good harbour, and an extensive share in the Greenland and herring fisheries. It stands in the shire of Haddington, 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a castle, are two natural arches through which the tide flows; and here are vast basaltic columns of red grit stone.

Dunboyne, in Meath, Leinster.

Dunajet, Devon. N. near Dodderidge.

Duncannon, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, on the E. coast of Waterford-Harbour, 6 miles ESE. of Waterford. Lat. 52. 16. N. lon. 6. 51. W.

Dundicester, Devon. N. of Dunster.

Dundee, near Stirling.

Dundalk, a sea-port and affile-town of Lowth, in Leinster. It consists of a wide street, nearly a mile long, and some cross lanes; has a good market-house, and carries on a manufacture of cambricks. It is advantageously situated for an inland trade, and the port is safe for shipping. The bay, also, has good moorings, and abounds with fish. Dundalk is 18 miles N. of
DUNDIE, a large and flourishing town, in the shire of Angus. Its manufactures are glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and here is also a sugar house. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. In the year 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men; of these, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coasting trade, and 4 in the whale fishery. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Dundee is situated on the N. side of the Firth of Tay, 14 miles N.W. of St. Andrews. Lat., 55. 30. N. lon. 3. 55. W.

Dundel, Herts, near Tring. Dundeene, Somersetshire, near Sedgemoor.

Duaderrow, in Cork, Munster. Dandrum, and its Bay, in Down, Ulster.

Dundrum, in Tipperary, Munster. Dunmore, a river in Montgomeryshire.

Dundrum, 3 miles S.E. of Dublin.

Dunphy, or Dowgleedy, a river in Pembrokeshire.

Dunkanally, in Donegal, Ulster.

Dunkeld, a town of Perthshire, situated amid romantic rocks and woods, under which rolls the majestic Tay. It is much resorted to in the summer months, for the benefit of goat's whey. It is the market-town of the Highlanders on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a beautiful seat here. It is 10 miles nearly N. of Perth. Lat. 56. 35. N. lon. 3. 36. W.

Dunkerrin, in King's County, Leinster. Dunkerton, Somerſ., near Bath.

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DUN

DUNMANUS, a large, deep bay, on the SW. coast of Ireland, separated from that of Bantry by a narrow point of land. It is very easy to enter, and very safe when entered, yet there are no inhabitants near it to give it importance. It's mouth or entrance lies in lat. 51° 10'. N. lon. 9° 45'. W.

Dunmore, in Galway, Connaught. Dunmore-Head, in Kerry, Munster, the most western point of Europe. Dunmore-Cave, in Kilkenny, Leinster, contains a number of figures of a crystalline substance, scarcely less curious than those of Antiparos.

Dunmore, in Essex, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 NNE. of London. Lat. 51° 54'. N. lon. 1° 33'. E. Market on Saturday.


Dunmow, Oakley and Park, Leic. by the Trent, in the most northern borders of the county, and 7 miles from Derby.

Dunmow, Hereford. S. of Ledbury.

Dunmow, Shrop. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

Dunmow, Shrop. E. of Brokeley.

Dunmow, Yorks. in Holderness.

Dunmow, Suff. 4 miles from Chichester.

Dunmow-upon-Burn, Linc. between Wragby and Louth.

Dunmow, Suffolk, SW. of Saxmundham.

Dunmow, Glouc. in Minsterworth parish.

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DUNMORE, GREAT, a town of Essex, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 NE. of London. Lat. 51° 54'. N. lon. 1° 33'. E. Market on Saturday.

Dunmore, Little, E. of Great Dunmow. Dunmore-Head, in Kerry, Munster, the most western point of Europe. Dunmore-Cave, in Kilkenny, Leinster, contains a number of figures of a crystalline substance, scarcely less curious than those of Antiparos.

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DuNose, a cape on the SE. part of the Isle of Wight. Lat. 50° 33'. N. lon. 1° 11'. W.

Dunraven-House, Glamorganshire, on a high rocky headland, projecting into the sea, many parts of which have the appearance of religious antiquity. It is 9 miles SE. of Cardiff.

Dunraven, Caswell, Glamorgan, on a high rocky headland, projecting into the sea, many parts of which have the appearance of religious antiquity. It is 9 miles SE. of Cardiff.

Dunster, a town of Somersetshire, 20 miles NW. of Taunton, and 158 NW. of London. Lat. 51° 13'. N. lon. 3° 41'. W. Market on Friday.

Dunster, a castle on a high rock, on the sea-coast, in Kincardineshire.


Dunwich, an ancient town of Suffolk, seated on the top of a loose cliff. It was once large and populous, and an episcopal see,
see, but here are now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. The principal business here is fishing for herrings, mackerel, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 21. N. lon. 1. 55. E. Market on Saturday.

Durance, Middl. between Enfield and Wallingford Chafe.

Durango, a town of Biscay, and a town of New Biscay, Mexico.

Durazzo, anciently Dysrachium, a sea-port and the capital of Albania.

Durbuy, a town and county of Luxembourg.

Durchheim, in Linange, circle of the Upper Rhine.

Durhams, Surry, 1 mile from Epsom. Durham Downs, Glouc. adjoining Clifton and Bristol Hot wells; remarkable for the salubrity of their air, and for beautiful prospects. Duren, a town of Juliers, Westphalia. Durford, Salts, W. of Midhurst.

Durham, a county palatine of England, bounded on the W. by Cumberland and Westmorland; on the N. by Northumberland; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by Yorkshire. It is divided into 4 wards, and is 42 miles in length from E. to W. and 32 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 8 market-towns, and 113 parishes. The bishop is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadberg in this county, and sheriff paramount. The western side of the county is mountainous, while the eastern and southern are fruitful in corn and pasture, and enjoy a milder air. Here are manufactories of tammies, carpets, sail-cloths, steel, glass, paper, iron founderies, and inlinen mines of coal, lead, grind-stones, and iron. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

Durham, the capital of the county of Durham, is an ancient city, standing on a hill, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear. Here are pleasant walks along the banks of the river, which are covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Around it are grown large quantities of the best malt. Durham is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Saturday.

Durham, or Durham, Glouc. 5 miles from Chipping-Sodbury. Durham, Middletex, 2 miles N. of Chipping-Burnet. Durley, Somerset, SW. of Bridgewater.


Durov, in Kilkenny, Leinster. Dury Island, off the coast of Cork, Munster. Dursley, a town of Gloucestershire, near a branch of the Severn. The manufacture of cards for the clothiers has been long settled here. It is 13 miles SW. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Lat. 51. 40. N. lon. 2. 23. W. Market on Thursday.


Dusseldorf, a town in the duchy of Berg, Westphalia.


Dutlingen, a town of Suabia.


Dysecul, Dorsetf., 3 miles N. of Amebury. Dyntone, Bucks, 3 miles from Thame and Aylesbury.

Dyson, in Tyrone, Ulter.

Dysart, a town of Fifeshire, on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coals. Lat. 56. 9. N. lon. 1. 6. W.

EAST

EAGLE, SW. of Lincoln. Eaglesfield, 
Cumb. 2 miles S. of Cockermouth.

Eagle's-Nest, a romantic spot between 
the Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry, Mun-
ster.

Eagleton, Comber., between Penrith 
and Carlisle. Eagleswood, Surry, a pond 
of 25 acres, in the parish of Newdigate.

Baldin. Linc. in the Isle of Axholm.

Eardington, Shrop., S. of Bridgenorth.

Eardisland, Herefordsh. 3 miles from Le-
ominster. Eardisley, Heref. near Huntin-
ton-Castle. Eareby, Lincolnsh. between 
Thongcafter and Grimby, Eareby-Place, 
Lincolnsh. near Spilby. Earith, Hants.

Earls. Colne, Essex, 2 miles SE. of Hal-
stead. Earl's Court, Middlesex, between 
Kensington and Chelsea. Earl's-Dyke, 
Yorksh. the N. boundary of Holderness.

Earlshaw, Nottsh. in Caunton parish.

Earlestown, Lancashire, near Liverpool.

Easington, Bucks, 2 miles from Tame. 

Earlston, Hants, NW. of King's-Clerc.

Earlston, or Ersilton, a town of 
Berwickshire. Near it is the House of 
Cowdenknows, and on the adjacent knolls 
may be seen the remains of it's brough, io 
celebrated in Scottish ditty.

Earlstonham, Suffolk. N. of Needham.

Earn, a lake and river of Perthshire.

Earfield, Northamph., near the Cam.

East Almer, Dorsetsh, near Sturminster.

East Bourne, a town of Sussex, noted 
for the plenty of birds hereabout, called 
weed-eats. It is near Beachy Head, 15 
miles ESE. of Lewes, and 65 SSE. of 
London. Lat. 50. 49. N. lon. 0. 22. E.

East Brent, Somert., 4 miles N. of 
Huntipill. Easbridge, Suff. on the coaft, 
near Sifewell. Easbridge, Kent, N. of 
Romney-Marsh. Easbury, Dorsetsh, 4 
miles from Bladford. Easbury, Essex, 
near Burking. Easchurch, Kent, in the 
Isle of Sheppy. Eascot, Cornw. near the 
source of the Tamar. East-Creech, Dor-
setsh. in Purbeck Isle, a mile NW. of 
Knolle. East Dean, Suffex, 5 miles N. of 
Chichester. East Down, Deovl., S. of 
Comb-Martin. East End, Midl. between 
Finchley and Whetton. Eastford, Es-
sex, S. of Cuggehall. Eastergate, Suffex, 
SW. of Arundel. Easter, Good and High,
Essex, both between Harfield-Broad-Oak 
and Chelsmford.

Easter-Island, in the S. Pacific 
Ocean, is about 12 leagues in circumference. 
The hills are high, and the country natu-
rally barren. It neither yields good an-
chorage, wood, nor water. Rats are the 
only quadrupeds, and there are but few 
birds. The natives have an odd taste for 
long ears; they are stretched beyond the 
usual proportion. Lat. 27. 5. S. lon. 109.
46 W.
E A S

of Norwich. Eaton, Devonf., in Morchard
parish. Eaton, Somertfs., near Wells.
Eaton, Som.ts, between Bath and Keyn-
sham. Eaton, Hants, near Winchester.
Eaton, Hants, NW. of Whitchurch.
Eaton, NW. of Wickham. Eaton,
Suff., near Selby Island. Eaton, Isle of
Wight, in E. Medina. Eaton, Wilts, 2
miles from Chippenham. Eaton, Great,
Leic., in Blatchley Park. Eaton, near
Louth, in the dept. of Lincoln.
Eaton, Great, Leic. of Waltham-on
the-Would. Eaton, Northamp., between
Wellingborough and Northampton.
Eaton, Shropfs., NE. of Leek.
Eaton, Great and Little, Lancs., in
Amounderness. Eccleston, Great and
Little, Lancs., in Amounderness.
Eccleston, L. of Amounderness.
Eccleston, Cross, Lancs., SE. of
Wheatley. Eccleston, Great, Lancs., in
Wheatley.

E C K

near Conderover. Eaton-Water, Staff.
between Brewood and Penkridge. Eaton-
Staff., W. of Eaton-Church.

E A U S, an ancient town in the dept.
of Gers, 17 miles WSW. of Condom.
Lat. 43. 51. N. lon. 10. E.

Eawden, Northumb., between Alnham
and Branton. Eawood, Suff. of Nayl-
sham. Ebberton, or Ebrington, Glouc. 2
miles from Campden. Ebor, Devonfs.,
in Woodbury parish. Eckebee Darh.,
near Darwentcote. Ebdom, Wilts., in
W. Kingston parish. Ebury, Kent, in the
Isle of Oxney.

EBERBACH, a town of Ments, and
EBERBORG, a town in the palatinate of
the Rhine, both in the circle of the Lower
Rhine.

EBERSDORF, a town of Stiria.

EBERSTEIN, a principality of Suabia.

EBERSTEIN, a town in the dept. of
the Lower Rhine, 8 miles SW. of Strafburg.
Lat. 48. 16. N. lon. 7. 46. E.

EBG, a river of Spain, which rises on
the confines of Old Castile, in the moun-
tains of Asturia, and passing through Ar-
ragon and Catalonia, falls into the Medi-
terranean below Tortosa.

Elbog, Wilts., SE. of Wardour-
Castle. Ebral, Shropfs. 2 miles from Of-
weftry. Ebryston, Kent, in the Isle of Than-
et. Ebrweth, a river in Monm. running
into the Utk, at Newport Haven. Ebr-
sworth, Gloucefs. in Painwicx parish.

ECATERRIN ENSLAF. See CATHArr
in en S LA.f.

Eccheles, Chesf. on the Mersey, W. of
Cheadle. Eccehurn, a river in Derbs.
running into the Derwent at Dunftield.

Eccefield, Yorkshire, near Sheffield.

ECCEHALL, a town of Staffordshire,
on a branch of the river Sow, 6 miles NW.
of Stafford, and 143 NW. of London.
Lat. 52. 54. N. lon. 2. 59. E.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises on
the confines of Old Castile, in the moun-
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ragon and Catalonia, falls into the Medi-
terranean below Tortosa.

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Friday.

Eccefon, on the river Dee, S. of Cheftef.

Eccefon, a town 24 miles S. of
Lancaster.

Eccefon, Staffordshire, NE. of Leek.

Eccefon, Great and Little, Lancs., in
Amounderness. Eccefwall, Hereford-
shire, 1 mile from Rois.

ECHELLES, Ls, a town in the dept.
of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Cham-
berry.

ECIIA, or EXIIA, a city of Andaluñs.

Eckles, Lancs., W. of Manchester.

Eckles,
Eckles, Norfolk, on the coast, NE. of Hickling. Eckles, Norfolk, N. of Harling. Eckington, Worcestershire, a parish between Tewkesbury and Pershore.

Eckernac, a town of Luxembourg.

Eckerton, between Northampton and Welbourne.

EECTA. See ECIJA.

Edal, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

Edam, a town of N. Holland, noted for its cheese, seated on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amsterdam.

Edberton, Bucks, in the Chiltern Hills.


Eddystone Rocks, in the English Channel, so called from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current which prevail near them. They are situated nearly SSW. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, distant from the port about 14 miles, and from Ram Head, 13 and a half.

As they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they were very dangerous, and ships were sometimes wrecked on them, before the light-house was established here. They are so exposed to the swells of the ocean, from all the south western points of the compass, that the heavy seas break on them with inconceivable fury. Sometimes, after a storm, when the sea is to all appearance perfectly smooth, the under current meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a terrific and magnificent manner, and even rifes above the light-house, overtopping it for the instant: with a canopy of frothy wave. The present light-house is nearly 80 feet high, and has withstood the most violent storms, without sustaining the smallest injury. It was erected in 1774.

Ede, Devon, 2 miles SW. of Exeter.

Edgeworth, Glou., 3 miles from Cirencester, and 6 from Cirencester.

Edgeworth's Town, in Longford, Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin.


*EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, situated, in the county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The situation of the Old Town is singular and striking: it stands on the middle ridge of the Hill, which is narrow and steep, and terminated abruptly on the W. by the castle, a very ancient building, accessible only by a drawbridge, and erected on a lofty precipitous rock. The High Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the castle to Holyrood-House. On each side of this steep hill the houses form narrow lanes, which are called closes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty, but so pilled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is situated on the north side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of uniform streets and squares, including several public buildings, the whole built entirely of stone, with considerable
derable taste and elegance. The buildings on the S. side of the Old Town, though inferior to those on the N. are extensive and stately. The most striking object, here, is the New College, building by public subscription, on the site of the old one, on a large and magnificent plan. The number of students in the university, is estimated at 1000, of whom 400 study medicine. The city is governed by a lord provost, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon, or warden. The principal public buildings are the palace of Holyrood House, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Register Office, the Physicians’ Hall, Herriot’s Hospital, founded in 1628. For the education of 140 poor boys, Watson’s Hospital, for the sons of decayed merchants, and an hospital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and is supplied with water, conveyed in cast-iron pipes from Cambus, 4 miles to the W. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, which is its port, 54 WNW. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 389 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55.58. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

EDINBURGH SHIRE, or MID Lothian, a populous, well-cultivated, and pleasant county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, but in some places not above 6. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which separates it from Fifeshire; on the E. by the shires of Haddington and Berwick; on the S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark; and on the W. by the shire of Linlithgow.


EDMONDSBURY. See BURY.


Efferding, a town of Austria.

Eftingham, Surr., in the road from Leatherhead to Guildford. Eford, Cornw., near Bude, or Bead’s-Haven. Eford, or Eftingford, Devon., NE. of Plymouth.


Egg, an island, about 10 miles in circumference, S. of the Isle of Skye.


Eglish, in King’s County, Leinster, 60 miles from Dublin. Eglish, in Tyrone, Ulster, nearly 76 miles from Dublin.

Eglishall, a town and bailiwick of Zurich.

Eglosne, Cornw., near Port Wrinkle. Eglisbale, Cornw., 2 miles from Paditow. Eglisberry, or Eglesb., Cornw., near Lann.
ENG

Engelmh, Rutlandshire, between Burleigh-on-the-Hill and Tickeneco.

Engoll, a town of Tuscany.

Empingham, Rutlandshire, between Burleigh-on-the-Hill and Tickencote.

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several species of the rat and mouse. On the other hand, the various kinds of domestic animals, imported from abroad, have been reared to the greatest perfection; and the improvements in the vegetable products of this island have been no less considerable. The rigours of winter, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent, as the breezes from the sea temper the severities of the opposite seasons; but the changes of weather are generally more frequent and sudden, while few countries are holidayed to so great a degree as in England. The situation, however, so far north, is less favourable to the ripening than to the growth of vegetable productions. The harvests, especially in the northern parts, often suffer from the rains, and the fruits and fruits fall short of perfect maturity. The richest parts of the land are, in general, the middle and southern; extensive tracts in the northern parts are rather sterile, and on the eastern coasts, in many parts the ground is sandy or marshy. In the north the country is mountainous, and Cornwall and the adjacent counties contain many rough hilly tracts; but in these parts a variety of rich and valuable minerals and metals are found. The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Clyde, Tyne, Tweed, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the NW. counties; and those of Wellmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of romantic, picturesque, and grand scenery. The river fish, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fisheries, are in many parts, much diminished; but the sea is an inexhaustible source, and the coasts are enriched by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are prodigious, and absorb almost the whole attention of many classes of people. The government is a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. The national church establishment is episcopal; the 39 articles are interpreted by the clergy in general according to the liberal principles of Arminius, although the 17th article strongly favours the Calvinistic creed. The dissenters are numerous, and of different descriptions, and most of the rigorous penal laws, which were long in force against them, have been repealed.

ENGLAND, New, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by New York; on the N. by Canada; on the E. by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. by the Isthmus of Long Island Sound. It is in many parts hilly; but the country is fertile, well-cultivated and populous. It was first settled by the Puritans, who were driven from England, at different times, by persecution. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and garden vegetables. The exports are fish, timber, hones, mules, porpoise, pearl fish, salted beef, &c. The colleges here are in a flourishing state. It contains five flutes, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. The states of Merrimack, Penobscot, and Piscataway are the principal rivers.

Englefield, Berks, 1 mile NW. of Thame, had its name from the Dane being routed here by King Ethelwold. Engleton, Staff. at the influx of Brewood Water into the Penk. Englewood Forest, Cumberland, formerly 16 miles in length, a defrained with wild boars, but now disforested; between Carlisle and Penrith. Enham, Hants, NW. of Andover. Enian, a river in Cornwall, running into the Tamar near Brownwall. Enis, Cornwall, near Plymouth. Engislegrave, in Sigo, Connaught, 202 miles from Dublin. Eniskilin, in Cork, Munster. Eniskelentown of Clare or Thomond, in Munster. A village called Clare, is distant about 2 miles from Ennis, which is also sometimes called Clare. It is 112 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52° 45'. Lon. 9° 5'. W. Eniskillen, a market-town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, pleasantly seated on an island in a narrow strait between the two parts of Lough Erne. The linen manufacture here is in a flourishing state. It is 24 miles SE. of Ballyshannon, and 79 NW. of Dublin.

ENNIs, the affize town of the county of Clare or Thomond, in Munster. A village called Clare, is distant about 2 miles from Ennis, which is also sometimes called Clare. It is 112 miles SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52° 45'. Lon. 9° 5'. W. Ennis, a market-town of Wexford, in Leinster, 59 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52° 25'. Lon. 6° 36'. W. Ennisfallen Island, in Kerry, Munster. A beautiful isle, in Killarney Lake, where the tourists generally dine, in a hall fitted out of one of the isles belonging to an ancient abbey; now in ruins. Enniskerry, a village in Wicklow, Leinster, 10 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle. Enniskerry, the name of two islands on the coast of Clare, Munster. They are situated near the Bay of Kilmurry. Lat. 52° 40'. Lon. 9° 37'. W. Enniskillen, a market-town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, pleasantly seated on an island in a narrow strait between the two parts of Lough Erne. The linen manufacture here is in a flourishing state. It is 24 miles SE. of Ballyshannon, and 79 NW. of Dublin.
Eno, or ENos, a town and gulf of Romania, NW. of Gallipoli.

En, a town and river of Austria.

Ensham, Oxfordshire, near Blenheim-House.

Enshaim, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. of Brifac. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 7. 30. E.

Ensum, Shropshire, near Monford-Bridge.

Enston, or Near-Enston, Oxfordshire, SE. of Chipping-Norton.

ENSTHAIM, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. of Brifac. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 7. 30. E.

Enso, Shropshire, near Monford, Bridge.

Eston, or Neat-Enson, Oxfordshire, SE. of Chipping-Norton.

ENSON, NE. of Stafford. Entom, Surrey, 8E. of Godalming.

Estre Du Ero-E-MINho, a province of Portugal, W. of Tralos Montes, and 8. of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is 45 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. Braga is the capital.

Easworth, Gloucester, in Hafton parish.

EooA, one of the Friendly Islands, rich, fertile, and affording beautiful prospects from the sea. The uplands exhibit groves of fine trees, interspersed at irregular distances, in beautiful disorder. The country near the shores is covered with fruit and other trees, among which are the habitations of the natives. This island was named Middleburg by Tasman, who discovered it in 1643. It is situated in about Lat. 21. 24. S. lon. 174. 30. W.

Epald-Bay, Kent, W. of Margate-Bay.

Epallets, Pallets, or Hippolets, Herts, 1 mile S. of Hitchin.

EPer1Es, or Es PER1Es, a town of Hungary, remarkable for its mines of salt.

EPER1AY, a town in the dept. of Marne, the neighbourhood of which produces excellent wines. It is 16 miles S. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 5. N. lon. 4. 7. E.

Eperston. Nottinghamshire, 1 mile from Sherwood Forest, and 4 from the Trent.

EPHERES, or ESHERES, a town of Hungary, remarkable for its mines of salt.

Ephesus, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, and the capital of the Roman dominions in Asia. Here was the famous temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians afterwards converted into a place of public worship; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground-plot; however, there are some ruins of the walls, and five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajaflouc, and has still some magnificent and curious remains of its former splendor. The fortress seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The only inhabitants are a few Greek families, who have reared-huts among the ruins, to shelter themselves from the weather, and who are so illiterate, as to be unable to read, in its original language, the Epistle of Paul to their ancestors, the Ephesians. It is seated at the mouth of the Caflrus, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles nearly N. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 53. N. lon. 27. 42. E.

EPINAL, a town in the dept. of Vosges, noted for its paper-mills. It is seated on the Mois-ile, and is 35 miles SE. of Nanci. Lat. 48. 9. N. lon. 6. 7. E.

Epiton, Sussex, near Hastings. Epney, Gloucester, in Moreton-Valence parish.

* Epping, a town of Essex, 17 miles N. by E. of London. Great quantities of butter are made in it's neighbourhood. Lat. 51. 46. N. lon. 0. 9. E. Market on Thursday and Friday.

Epping Forest, in the SW. of Essex, formerly very extensive. In various parts of it, handsome villas are erected.

Eppingen, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of the Lower Rhine.

Eppleby, Yorkshire, W. of Darlington.

Eppleton, 5 miles from Durham.

* Epsom, a town of Surry, once celebrated for it's mineral waters, and the salts produced from them. The orchards, gardens, &c. in and about it, give it a rural appearance. It is 15 miles SW. by S. of London, Lat. 51. 25. N. lon. 0. 15. W. Market on Friday.

Eppen, Oxfordshire, W. of Banbury.

EUPERT, a long straggling town in the Isle of Axholm, Lincolnshire, 8 miles from Burton Stather, and 166 from London. Market on Saturday.

Ercal Cattle, 5 miles from Shrewsbury.

Ercal Child's, Shropsh. NW. of Newport.

Erdburrow, Leicester. near Burrow. Erddingon, Warw. near the Tame, between Birmingham and Sutton-Colefield. Erdjaw, Chefs. 2 miles from Middlewich.

Erfort, a town of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, with an university, subject to the elector of Meintz, is a large place, but thinly people. It's territory comprehends 2 towns and 73 villages, the inhabitants of which are at so small a distance from each other, that, it is said, they can go to each and return the same day. It is 110 miles W. of Dresden, and 160 E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 54. N. lon. 11. 23. E.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels.

ERICH, LOCH, a large lake in the NW. of the district of Athol, in Perthshire, extending into Invernesshire. Near this place wandered the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart, after his discomfiture at Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, exposed to the rigours of the
the climate, sometimes alone, at others with a few faithful adherents, till he, at length, escaped the fanatical parties that were in search for him, lured by the offered reward. The waters of this lake deluged into another, called Loch Rannoch.

Bridge, Sussex, 8 miles from Grinstead.

Erin, a lake of N. America, situated between 40. 50. to 43 deg. N. lat. and between 78. 50. to 84 W. lon. It is about 260 miles long from E. to W. and 40 to 60 broad. It communicates at it’s NE. end with Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara. The islands and banks towards it’s W. end are much infested with rattlesnakes; and, on the leaves of the large water lily, which grows here, covering the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres, myriads of water snakes lie basking in the sun in summer. Of the venomous serpents which infest this lake, the hissing snake, about 18 inches long, small and speckled, is accounted the most deadly. The wind, which it blows from it’s mouth, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, brings on a decline, which proves mortal in a few months, no remedy being yet found to counteract it’s baneful influence.

Eribiagh-Church, in Monaghan, Ulster, 66 miles from Dublin.

Eribola, Yorkshire, SE. of Darlington.


Erisso, a town of Macedonia.

Erith, Cambridge-shire, between Hothwell-Pen and Somersham, on the Ouse. It has a cauway leading from St. Ives into the Isle of Ely. Erith, Kent, on the Thames below Woolwich.

Eriwan, a city and province of Persian Armenia. The former is dirty and ill-built; the ramparts are of earth, and there are about 800 houses. The churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground, resembling catacombs. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 44. 10. E. The province is surrounded by Georgia, Shirvan, Mogan, Aderbeitzan, and Turkish Armenia.

Erkleins, in Juliers, Westphalia.

Erlang, in Culembach, Franconia.

Erleham, Norfolk, SW. of Norwich.

Erles-Wood, Monn. near Stroggle-Castle.

Erlington, Suff. SW. of Haylham. Erme, Cornwall, NE. of Truro. Ermington Street, Hunt, the Roman highway near Stilton, Ermington, Devonshire.

Erne, Lough, a great lake in Fermanagh, Ulster, extending 30 miles in length; or rather a lake, joined by the narrow strait, on which Enniskillen stands.

Erne, St. Cornwall, NW. of Salter.

Ernelsy, Suff., near the Isle of Selsy.

Erneshourgh, Devonshire, in Swimbridge parish.

Erpach, a town and county of Suabia, and a town of Francoonia.

Eppingham, Norfolk, 4 miles from Alle.

Ervine, St. Cornwall, SW. of Padlow. Ewlogh, a river in Nottinghamshire, running into the Trent below Attenton.

Erzerum, a city of Turkey, in Asia, built on a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates. It lies in a fruitful plain, 5 days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia. The Turks are about 18,000, of whom two-thirds are janizaries; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay; there are also 6000 Armenians and 400 Greeks, the latter of whom, being mostly braziers, are obliged to live in the suburbs, on account of the noise of their hammers. The town is a thoroughfare for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandise is Persia silks, cottons, calicoes, furs, gall-nuts, rhubarb, and madder. Lat. 40. 4. N. lon. 43. 2. E.

Esbay, Yorkshire, in Cleveland.

Eschelles, a town in the depart. of Mont Blanc, 10 miles SW. of Chamberly. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 5. 45. E.

Eschwezen, a town of Hesse Rheinfels, circle of Upper Rhine.


Escorial, a village of New Castile, celebrated for it’s palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, in 1553. It consists of a royal mansion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter’s at Rome, cloisters, a college, a library containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, an extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of grey stones, found in the neighbourhood. This structure, built in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, was broiled on such an instrument, was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns. They reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. In the vaulted chapel, there is a magnificent mausoleum, called the Pantheon, similar to that at Rome. It is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles NW. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 35. N. lon. 3. 58. W.

Esenbull, Warw. W. of Cheste-Over.
ESK

ESENS, a town of E., Friesland, Westphalia.

ESPABAIN, a town of Chorasan, Persia.


*Esher, Surry, a beautiful village, 16 miles SW. of London, and 5 from Kingston, on the road to Portmouth.


Esk, or Eask, Lou GH, in Donegal, Ulfter. This lake abounds with char, which are taken, in deep water, by nets.

Esk, rivers in Cumberland; the largest form part of the boundary between England and Scotland, running into Solway Frith; the lesser near the southern extremity of the county, runs into the Irish Sea at Ravenglass.

Esk, a river of Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams, called N. and S. Esk. They nearly encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands; and uniting a little below the town, this river falls into the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

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Esk, Yorkshire, in Holderness. Eshdale, Yorkshire, in Whitby-Strand liberty.

ESKDALE, the county about the Esk, both on the Cumberland and Dumfrieshire sides of the river.

ESKIMAUX, a people of N. America, inhabiting a tract of country called Labrador. They are low in stature; their chief employment is hunting and fishing, and they observe some sort of sacrifices. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c. and go muffled up in skins, the hairy sides next their bodies. Their nights are from 1 to 6 months long, during which time the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost, and they live in a sort of subterraneous habitations. On the return of the sun, they have, during the summer, continual day, and lead a roving life.

Eisle, a river in Herefordshire, running into the Monnow, at Landtown.

Eisly, in Sligo, Connaught.

Eisley, Durham, W. of Yarum.

ESLINGEN, a free town of Suabia, insuluated in Wurtemburg.

Esne, Essenay, or Asna, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, containing some magnificent ancient temples, with hieroglyphical inscriptions, &c. Lat. 24. 59. N. lon. 32. 48. E.

ESPERIE, a town in N. Hungary.

ESPERON, a town in the department of Eue and Loir.

ESPERS, a town of Flander, 8 miles N. of Tournay.

Espley, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth.

ESQUIMAUX. See Eskimaux.

Esfate, Devon; SE. of South-Moulton.

Esfredale, Northumberland, near Hexham. Esse, or Abyden, Essex, near the Stour, NE. of Bumpsted-Steeple.

ESSECK, a trading town of Scловonia, with a wooden bridge over the marshes, 3855 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a great pass between Hungary and Turkey, and is located on the river Drave, 80 miles NW. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 32. N. lon. 18. 40. E.

ESSEN, 3 towns of Westphalia.

Esstenden, Rutlandshire, N. of Stamford. ESSEQUIBO. See Issequibo.

Effet, Northumb. in Eland manor.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Middlesex and Herts; on the N. by part of Cambridgeshire, and the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Kent. It is 54 miles long from E. to W. and 48 broad from N. to S. and contains 18 hundreds, 26 market towns, and 403 parishes. It does not contain any considerable hills; but exhibits a variety of soil and face of country generally fertile. It's SW. part is occupied principally by the forests of Epping and Hainault; and, is noted for it's butter. The NW. part from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. What are called the Hundreds of Essex, (though included in the hundreds of Bartholpe, Rockford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the sea, consist chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unworthy; but more inland, they are dry, elevated, and
and healthy; and even the worst parts of them are rendered healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods and draining the stagnant waters. Great numbers of calves are sent from hence to the London market, with other cattle; also fowls, wild and tame, and the oysters, known by the name of Colchester oysters. The towns of Colchester, Halstead, Coggeshall, Baintree, Bucking, and Dunmow, are distinguished for the manufacture of baize. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Stour; which falls into the German Ocean at Harwich; the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford is the capital.

Eshow, a town in the depart. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet, or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 1.5 miles E. of Chartres. Lat. 48. 27. N. lon. 2. 14. E.

Eét-APLEs, a town in the dept. of the Pas de Calais, seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne.

Estopo, or Istapa, a town of Tabasco, Mexico, 10 miles SW. of Villa Hermosa. Lat. 17. 50. N. lon. 103. 5. W.

Etnafion, Shropshire, N. of Wem.

Estavayer, a town and bailiwic of Friburg, in Switzerland, on the E. border of the lake of Neuchâtel. Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 6. 48. E.

Est, a town in the Paduan, late a territory of Venice.

Estella, a town of Navarre, in Spain.

Estenden, Herts, between Hertford and Hatfield.

Estepa, a town of Andalusia.

Estherwick, Yorkshire, N. Riding.

Estfield, Yorkshire, E. of Halifax.

Esthonia, or Revel, a Russian government on the Baltic; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the E. by Ingris, and on the S. by the government of Riga.


Estramadura, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length and 100 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Portugal, on the N. by Leon and Old Castile, on the E. by New Castile, and on the S. by Andalusia. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often extremely hot. A part of this province has been annexed to New Castile and a part to Old Castile, but there is yet a captain-general, who commands the troops and superintends the police.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Beira, and on the E. and S. by Alentejo. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, oranges, and salt. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, known still by the name of China oranges. It's capital is Lisbon.

Estremoz, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, divided into the high town and the low. The houses are white, and many of them adorned with marble pillars; here is also a tower of marble, of a fine polishe. Here is a manufacture of beautiful earthware. It is 15 miles W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 44. N. lon. 7. 21. W.

Esthwaite-Water, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere-Water, two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Around it are villages and scattered houses, sweetly situated under woods and hanging grounds, clothed with the richest verdure, heightened by the deep shade of the woods, and the back ground of rocky mountains.

Estrop, Hants, near Basing-louke.

Estwood, Nott. on the Erwath, near Greyley-Caflle. Estycet, Devon. near Bridport. Estall-Caflle, Northumberland, on the river Till, in Glendale, near Ford-Caflle.

Etayah, a town of Agra, in Hindoo-stan, on the river Jumna. Many parts of the banks of this river are 60 feet high, and the town is all built on the heights. It is 52 miles SE. of Agra. Lat. 26. 43. N. lon. 79. 25. E.

Etain, a small town in the dept. of Meulie, 13 miles ENE. of Verdon. Lat. 49. 15. N. lon. 5. 35. E.


Ethiopia, a part of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Natolia and Abysinia. In Lower Ethiopia is comprehended a great part of the interior of Africa, N. and S. of the equator,

ETIENNE, St. a town in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, in which are considerable manufacturies in iron and steel, and also in ribands. Coal-mines are found in it’s neighbourhood, and a soft flone fit for grind-stones. It is 28 miles SE. of Lyons, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 32. N. lon. 4. 30. E.

ETLINGEN, in Baden Dourlach, Suabia. Eilee, or Eteſlau, Glouceſ. near Awer. ETNA, Mount, or Gisello, a celebrated volcano in Sicily, on a mountain, which is 63 miles in circumference at the foot, and 10,954 feet in height. Not only the mountain, but all the neighbouring regions, appear to have been formed of the accumulating matter that has been ejected, from age to age, from this never ceasing furnace. The first eruption of Etna, recorded in history, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, happened in the year 734 before the Christian era. From this period, to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next eruption was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued till 1626) 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1693, 1725, 1753, 1764, 1766, 1782, and 1787. Of all these eruptions, that of 1603 was, by far, the most destructive. It was attended with an earthquake that, in an instant, overturned the town of Catania, (though 10 miles distant from the mountain) and buried 18,000 persons in it’s ruins. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often emits flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands; but a large torrent does mixtief; and the new apertures which are suddenly made, from time to time, are alarming and dangerous to the inhabitants.

ETON COLLEGE, Bucks, separated from Windfor by an old bridge over the Thames, was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provolt and 7 fellows, and the instruction of 70 scholars. There are seldom less than 300 scholars here, besides thole on the foundation. The revenue is about 5000l. a year.
Evesham, the Vale of, in Worcestershire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the SE. part of the county to the Severn. It is celebrated for its fertility and beauty; and communicating with the more extensive one that borders both sides of the Severn, gives to it the same general name of the Vale of Evesham. See Severn, Vale of.

Eugusia, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories.

Evian, a town in the depart. of Mont Blanc, on the Lake of Geneva, opposite to Lausanne. It is 22 miles NE. of Geneva. Lat. 46.21. N. lon. 6.50. E.

Evilston, Wilts, NW of Salisbury.

Evilton, Somersetshire, NE of Ilchester.

Evington, Herefordshire, SW of Leicester. Evington, Kent, in Elmstead parish.

Evora-de-Monte, 15 miles NE of Evora.

Euphemia, St. a sea-port of Naples.

Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Asiatic Turkey. It has one source about a day's journey, and another two days' journey, from Erzerum. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. In its course it separates Aladulia and Syria from Diabeikir, and Diabeikir from Arabia, after which it runs through the Irac-Arabi, till it receives the Tigris, and 50 miles below Bufforah it falls into the Persian Gulf.

Eure, a depart. of France, so named from a river which rises near Pontgoin, in the depart. of Eure and Loir, and passing by Chartres, falls into the Seine, above Pont de l'Arche.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, so called from the rivers Eure and Loir. It's capital is Chartres.

Evreux, capital of the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Iton. Here is a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken, which is not inferior to that of Brussels. These, with linen and woollen cloth, and corn, form the principal articles of its trade. It is 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49.1. N. lon. 1.14. E.

Europe, the least of the four general parts, or quarters of the world, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Asia, and on the S. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is about 3390 miles in length, and about 2700 in breadth, and is situated between 10 deg. W. and 60 E. lon. and between 36 and 72 deg. N. lat. As it nearly all lies within the temperate zone, here is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold of the other parts of the continent. Though it does not afford the richest productions of the earth, nor abound in costly mines, it is generally much more populous and better cultivated than the other quarters of the globe. The wild animals are but few, except in the woods, rocks, and mountains of the north, and of the Alps, but the domesticated are numerous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniefer, Dnieper, Volta, Volga, Borg, Obi, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swisserland, and part of Turkey, beside some islands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. There are three empires, namely, those of Russia, Turkey, and Germany. The kings are those of Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Bohemia, Hungary, and Naples, or the Two Scilies. There is also an archduke of Austria, and a great duke of Tuscany. The republics are those of France, Holland, Swisserland, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are partly a corruption of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedifh, Danifh, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Slavonian, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the NW. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The prevailing religious profession is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romifh, and Protestant churches. Mahometanism is the established religion.
established faith of the Turks, and there are numberless Jews dispersed in the different countries.

**Euskirchen**, a town of Juliers, Westphalia.

**EUSTATIA**, one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, lying NW. of St. Christophers. It is properly a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whole top is hollow, or concave. It is strong by situation, has a fort, and is subject to the Dutch. In 1781 it was taken by Admiral Rodney, but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. Lat. 17. 29. N. lon. 63. 5. W.

**EUSTON-HALL**, Suffolk, near Thetford.

**EUTIN**, in Lubeck, Lower Saxony.

**Ewel**, a town of Surry, having many fine streams of water, which, uniting, form a river sufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which falls into the Thames at Kingston. It is 10 miles NE. by N. of Darkin, and 13 SE. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 26. N. lon. 0. 15. W. Market on Thursday.


**Ewen**, a river of Glamorganshire, and a village near Cowbridge. **Ewenby**, Linc. NE. of Sleaford. **Ewern-Minster**, the largest parish in Dorsetshire: the Ewern rises in it, and falls into the Stour at Stourpain. **Exmouth**, Devonsh., on the E. side of the Bay, which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter.

**Exeter**, a city of Devonshire, seated on the river Ex, over which there is a long stone bridge, with houses on both sides. The environs of the city are hilly, and afford a variety of beautiful prospects. The town, with its suburbs, is about 3 miles in circumference; it's port is properly at Topham, 5 miles below, but vessels of above 100 tons come up to the quay here. Exeter is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for number of inhabitants, having 13 or 13 incorporate companies. It is the seat of an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and particularly it has a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Here are considerable manufactories of sersges and other woolen goods. It is 78 miles SW. of Bristol, 44. NE. of Plymouth, and 173 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday.

**Exeter**, a town of New Hampshire, in N. America, on the S. side of Exeter River. It has a good harbour, and some rising manufacts, and is 15 miles SW. of Portmouth.


**Exilles**, a town and fortres of Piedmont, 6 miles WSW. of Susa.


**Eye**, a town of Suffolk, whose chief manufactures are spinning and bonelace. It is 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 91 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. lon. 1. 16. E. Market on Saturday.


**Eyemouth**, a small sea-port of Berwickshire, at the mouth of the river Eye, where there is a tolerable herring-fishery. It is 9 miles N. by W. of Berwick.

**Eysdale**, or Esdale, a small island on the coast of Argyllshire, 7 miles SE. of Mull. It is noted for it's slate-quarries.


**Eynhoven**, in Dutch Brabant.

**Eynesbury**, Bedfordshire, in Gravenhurst parish. **Eynsham**, Huntingdonshire, a ham-
FAL

Winchelsea. Fairstead, Essex, 4 miles from Witham. Fair ward, Dorset, in the parish of S. Parrot. Fairwell, Staffordshire, near Lichfield.

FAI

Faaborg, a town of Funen, in Denmark, on the S. coast. It lies in a low and fruitful spot, and trades in corn and other provisions, though the harbour be indifferent. Near it is a ferry to the Isle of Alley.

FABRIANO, a town of Ancona, in the Pope's territories, which contains several rich monasteries, and a manufacture of paper. It is 33 miles SW. of Ancona.


Faenza, or Fayenzo, a town of Romagna, in Italy, noted for its fine earthen ware. It is 16 miles SW. of Ravenna.

Fahlun, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It contains 1200 houses, which are generally of wood, two stories high, and 7000 inhabitants, including the miners. It is 30 miles NW. of Hedemora. Lat. 60.48. N. lon. 16.42. E.


Fairfield, a town of Connecticut, and several other towns in the United States of N. America.

*Fairford, a town of Gloucestershire, celebrated for the painted glass windows in the church, done from the designs of Albert Durer. It is 22 miles ESE. of Gloucester, and 80 S. by W. of London. Lat. 51. 40. N. Lon. 1. 44. W. Market on Thursday.

Fairhead, the NE. cape of Ireland, forming the E. side of the Bay of Ballycastle, in Antrim, Ulter. Lat. 55. 17. N. Lon. 6. 34. W.

Fair Isle, an island of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its towering rocks are plainly discovered.

Fairlee, Isle of Wight, in E. Medins. Fairleigh, Suffol, between Hallings and

FALK


Ezaguen, a town of Fez.
Straitsof Magellan. Lat. from 51. 6. to 52. 30. S. lon. from 60. 30. to 62. 15. W.


*Falmouth, a rich, trading town of Cornwall, and the Gution of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The harbour here has so many deep and well-sheltered creeks belonging to it, that, next to Milford-Haven, it is the best road for shipping in Great Britain. It is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 263 WSW. of London. Lat., 50. 8. N., lon. 27. W. Market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

False Bay, to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by vessels during the prevalence of the NW. winds, from May to September, which render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay.

Falseter, an island of Denmark, S. of Zealand.

Famagosta, a sea-port of Cyprus, on the E. coast, in lat., 35. 10. N. and lon. 35. 55. E.

Fambridge, N. and S. Effex, on each side of the Couch River, near Crickley.

Famine, Port, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia, in lat., 53. 42. S. and lon. 71. 28. W.

Fangy, Effex, near Convey-Isle. Famborough, Herts, NE. of Ware.

Fano, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus. It is seated on the Adriatic, 17 miles nearly E. of Urbino.

Fairthorp, Lincolnsh. near Louth.

Fanti, a town and populous kingdom, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the seashore. Here the English and Dutch have forts. Besides trading, they are employed in tilling the ground, and growing palm-wine.


Farby, Lincolnsh. near Spilby. Fare, Sussex, near Grombridge.

Farewell, Capt., the most southerly promontory of New Greenland, or Se-kamunngu, at the entrance of Davis's Straits. Lat. 59. 38. N. lon. 42. 45. W.

*Farningdon, a town of Berkshire, situated on a hill, near the Thames. It is 18 miles SW. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 44. N. lon. 1. 27. W. Market on Tuesday.

Faringdon, Devoni. between Exeter and Topham. Farningdon, Dorsetf. 2 miles NW. of Shrowton. Farningdon, Hants, S. of Alton. Farningdon, Nott. W. of Newark. Farleigh, Dorsetf. near Bemlin-


Farnsfield, in Kent, Munfter.


*Farnham, a town in Surry, seated on the river Wey, is a great market for wheat and oats, and the finest hops are raised in plantations round it. It is 18 miles nearly W. of Guildford, and 39 WSW. of London. Lat. 51. 16. N. lon. 0. 46. W. Market on Thursday.

Farnham-Royal, Bucks, 1 mile below Clifton. Farnhurst, Staff. between Godalming and M. hurnt. Farning-wood, Northamp. S. or Rockingham-Foreft.

Farmery, in Sigo, Connaught.

Farn Islands, on the coast of Northumb.

FARO of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily, 7 miles over, so named from the Faro, or light-house, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARO ISLANDS. See FERRO.

Faro, a sea-port of Algarve, in Portugal, 20 miles SW. of Tavira. Lat. 36°54' N. lon. 7°48' W.


Farrenton, Somerfs. between Mendip and Dunkerton. Farrington, Dorset, near Dorchester. Farset, Hunt. SE. of Peterborough.

FARSISAN, or FARS, a fertile province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irak Agemi; on the E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Chulsitan. It is famous for its wines, called the Wines of Schiras. Here are the magnificent ruins of Periopolis.

FARTACH, a sea-port of Hadramaut, in Arabia-Felix.

Farthin River, in Kerry, Munster; is navigable a considerable way up, from Valentia Harbour.


Favagnana, a small Isle W. of Sicily.

Fayhood, a mount in Louth, Leinster.


Fauquemont, Valkenburg, a town and district of Limburg, on the Geule.

Fauhott, Hants, near Alderhott and Bramshot. Fausley, Northamp. near Da-

Feltri, capital of the Feltrin, lately a district of Venice.

Feltwell, Norfolk, towards Brandon.

Fempbern, a small island, 3 miles from the coast of Holsfien.


Fenestrelle, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois, 18 miles nearly W. of Turin.


Fennoagh, in Waterford, Munfs.ter.

Fenny-Lodge, Staff. W. of Burton-upon-Trent. Fen-Ottery, Devonfs. NW. of Sidmouth.


Fenwick's-Pass, in Down, Ulster.

Ferabád, a town of Mezanderan, in Perfsia, 12 miles S. of the Caspian Sea.

Ferabad, a town of Perfsia, 1 mile and a half from Ipahan, extending almost 3 miles along the banks of the Zenderoad.

Fere, La, a town in the depart. of Aine. Near it is the castle, St. Gobin, famous for it's manufactury of fine plate glass.

Fereby, N. and S. Linc. near Barton on the Humber.

Ferentino, or Fiorentino, a town in the Campagna di Roma, and a town of Capitana, Naples.

Fering, Essex, SE. of Coggeshall.

Fermanagh, a county of Ulftar, in Ireland, 35 miles in length, and about 25 in breadth, containing 19 parishes. It is bounded on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal; on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone; on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan; and on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It is navigable throughout it's whole length, by means of the lakes of Lough Erne; but travelling in it is difficult, in many places, by reason of the mountains and boggy grounds. The linen manufacture, and raising cattle, form the chief trade of this county. There is only one linen market in it, but the country abounds with spinners and good flax. The sales are averaged at 4,100. annually. Enniskillen is the capital.

Fermo, a town of Ancona, near the Adriatic.

Fermoy, in Cork, Munster, seated on the Blackwater, over which there is a large stone bridge of 13 arches.

Fernando da Noronha, an island near the coast of Brazil. The soldiers and few inhabitants here are supported with turtle 5 months of the year, and the rest with provisions from the continent. Lat. 3. 56. S. lon. 32. 38. W.


Ferns, a town of Wexford, Leinster, 54 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52. 29. N. lon. 6. 33. W.

Ferney Lee, Derby's, in the High Peak. Ferny-Hall, Shropfs. NW. of Ludlow.

Ferrara, a city and district of Italy, in the pope's territories. The Ferrarites is now almost uncultivated, though formerly one of the finest countries in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. The town of Ferrara has a number of fine buildings, which evince it's former opulence; but the inhabitants, who are very few, in proportion to the extent of the place, bear every mark of poverty. Ariosto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent, and Tasso was confined as an idiot in the hospital of St. Anne. It is seated on a branch of the Po, 24 miles NE. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 51. N. lon. 11. 50. E.

Ferraby, Yorks, near Hull. Ferring, Suffolks.
Suffolk, on the coast, SE. of Augmering. Ferry-Ferry, Kent, opposite to the Isle of Sheppey.

Ferriter's Islands. See Blasques.

Ferros, or Hiero, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, remarkable for affording little water, except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which grows here, and diffusls water from its leaves, in such plenty as to satisfy the wants of the inhabitants. Though not very fertile, the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The western extremity of Ferro, was heretofore, by common consent, accounted the place of the first meridian; but the national partiality having induced the moderns to adopt the capital of their own particular countries, as the place from which to reckon the longitude; the following is its situation according to the English. Lat. 27.47 N. lon. 17.46 W.

Ferro, Faro, Farol, or Far of R Islands, 25 small islands in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark, of which 17 only are habitable. Each of these is a lofty mountain rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices. The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley, the only corn grown here, yields above 20 for 1; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep: but no trees, above the size of a juniper or stunted willow, are to be seen here. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furnishes a perilous employ for the inhabitants. Their exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. Lat. between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N. lon. between 5. and 7. 26. W.

Ferrol, a town of Galicia, with one of the best harbours in Europe; vessels lying secure here from all winds. It is now a marine arsenal, and the principal station for the Spanish navy, although, in 1751, it was a small and dirty fishing-town. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles NE. of Corunna. Lat. 43. 30. N. lon. 8. 4. W.

Ferry, Yorkshire, W. Riding, over the Don, near Bramby. Ferry, Cheshire, W. of Liverpool-Haven.

Ferry-Bank, in Derry, Ulster. Ferry-Bank, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Ferry-Bridge, Yorkl. W. Riding, 1 mile from Pontefract.

Ferry, East, Linc. on the Trent, W. of Kirton. Ferry-Hill, Durham, NE. of Bishop Auckland. Ferryfield, Norfolk, between Difs and Beckenham.

Ferret, the name of several towns of France, the principal of which are, Ferret-Alais, La, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, 18 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 30. N. lon. 2. 27. E.

Ferret-Bernard, La, a town in the depart. of Sarte, seated on the river Huljhe, 20 miles NE. of Mains. Lat. 48. 8. N. lon. 0. 49. E.

Fertragh, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Feddayke, Lincolnl. SE. of Dunnington.

Fetcham, Surry, near Leatherhead.

Fethard, a town of Tipperary, Munster, 78 miles SW. of Dublin.

Fethard, a town of Wexford, Leinster, on the coast, 81 miles S. of Dublin; Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 7. 3. W.

Fetherton, S. affords in Brewood parish.


Fetu, or Affetu, a country on the Gold Coast of Guinea, E. of Comenda. It was formerly about 160 miles in length, but is now said to be reduced to 10 miles in length and the same in breadth, being almost ruined by wars. It is a pleasant and fertile country, abounding in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of narrow paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

Feversham, a large town of Kent, seated on a creek of the Medway, and much frequented by small vessels. It is 9 miles NW. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 22. N. lon. 0. 55. E. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Fevres, a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 23 miles SW. of Lyons.

Feurs, a parish in Waterford, Munster.

Feus, a ridge of mountains which run across Armagh, in Ulster.

Fevylom, Yorkl. W. of Knaresborough.

Fez, a country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by Algiers, and a part of Bledulgerid; and on the S. by Bledulgerid, Tafilet, and Morocco. It is near 400 miles in length, and from 70 to 280 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount
Mount Atlas. The forests abound with wild beasts, and the lions are the most daring and savage in Africa. The soil is fertile and populous, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, and corn in abundance. Here are fine breeds of camels, beeves, sheep, and other cattle; and the horses are the finest in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the chief town is Fez; but Sallee is the principal port for their cruisers, or rovers, which are small, but full of men.

Fez, the capital of Fez, is one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of three towns, Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are magnificent, and there are a great number of mosques, adorned with marble pillars and other ornaments. Here are two colleges for students, built of marble and adorned with paintings; one of these has 100 rooms. Here are also above 100 public baths. The houses are mostly built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work; those of brick are ornamented with glazed and colours, like Dutch tiles; and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins. The roofs are flat, and the inhabitants sleep on them in the summer. The gardens are numerous, and full of fragrant flowers and shrubs. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks. All the trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange is as large as a small town. From hence the caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, for which they receive in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tumbuctou, and the river Niger; one of which generally contains of about 20,000 persons. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woolen manufactures of Barbary. Here are great numbers of Jews, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion; there are also great numbers of negroes and their descendants. Fez is 160 miles nearly S. of Gibraltar, and 210 NNE. of Morocco. Lat. 34° 4'. N. lon. 5° 35'. W.
FIL

13 miles NNW. of Vitizbro. It is noted for fine Muscadine wine.

FICAR, a town and river of Corsica.

FICHEROLO, a town in the Ferrarese.

Fido, a river in Monm. Fiddington, Somerſhire, SE. of Stokegurley. Fidhyn, Glouceſterſhire, near Tewkeſbury.

Fildown, in Kilkenny, Leinſter.

Fildwër, W. of Chelmsford.


Field-Town, in Dublin, Leinſter.

FIESOLA, a town of Tuſcany.

Table-Re, a town of Tuſcany.

Fifhead, Dorſetſhire, near Stalbridge.

Fifhead, Dorſetſhire, SW. of Stourminſter.


Fifeſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Tay, part of Perthſhire, and the county of Kinroſs; on the E. by the German Ocean and the Frith of Forth; on the S. by the Frith of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Perth, Kinroſs, and Clackmannan. It is about 35 miles in length, and from 9 to 16 in breadth. This country is fertile in soil, abundant in cattle, supplies coals, iron, lime, and freestone; it is uncommonly populous, and has a number of flourmiſhing manufačtures. The whole ſhore, from Crail to Culcroft, is one continued ſeaſon of towns and villages, and property is remarkably well divided.


Figeac, a town in the dept of Lot, ſeated on the river Selle, 24 miles NE. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

Figelden, Wilts, N. of Buckminster. Figiow, in Derry, Ulter.

Figuera, a town of Catalonia.

Figueiro-Dos-Vinhos, a town of Portuageſe Estremadura, ſeated near the river Zizere, and celebrated for its wine. It is 20 miles N. of Thomar.

Filby, Norfolk, between Hickling and Yarmouth. Filby, Bay and Bridge, Yorkſhire, NW. of Flamborough-Head. Filgrace, Bucks, between Newport and Oulney. Filkins, Oxfordſhire, near Lechdale.

Fillek, a town of Novigrad, Hungary.


Fin, a river in Donegal, Ulter. Finis, in W. Meath, Leinſter. Fin-Avun, a river of Cork, Munfter.

Finale, a town on the coast of Genoa. Finale, a town of Modena.


Findhorn, a confiderable ſhipping town and river of Elginſhire, in Scotland, which is a commodious ſtation for ſhips. It is 9 miles W. of Elgin.


Fingleſham, Kent, NW. of Deal. Fing mariæ, Effex, near Colcheſter. Finningham, Suffolk, NW. of Mendleſham.

Finisterre, Cape, the moſt weſtern part, not only of Spain, but of the continent of Europe. It was formerly thought to be, as it's name imports, the End of the Earth. Lat. 42. 52. N. lon. 9. 17. W.

Finisterre, a department of France, being the moſt weſterly part of that country, and part of the ci-devant Bretagne. Quimper is the chief town.

Finkley, Durham, S. of Lumley Castle.

Finland, one of the five general diviſions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, on the E. by Ruffia, on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Ilfe of CEland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards Lahn. It is a pretty fruitful country, but principally abounds in pasture and cattle. It's lakes are well stocked with fiſh, which, with cheeſe and butter, forms a principal part of their trade. It is about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Abo is the capital.

Finland, Golf of, the moſt easterly branch of the Baltic.

Finland, Russian. See Wiburgh.
FIN-MA-COUL, or FINGALL'S CAVE. See Staffa.

FINMARK, divided into E. and W. a district of Norway, in the government of Wardhuys.

Finanmore, Oxfordshire, NE. of Caunffeld.

Finningley, Nottingh. SE. of Doncaster.

Finns, in Down, Ulter.

Finsham, or Fynham, Warw. a member of Stonely. Finstock, Northamptonshire, 1 mile from Bletewich. Finschach, or Fins, Oxfordshire, near Banbury.

Fintana, in Tyrone, Ulter, 9.3 miles from Dublin. Fintown, in Donegal, Ulter, 125 miles from Dublin. Lough-Finn, 2 miles long, but not very broad, is within a quarter of a mile of it.

Fion DA, a town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia.

Fiorenza, St. a sea of Corsica.

Fios Enzuola, a town of Parma, and a town of Tuscany.

Fippenny-Aukford, Dorset. S. of Stour.

Firbank, Westmorls. NE. of Kendal. Firby, Yorks. SW. of New-Malton.

Firby, Yorks. N. Riding, SE. of Bedal.

Firmingham, Suffolk. Firby, Line, SE. of Spilsby.


Fisher-Row, a town of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the river Elk, opposite Musselburgh.

Fisher's-Hall, Kent, in Hadlow parish.


Fishkard, a town of Pembroke-shire, situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in 5 or 6 fathoms water. Here is a considerable trade carried on in herrings. It is 342 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

Fish-River, Great, in Africa, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in Lat. 30. 30. S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent forests by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.


Fistella, or the PEIZA, a town in Morocco, the inhabitants of which trade in fine garments. It is 225 miles NE. of Morocco.
psaign country, uncommonly fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is wholesome. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table linens, lace, and tapestry, are yet thought to be superior to all others.


Flattery, Cape, on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 48°. 15'. N. lon. 124°. 57'. W. And a cape on the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 14°. 56'. S. lon. 145°. 17'. E.


Flechery, LA, a little town, in the dept. of Sartre, seated on the river Loire, 22 miles NE. of Angers. Lat. 47°. 39'. N. lon. 0°. 3'. E.


Fleet, a little river of Kirkcudbrightshire, which winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, and enters Wigtown Bay by the village of Gatehouse. Fleeg, Norfol. a peninsula near Acle, containing 13 villages, whose names terminate in by. Fleckenau, Warw. in Wolphamcote parish. Flemiske, Camb. runs 5 miles from Hinkleton towards Horleheath. Fleming Place, Ellyx, NE. of Billesley. Flempton, Suff. NE. of Lackford.

Fleensburg, the capital of Sleidwijk, in Denmark. It is a place of considerable commerce, with a harbour on the Baltic, deep enough for large ships. It is 18 miles N. of Sleidwijk. Lat. 54°. 50'. N. lon. 9°. 29'. E.


Fleurus, a village of Namur, in the Netherlands, where Prince Waldeck was defeated by the Duke of Luxemburg, in 1690. The allies lost 5000 killed and 4000 prisoners, with 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle drums, and 92 standards and colours.

Fleury, a town in the department of Loiret; and a town in the department of the Pas de Calais.

Flie, or Vlieiandt, an island on the coast of Holland, in the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee.

Fliford, NE. of Worcest. near Grafton. Flimby, or Flingsby, Cumb. near Maryport. Flimwell, Kent, W. of Cranbrook. Flint, the capital of Flintshire, seated on the river Dee, is a small place, without much trade. It is 12 miles WNW. of Chester, and 193 NW. of London.

Flintsham, Nottinghamshire, 4 miles from Bingham. Flintbourne, Effex, N. of Billesley. Flimmor, Yorkshire, in Holderness. Flintshire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the NW. by the Irish Sea; on the N. and NE. by a large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Chester; on the E. by the river Dee and part of Chester; and on the S. and SW. by Denbighshire. It is 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 in breadth. Part of Flintshire stretches E. of the Dee, about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 3 acres, and is insolated, or surrounded, by Chester, Shropshire, and Denbighshire. It is divided into 5 hundreds, in which are 3 market towns, and 28 parishes. The northern produces wheat: there is also much wood. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. They have honey also, of which they make mead, a liquor much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clywd, Wheeler, Sevion, Elwy, and Allen. The valleys contain coal and freestone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone, but no flint. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The detached part is mostly a level country.


Flix, a town of Catalonia, 20 miles NW. of Tortosa. Lat. 41°. 13'. N. lon. 0°. 26'. E.
Florence, a celebrated and beautiful city of Italy, the capital of Tuscany, situated in the middle of the Vale of Arno. The prospect here is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country-houses, and gardens. It was first founded by the soldiers of Sylla, destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. For curiosities, this city is the principal in Italy, after Rome. The architecture of the houses, in general, is executed in a good taste, the streets are clean, and paved with large broad stones, chiseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The squares are spacious, and the palaces, churches, and other public structures, are in a splendid style of architecture, with pillars, statues, pyramids, and fountains, in almost every street. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are four bridges within sight of each other. That called Ponte-de-la-Trinita is built of white marble, and adorned with 4 statues, representing the deacons, and other ornaments. The Florentine merchants were formerly men of vast wealth, and one of them, about the middle of the 15th century, built that grand fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He failed under the prodigious expense of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and has continued ever since to be the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. Besides the gardens, furniture, antique statues, paintings, &c. which are justly and universally admired; here are various other curiosities, as the cabinets of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. In 1530, Alexander de Medici was created Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Emperor Charles V. and in 1577, the family of Medici became extinct, when Florence and the duchy of Tuscany fell to the Duke of Lorraine, after the death of the Emperor. Florence contains an university, and is 125 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Lat. 43° 46'. N. lon. 11° 20'.

Florent, St. a town in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Loire, 19 miles S.W. of Angers. Florent, St. a town in the department of Yonne, 15 miles N.E. of Auxerre, and 80 S.E. of Paris. Lat. 47° 49'. N. lon. 3° 55'.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy. The Arno rises in this province, and runs through the middle of it. Florence is the capital. Flores, an island of the Azores, 30 miles long and 9 broad. Santa Cruz is the capital. The number of inhabitants is about 1300 or 1400. It takes it's name from the numberless flowers which grow wild in every part.

Florida, a country of N. America, bounded on the W. by Louisiana, on the N. by Louisiana and Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided into E. and W. Florida. East Florida extends 350 miles from N. to S. and 160 from E. to W. West Florida is about 200 miles from E. to W. and about 50 from N. to S. St. Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the least fertile; yet even here two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. In many places, vines are successfully cultivated, and the ranges of cattle are immense. The king of Spain holds possession of Florida; but the Indians, or native Americans, are pretty numerous.

Flottz, a town of Anhalt Zerbst, Upper Saxony; and a town of Walachia.

Flour, St. a town in the dept. of Cantal. Here is a manufacture of knives, and it's fairs are noted for the sale of mules and rye. It is 45 miles nearly S. of Clermont; and 250 S. of Paris. Lat. 45° 2'. N. lon. 2° 58'.

Flower, Surry, near Godstone. Flour Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry. Flowfare, Nott, in the parish of Barneby in the Willows. Flowton, Suff. S.E. of Bilbio.
* Flurry-Bridge, in Louth, Leinster, 46 miles from Dublin.

Flushing, a town of the United Provinces, in the Isle of Walcheren, Zealand, with a good harbour, and on extensive foreign trade. It is 4 miles SW. of Middleburg. Lat. 51° 29′ N. lon. 3° 35′ E.

Flushing, Cornw. in Falmouth Harbour. Fool, Upper and Lower, Staff. near Checkley. Fobbing, Essex, near Canvey-Island.

Fochabers, a town of Banffshire, near the river Spey. In its neighbourhood is Gordon Castle, the princely mansion of the Duke of Gordon.

Focha Nova, a sea-port of Natolia, at the mouth of the Hermus, near which the Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians in 1650.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Fogaras, a town of Transylvania, on the Alauta, the seat of a Greek bishop.

Foglia, a river of Urbino, in the pope’s territories, which falls into the Adriatic at Pesano.

Fogthorp, Yorkshire, E. Riding, W. of Spalding Moor.

Fokkington, Suffolk, near Pevensey. Fole, W. Riding, near the Trent, NW. of Burton. Fokeshill, Warwickshire, 3 miles from Coventry.

Fokien, a province of China, forming the coast opposite to the island of Formosa. The climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy. It is cultivated in every part, excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, being well-watered, from a method they have of conveying the water upon terraces, placed one above another. They trade in precious stones, quicksilver, steel, and various utensils; silk, linen, calicoes, musk, &c. This district produces a great number of learned men; but every town has its peculiar dialect, which is inconvenient to travellers. Fouchou is the capital.

Fokingham, a town in Lincolnshire, standing on a rising ground, in a wholesome air, with abundance of springs about it. It is 16 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 107 from London. Market on Thursday.


Foligno, a town of Umbria, in the pope’s territories, remarkable for its paper-mills, silk manufactures, and sweetmeats. It is 69 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 41° 48′ N. lon. 13° 42′ E.

* Folkestone, an ancient town on the S. coast of Kent. It stands on hilly ground, and the streets are narrow and incommodeous. A multitude of fishing boats belong to the harbour, and some vessels are built here. It is 3 miles SW. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lat. 51° 1′ N. lon. 1° 8′ E. Market on Thursday.

Folkestone, Huntingdon, near Stilton. Folke, Dorset, 1 mile W. of Candal-Mart. Follingford, Dorset, between Newcastle and Hilton Castle. Follow, Derbyshire, in the High-Peak.

Fondi, a town of Lavora, Naples, situated in a bad air, near a lake of the same name. It is 42 miles NW. of Capua.

Fonsecu, Gulf of. See Amapaulla.

Font, a river in Northumbeland.

Fontainebleau, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its magnificent palace, late a hunting seat of the kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 48° 25′ N. lon. 2° 47′ E.

Fontaine-L’Evêque, a town in the dept. of the North, near the river Sambre, 3 miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50° 25′ N. lon. 4° 23′ E.

Fontaine’s-Abbey, Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Rippon parish.

Fontarabia, a sea-port of Guipuzcoa, on the river Bidafioa. It is small, but has a good harbour, though dry at low-water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, and is 18 miles SW. of Bayonne. Lat. 43° 25′ N. lon. 1° 49′ W.

Fontenai-le-Comte, a town in the dept. of La Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and three great annual fairs for cattle and mules. It is leated on the river Vendee, and is about 25 miles NE. of Rochelle. Lat. 46° 30′ N. lon. 0° 55′ W.

Fontenoy, a village in Hainault, near which, in May, 1745, the English and their allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe. The English were at first successful and confident of victory, but through the misbehaviour of the Dutch,
were obliged to quit the field of battle with considerable loss. That of the French was not much less. It is 4 miles from Tournay.

Fontenoy, a town in the department of Meurthe; and a town in the department of Aisne.

Fontevraud, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, 6 miles E. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47° 9′ N. lon. 0° 8′ E.

Foothill, Gifford and Bishop's, Wilts, E. of Hindon. Fontmell, Great and Little, Dorset. Foot's-Cray, Kent, 12 miles from London. Forbridge, or Forbrook, Staffordshire, near Cheadle.

Forcalquier, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 26 miles NE. of Aix. Lat. 43° 58′ N. lon. 5° 50′ E.

Forchheim, in Bamberg, Franconia.


Ford-Hall, Warwickshire, in the precinct of Aisleigh. Fordham, Cambridgeshire, NW. of Newmarket. Fordham, Essex, NW. of Colchester. Fordham,


Fordingbridge, a town of Hants, formerly much larger than it is now, having often suffered by fire. It is 20 miles SW. of Winchester, and 77 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50° 59′ N. lon. 1° 48′ W. Market on Saturday.

Fordington, near Dorchester, and once a suburb to that town. Fordley, Staffordshire, SW. of Dunwich. Fordmore, Devonshire in Plympton parish. Fordon, Yorkshire, NW. of Burton. Ford's Water, Essex, near Hadleigh. Fordwich, member of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, in which are taken excellent trouts. It is 3 miles NE. of Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

Fore, in Wilt Meath, Leinster.

Foreland, North, is the NE. point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London; the Naze, in Essex, is on the opposite side of what is accounted the mouth of the Thames, about 40 miles over. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected as a fire-mark.

Foreland, South, a headland on the E. coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Between the two Forelands is the noted road, called the Downs, to which those promontories afford a great security.

Forel, in Dublin, Leinster.

Forget-Towns, four towns of Sussex, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, from Basel to Zurich. Their names are Waldshut, Laufenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and are subject to Austria.

Forrez, a ci-devant country of France, being chiefly a large and fertile valley, intersected by several streams which fall into the Loire. Roanne and Montbrison are the principal towns. It forms part of the dept. of Rhone and Loire.

Forfar, a county of Scotland. See Angushire.

*Forfar, the county-town of the shire of Angus, contains many neat modern houses, and has a considerable manufacture of linen. It is 14 miles SW. of Montrose. Lat. 56° 35′ N. lon. 2° 46′ W.

Forges, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, remarkable for it's mineral waters.

Forghland, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Forhill, in Armagh, Ulster.

Forland Cumb. E. of Brampton. Forland, Esq., Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Forli, a town and territory of Romagna, in Italy. The former is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 18 miles SW. of Ravenna. Lat. 44° 16′ N. lon. 11° 33′ E.

Formark Hall D-riby, near Swarmond-Grave. Formby, Lanc. near Altrmuth.

Formero, a town in the Patrimonio, Italy, 10 miles NW. of Rome.

Formosa, or Taipauan, an island in the Chinese Sea, separated from the province of Fokien by a strait, 60 miles over, where narrowest. It is about 240 miles in length, and 60 where broadest, and is subject to the emperor of China, although the eastern part is mostly held by the natives. The plains are fertilized by numerous rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through it's whole extent from N. to S. It's air is pure and wholesome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are also common. This island received it's name of Formosa from the Europeans, on account of it's singular beauty. In the spring of 1782, a great part of it was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed by a hurricane and inundation of the sea.

Fortnet, Norfolk, SE. of Windham.

Fornebu, All-Saints, Fornebu-Genest, and Fornebu, St. Martin's, Suffolk, near
Forbes, a town of Murrayshire, 2 miles E. of the river Findhorn, and 10 miles nearly W. of Elgin.


Forteventura, one of the Canary Islands, 90 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined together by an isthmus. The soil is fertile in corn, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, well watered and supplied with a variety of timber. There is also abundance of dates, figs, olives, and orchard fruit.

Forth, one of the finest rivers in Scotland, rising near the bottom of the Lomond Hills. Between Stirling and Alloa, it meanders so much through a beautiful country, that it is 24 miles by water between these two places, although only 4 by land. After a course of near 40 miles, it expands below Stirling into a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. See CANAL, GREAT.

- Fortihampton, Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Tewkesbury. Forton, a river in Devon, which runs into the Creedy, near Crediton. Forton, Staff. near Newport in Shrop. Fortoy, Gloucestershire, in Nibley parish.

Fortrose, a decayed town in Ross-shire, situated on the Murray Frith. See HERINGAY.


Fossano, a town of Piedmont, seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. of Coni.

Fosse, the Roman Military Way, begins at Tottney, and passing through Exeter, Bath, Cirencester, Leicester, Newark, and Lincoln, to Barton-upon-Humber, is yet visible in many parts, though of 1400 years standing. There were fosses, or ditches, made by the side of it.

Fosse, a river in Yorks. running into the Ouse, near York. Fos-se-Dike, Linc. parts Lindsey and Kettleven, and is 7 miles in length. Fosse, or Leven, a river in Lancashire, running into the Irish Sea at Leven Sands.

- Forssomborne, a town of Urbino, in the pope's territories.

Fosston, Leicestershire, near Kilby. Foston, Yorkshire, near Knareborough. Fotherby, Lincolnshire, SW. of Saltfleet.

Fotheringay, a town of Northamptonshire, 9 miles S. of Stamford. Here are the ruins of a castle, in which the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scotland, was confined and beheaded.

Fothag, Herefordshire, on the borders of Brecknockshire. Fowant, Wilts., between Hindon and Downton.

Fove, or Faua, a town of Egypt, seated on the W. branch of the Nile, 16 miles SE. of Rosetta.

Fougeres, a town in the dept. of Ille et Vilaine, 25 miles N. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 22. N. lon. 1. 13. W.


Foulsham, a town of Norfolk, 16 miles, NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London. Lat. 52. 51. N. lon. 0. 59. E. Market on Tuesday.

Foulthorp, Durh. near Stockton. Founding or, Suff. near Chichester. Fountain-Abbey, Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Boroughbridge. Four-Feet-Island, Kent, near Margate-Road.

Four-Mile-Water, a village in Waterford, Munster, 4 miles from Clonmell.

Fourneaux, a small, low, circular island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. Some inhabitants and cocoa trees were seen. Lat. 17. 11. S. lon. 143. 7. W.

Fourneys, Lanc. in Loynsdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands: here are lately ruins of an old abbey. The continuation of Fourneis-Fells to the S. forms a promontory running out into the sea, or rather, the sands, which are crossed at low water by the assistance of guides. Four-Shire-Stones, Oxfordsh. near Cæterton. Fowberry, Northumberland, near Ogle. Fowchurch, Herefordshire, SE. of the Golden Vale.

Fowey, or Fox, a town and harbour of Cornwall, seated at the mouth of the river Fowey, which rising in the NE. part of the county, and running in a SW. direction,
reception, passes Leftwithiel, and here falls into the English Channel. It was formerly, for its maritime exertions, made a member of the Cinque Ports, and now has a considerable share in the pilchard fishery. It is 32 miles SW. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50.19. N. long. 4.49. W. Market on Saturday.


Fraga, a town of Arragon, situated on a sharp rock, near the Cinca. The gardens produce herbs and iaffon, but the parts about it are barren. It is 46 miles ESB. of Saragossa.

Frameford, Suffolk, near Debenham. Framfield, Sussex, between Ashdown-Forest and Haysham. Framilodge, Gloucester, the passage over the Severn to Newnham. Framingham, Norfolk, SE. of Norwich.

Framlingham, a town of Suffolk, with a castle built by some of the kings of the E. Angles; the walls yet standing, are 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with 13 towers above them. It is 30 miles E. of Bury, and 83 miles NE. of London. Lat. 52. 23. N. long. 1. 29. E. Market on Saturday.

Framerton, Northumberland, a member of the manor of Felton.

Frampton, Gloucester, between Stroud and the head of the Isis. Frampton, Card. S. of Bolton. Frampton, Berks. in E. Hundred parish. Frampton-Cotterel, Gloucester. 5 miles SW. of Sodbury. Frampton-upon-Severn, a parish of Gloucester between Berkeley and Newnham.

France, including Belgium, or the deviant Austrian Netherlands, is a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the English Channel, the German Ocean, and Holland; on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Piedmont; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenean Mountains; extending from 4. 48. W. to 8. 22. E. longitude, and from 42. 24. to 51. 24. N. latitude. From Spain, on the S. to Holland, it's extent is nearly 700 miles; and about 630 from the most easterly part of the department of the Lower Rhine, to the westerly part of that of Pinetiere. The air, particularly in the interior
terior parts of the country, is, in general, mild and wholesome, and their weather more clear and settled than in England: in the northern departments, however, the winters are intensely cold. The soil is agreeably diversified, and yields corn, wine, and oil: figs, prunes, and various highly-flavoured fruits; tobacco, hemp, flax, manna, saffron, and many drugs. Silk is also produced in great plenty. The forests are extensive, and the mineral productions various. It’s situation is favourable to commerce, and the inhabitants have long availed themselves of many of their natural advantages. The principal rivers of France are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Seine, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Somme, the Var, the Adour, &c. The advantages of which, in commerce and convenience, are considerably improved by the artificial rivers and canals which have been executed. The most considerable mountains, besides the Alps and Pyrenees, are Mount Jura, the Cevennes, and Mount Dor. Wolves excepted, France contains few animals, wild or tame, that are not to be found in England. The present government of France is a republic, established professedly on the principles of equality; and they have not any, political establishment of religion. The French, in their manners appear more affable and easy than their neighbours on the east; less trifling and ceremonious than those on the south; and not so absorbed in the pursuit of gain as the English and Dutch. Their polite, elegant, and easy language is more generally spoken than any other in the world.

France, Isle of, a ci-devant province of France, so called, because it was bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, andOurque. Paris was the capital.

France, Isle of, or Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 45 leagues in circumference. Indigo is the general object of cultivation, and attempts have been made to rear cochineal, as the island abounds with the plant on which the insect lies, but a small bird destroys them. It’s ebony is the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. Here are numerous groves of oranges and citruses, and the pine apple grows spontaneously in great perfection. Here is also abundance of black cattle, venison, and wild fowl, with potatoes, and other leguminous roots. There are two fine harbours; one on the E. side, and the other on the W. This island was first discovered by the Dutch, in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the prince of Orange. About 40 years after they began to form settlements here, but in the beginning of the present century the colony was withdrawn, and the island was taken possession of by the French, in whole hands it has remained ever since. The inhabitants, black and white, amount to about 20,000. Lat. 20. 10. S. lon. 57. 29. E.

Françfort on the Main, a free imperial city of Franconia, noted for it’s two great annual fairs. The Calvinists and Jews here are numerous, industrious, and rich, but lie under divers sumptuary restrictions. The magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Maine, which divides it in two, 15 miles NE. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 1. N. lon. 8. 52. E.

Françfort on the Oder, a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for it’s three great fairs, and it’s university. It is 48 miles SE. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 14. 39. E.

Franche Comte, a ci-devant province of France, now included in the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Françimont, a town of Liege.

Frankish, Sussex, NW. of Burwash.

Frankist, Kent, E. of the Grays.

Francois, Cape, a flourishing town, with a fine harbour, in the N. part of St. Domingo. It is the capital of the French part, properly so called, of that island. Lat. 19. 46. N. lon. 72. 18. W.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, nearly in the centre of the empire, extending about 95 miles from E. to W. and 38 from N. to S. The middle parts are fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the frontiers are mountainous, woody, and little cultivated.


Franeker, or Frank er, a town of W. or Dutch Friesland, with an university. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 7 miles SW. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 5. 33. E.

Frankfield, Sussex. Frankby, Cheshire, between the Dee and the Merley.

Frankendal, a town of the Lower Palatinate, circle of the Lower Rhine.

Frankenstein, a town of Musberg, Silesia; also a town of Darmstadt, circle of the Upper Rhine; and a town of Deux Ponts, circle of the Upper Rhine.

Frankford,
Franford, in King's County, Leinster.

FRAENFIELD, a town of Switzerland, capital of Thurgau. Here, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons assemble in general diet. It is 14 miles SW. of Constance.

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FRAUSTADT, a town of Pozen, Poland; and a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia.

Fraw, a river of Anglesea.

FRAZER'S BURG, a small town of Aberdeen, near the promontory called Kinnaird's Head, on which there is a lighthouse. It has a tolerable harbour, and is 40 miles nearly N. of Aberdeen.


FREDBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria; a town of Siriassia; and a town of Wetteravius, circle of Upper Rhine.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia, in N. America, on the river Altamaha. The island it stands on, called St. Simon's, is about 13 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Lat. 31° 5. N. lon. 80° 20. W.

FREDERICSBURG, a palace of the king of Denmark, on the Isle of Zealand.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a town of Maryland, on the Potomac River, 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39° 29. N. lon. 77° 30. W.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, on the S. side of the Rappahannock River. It contains about 300 houses, and is 20 miles S. by W. of Falmouth. Lat. 38° 2. N. lon. 77° 20. W.

FREDERICSHALL, a town of Agerhus, in Norway, 26 miles W. of Frederichall.

FREDERICSTOWN, a town of Maryland, on the Potomac River, 60 miles W. by N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39° 29. N. lon. 77° 30. W.

FREDERICKSBURG, in Kentucky, Leicestershire, 64 miles from Dublin.

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FRIDBERG, a town of Mansfield, Upper Saxony.
FRIDBERG, a town of Brandenburg.
FRIDBERG, three towns in Silesia.
FRIDBURG. See FREDERICK.
FRIDBURG, in East Friesland.
FRIDING, a town of Auriauf Suabia.
FRIDLAND, or FRIEDLAND, a town of Natangen, Prussia; a town of Olmutz, Moravia; a town of Lutitia; a town of Bolellau, Bohemia; and a town of Mecklenburg, Upper Saxony.
FRIDLENGEN, a town of Suabia.
FRIEDENSBERG, a palace of Denmark, 4 miles from Fredericia.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that seemed to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Taylor, the Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, consisting of more than 60. New Amsterdam is the largest, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. It is intersected by straight and pleasant roads, with fruit-trees on each side, which provide shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Middleburg is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapaee, and Leefooga, to the other principal islands. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are uncommonly large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig, with narrow-pointed leaves. It is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest vegetable productions; such as bread-fruit, coconuts, plantains, yams, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a mandarin. Here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and some which they have not. Their breed of hogs is as scanty as those of the Society Islands; but they received from the English some valuable additions to their stock, both of vegetables and animals. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parakeets, of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers, so much esteemed in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter to an immense variety of shell-fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. These islands lie between 19. 40. and 21. 30. deg. S. lat. and between 170. and 180. of W. lon. Under the general name of Friendly Islands, are sometimes comprehended Boccaewen's, Keppel's, and Prince William's Islands, and the group of the Hapaee Islands, amounting altogether to about 150.


FRIESACH, a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the county of Oldenburg; on the S. by the bishopric of Munster; and on the W. and SW. by the sea and Groningen. It consists chiefly of meadow land, and is subject to Prussia. The counts of Friesland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II. king of Prussia, seized the country in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the Emperor Leopold. George II. however, king of England, as duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in 1691, with Prince Christian Eberhard, making his pretensions known to the regency of E. Friesland, and the aulic chamber of the empire; but the king of Prussia, denying the authority of the emperor or regency, and threatening to support his actions by force of arms, he was suffered to remain in possession.

FRIESLAND, WEST, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the S. and W. by the Zuuder Zee and Overijssel; on the N. by the German Ocean; and on the E. by Groningen and Overijssel. In Oostergow there is good pasturage, and some arable land; Westergow is more fenny, but abounds with fish and fowl. There is a dialect used here more nearly resembling the old English than any other in Europe. A part of North Holland is also called West Friesland.

FRIETON, Northumberl. a member of Wolter. FRIKLEY, Yorktf. W. Riding, NE. of Barnet. FRIKLY, Berks, near Wantage. FRIKSHAM, Berks, N. of Winchcomb. FRIMLEY, Surry, SW. of Bagshot. FRIN...
FRO

den,Yorkſh. SW. of Halifax. Fringe,
Norf. NE. of Speltham. Fringford, Oxf.
NW. of Bicester. Frinton, Essex, near
Gundee.

FRIWALT, in Prussian Pomerania.

FRI, CAPE, a promontory of Braſil,
E. of Rio Janeiro.

Friopphill, Yorkſh. N. Riding, SE. of
Cleveland. Fripsbury, Wilts, a noted en-
trenchment N. of Farley. Frizie, Leicel.
NW. of Melton-Mowbray. Frieſe-on-
Wreak, Leic. SE. of Belfield.

FRISSCH, a bay of the Baltic sea,
between Elbing and Koningburg.

Frijey, Cornw. between the Naze and
Lizard-Points. Frijkenay, Lincolnl. S. of
Wainfleet. Frijbergh, Line between Lin-
coln and Market-Raiſon.

Friſon, Suff. between Snapebridge and Halilwood.

Frisch AFF, a bay of the Baltic Sea,
between Elbing and Koningburg.

Friuli, a province of Italy, on the
Adriatic. It is fertile in wine and fruits,
and was lately ſubject to the Venetians,
who have poſſeſſed it ſince the year 1420.

Frome Belet, Dorſet. half a mile N. of
Stafford. Frome-Blisley, and Frome-Cas-
tle, Herefordl. SE. of Bromyard. Frome-
Quintin, Dorleti. 2 miles SE. of Everſhot.
Frome-Vanchurch, Dorleti. 2 miles NW.
of Frampton. Frome, Whitfield, and
Whitwell, near Dorcheſter.

*Frome, or Frome-Selwood, a
town of Somersetshire, on the river Frome,
chiefly inhabited by clothiers. One hun-
dred and sixty thousand yards of woollen
cloth are made here annually, of which
four-fifths are broad-cloths, the reſt nar-
row cloths and kerſeymeres. It is 12
miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of
London. Lat. 51. 10. N. lon. 2. 24. W.
Market on Wednesday.

Froome, a river in Hereſ, running into
the Lug, near Hereford. Froome, a river in Glouce. running into the Severn below
Berkeley. Froome, a river in Glouc. run-
ing into the Avon at Briftol. Froſtenby,
Yorkſh. near Scarborough. Froſterden,
Suff. SW. of Benaker. Froſterley, Durh.
on the Wear, between Withingham and
Stanhope. Froxfield, Wilts, 2 miles from
Hungerford, in the Bath road. Froxfield,
Hants, N. of Petersfield. Froyle, Hants,
between Alton and Farnham.

FRONSac, a town in the dept. of Gi-
ronde, ſeated on the river Iſle, 22 miles
NE. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon.
16. W.

FRONTIGNAC, a town in the dept. of
Herault, remarkable for the excellent wines
known by it's name. It is 14 miles SSW.
of Montpelier.

Fryarne Manor, Middl. near Fryarne-
Barnet. Fryars-Place, Middl. between
Afton and the Wells. Fryſalk, Hants,
near Whitchurch. Fryth, Middl. between
Mill-Hill and Barnet.

FUEGo, Fogo, or St. Philip, one
of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the At-
lantic Ocean, higher than any of the reſt.
There is a volcano at the top of it, which
burns continually, vomitting out fire and
smoke, throwing up huge pieces of rock
to a vaſth height, and sometimes pouring
vaſt torrents of brimstone down the sides
of the hill. The Portugueſe, who firſtin-
habited it, brought negroes with them,
and a ſtock of cows, hories, and hogs;
but their deſcendants are not now diſtin-
guishable
F U. N. F U R

guishable in their complexions from the negroes. The island is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains. It is about 330 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 90 W. of St. Jago. Lat. 14.54. N. lon. 24. 34. W.

Fuente Duenna, a town of New Cañile, on the Tajo, 24 miles S.E. of Madrid.

Fuerty, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Fussan, or Fossen, in Augsburg, Suabia.

Fula, a small island 20 miles W. of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Islands.


Fulda, a city, bishoprick, and river in the circle of the Upper Rhine.


Fullan, a country in the interior parts of Africa, W. of the Cushan; boundaries and produce unknown. The dress of the natives (according to the information obtained by the African association) resembles the cloth of which the plaids of the Scotch Highlanders are made.


Funeral, or Funchal, capital of the island of Madeira, is situated on the S. coast, on the gentle ascent of a hill in form of an amphitheatre. The buildings, are generally white. The hills beyond the town are covered with vineyards, inclosures, plantations, and groves, intercept-
Ilse, in Pool Harbour, consists of about 30 acres.

**Fyza**

Fyers, a river of Inverness-shire, which runs into Loch Ness, 10 miles NE. of Fort Augustus. Over this river is built a stupendous bridge, on two opposite rocks; the top of the arch being above 100 feet from the level of the water.

**Fyz**

Fyal, or Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, 27 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. The climate is good, and the air always pure and mild. It is well cultivated, and yields corn, garden-fluff, and various fruits. They have several kinds of domesticated European animals; birds are numerous, and there is plenty of fish on the coast. The most considerable, if not only town is Villa de Horta. Fyal is the most western of the Azores. Lat. 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 41. W.

**Gai**

Gabaret, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Gelise, 17 miles W. of Condom.

Gabor, a town of Rawa, in Poland.


Galeta, a town of Lavora, Naples, with a harbour, near a gulf of the same name. It is 27 miles NW. of Capua. Lat. 41. 16. N. lon. 13. 47. E.

Gallac, a town in the depart. of
Lincoln, and 25 S. by W. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N. lon. 0. 36. W. Market on Tuesday.

Gainsfield, Yorkshire, E. Riding, N. of Headon.

Gairloch, a bay and tract of land on the W. coast of Ross-shire. Here is a considerable fishery of cod and other white fish.


Galacz, a town of Bulgaria, near the mouths of the Danube.

Galabie, a village in Selkirkshire, near the confluence of the Gala and the Tweed. A flourishing manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on here, called Galashiel's grey, being of a dark colour and coarse texture; and lately flannel and finer cloths have been tried with tolerable success.

Galahad, a river of Otranto, Naples, which falls into the sea near Tarento.

Galata, the principal suburb of Constantinople, seated opposite the seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians and Jews, who exercise their religious profession publicly. The houses are better built here than in Constantinople, and wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galbally, in Limerick, Munster.

Galley-River, rises in Limerick, runs into Kerry, and falls at last into the river Feal.

Galicia, a name given to a country in the S. and SW. of Poland, consisting of that part of Little Poland, which is S. of the river Vistula, almost the whole of Red Ruffia, and a slip of Podolia. It is now incorporated into the Austrian dominions under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, copper, lead, iron, and salt. It extends from E. to W. 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemburg or Leopold is the capital.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea; on the E. by Asturias and Leon; and on the S. by Portugal. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the forests yield wood for ship-building. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrus fruits; and here are also good pastures. The population is not numerous. The mineral productions are copper and lead; Corunna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New, or Guadalajara, an audience of Mexico, which contains a province of the same name, and 5 others. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The principal towns are Zamora, Leon, Lagos, and Guanamota.

Galilee, a province of Palestine, anciently a part of Judea.

Galisteo, a town of Spanish Estramadura, 10 miles E. of Coria.

Gall, St. or St. Galen, a considerable town in the Thurgau, Switzerland. The inhabitants are uncommonly industrious, and carry on an extensive commerce, arising from their manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. Here is a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is chosen by the 72 Benedictines, who compose the chapter. The government of the town, which is entirely Protestant, is aristocratical; the subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are Catholics. To the library belonging to this abbey, we are indebted for the preservation of Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. The town is seated in a narrow barren valley, between two mountains, 57 miles NE. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N. lon. 9. 20. E.

Galla, or Punta de Gallo, a Dutch settlement in Ceylon.

Gallare, Hants, near Andover.

Galleron-Point, the E. point of Castlehaven-Harbour, in Cork, Munster. Galley-Head, a promontory on the coast of Cork, in Munster; on the extremity of which is Dunde-Castle.

Gallinara. See Albenga.

Gallipago Islands, in the S. Sea, lying on both sides of the equator; in lon. between 85 and 90 deg. W., were discovered by the Spaniards, who call here for fresh water and provisions on their passage between Asia and America. They are uninhabited; but here are great numbers of birds and excellent tortoises. There are 14 or 15 of these islands at least, and there are others of the same name more to the W.

Gallipoli, a sea-port of Naples, seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and joined to the main land by a bridge. It is 21 miles W. of Otranto, in the Gulf of
of Tarento. Lat 40. 20. N. lon. 18. 9. E.

GALLIPOLI, a town of Romania, on the Dardanelles, with a good harbour, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. It contains about 10,000 Turks, and 3500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. It is 100 miles WSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 53. N. lon. 27. 15. E.

GALLO, an uninhabited island of Peru.

GALLOWAY, New, a town of Kirkcudbrightshire, near the river Ken. GALLOWAY, Upper, or West. See Wigtownshire.

Galmeton, Devonshire, near Dartmouth. GALCIES, or GALLIES, a range of mountains between the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork.


GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 75 miles long, and 46 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E. by Roscommon, King's Country, and Tipperary; on the S. by Clare and Galway-Bay; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm limestone soil, which rewards the industry of the husbandman and shepherd; but it is very coarse towards the N. and W. and, in those parts, rather thinly inhabited. The western coast contains many well-sheltered harbours, and is bordered with green islands and rugged rocks.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, of which it is the capital. It is advantageously situated for foreign trade on Galway-Bay, in the Atlantic. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, and employ several hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable, and the increase of the linen manufacture, though of late introduction, is become very important. It is 49 miles WSW. of Athlone, and 108 W. by S. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 12. N. lon. 9. 12. W.

GALWAY-BAY, a large bay one the coast of Galway, Connaught. The N. side of it is foul and dangerous for vessels; but it is more safe on the S. side. Small ships only can sail up to the town of Galway.

GAMBIA, a large river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean. The source is not known; but it is navigable for 600 miles up the country. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but higher up, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods. Along its banks are great numbers of towns, inhabited by various nations. The Arabic language and Mahometan religion generally prevail in the country N. of this river: on the S. the inhabitants are Pagans. The Gambia annually overflows its banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in lat. 13. 28. N. and lon. 16. 20. W.

GAMLEY, Cumb. NE. of Kirk Oswald. Gamleby, Cumb. in Acketon parish. GAMLINGAY, Camb. near Caxton. GAMFORD, Nott. near Adbolton. GAMFORD, Nott. near Adbolton. GANICOTTA, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Cuddapa, 33 miles NW. of the town of Cuddapa. Near it is a diamond mine.

GANDER she iM, a town of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, Lower Saxony, famous for a Protestant nunnery.

GANDIA, a sea port of Valencia, with a small university.

GANDICOCCA, a town of Hindooftan, in the cirkar of Cuddapa, 33 miles NW. of the town of Cuddapa. Near it is a diamond mine.

GANDOR, Durham, near Barnard-Castle. GANGES, a large and celebrated river of India, has it's source in two springs near Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet; the streams of which, after running 300 miles in a western direction, inclining to the N. turn to the S. unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word Ganga, which signifies the river. This great body of water now forces a passage through Mount Himmaleh, (a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindooftan, and through Thibet) and sapping it's very foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a SE. direction through the country of Siringar, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes the mountainous tract in which it has wandered about 600 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a smooth, navigable stream, during the remainder of it's course to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In it's course through these delightful plains, it passes by Furrackabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c. and receives 11 rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides others of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width: nothing appearing above water but villages and Q...
trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, which appears like an island. The rise of the water is on an average 31 feet. The Ganges is a most beneficial river, diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an easy conveyance for the produce of its borders. The Hindoos hold its waters in high veneration. It is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan, and happy are those accounted whole lot it may be to perish in its streams.

GANJAM, a town of Hindoostan, in Cicacola, one of the northern circars, subject to the English. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. end of the Chilka Lake. Lat. 19. 22. N. lon. 85. 20. E.

GANMAT, a small town in the dept. of Allier, 30 miles nearly S. of Moullins.

GANNOU, Worcefs. N. of Bromsgrove.

Ganton, Yorkfs. near Scarborough.

GAP, a town in the depart. of the Upper Alps, before the revolution, capital of a country called the Gapençois, 27 miles long and 18 wide. It is leated at the foot of a mountain, in which are found mineral waters that are deemed antifebritic. The town was taken by the duke of Savoy, in 1692, and a great part of it burnt down. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

GARECK. See BAHREN.

Garbigehorp, Norfs. NE. of Downham.

Garboldisham, Norfs. near Keninghall, and NW. of Dils.

GARD, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the departments of Lozere and Ardeche; on the E. by the Rhone, near its mouth; on the S. by the Méditerranee and part of the dept. of Herault; and on the W. by the departments of Lozere, Aveyron, and Herault. Nîmes is the principal town.

GARD, PONT DE, an ancient Roman aqueduct in France, nine miles NE. of Nîmes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa, in order to convey to Nîmes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzes. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of three bridges, reared one upon another, so as to unite two craggy mountains. The uppermost of these bridges, has six arches of great blocks of stone, without cement; the centre bridge, on which this stands, has eleven, and the lowest (under which runs the Gard, an inconsiderable but rapid river) has thirty-six arches. Louis XIV. when he repaired, in 1699, the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches.

GARDA, a town in the Veroneſe, Italy; and a lake between the Veroneſe and the Bréſlan, 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide.

GARDELLEEBEN, a town in the old Marche of Brandenburgh, which trades in cloth, hops, and excellent beer. It is 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 41. N. lon. 11. 35. E.

GARRET, Leic. near Loughborough.

Gargill, Cumb. S. of Alſton-Moor.

Garboidiſham, Norfolk, near Keninghall, and N.W. of Diſs.

GARD, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the departments of Lozere and Ardèche; on the E. by the Rhone, near its mouth; on the S. by the Méditerranee, by it’s jun&ionwith the Royal Canal. See CANal, ROYAL.

GARONNE, a fine river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and taking a NW. direction, waters Toulouſe, Agen, and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence, to it’s entrance into the Bay of Bilca, is called the Gironde. It communicates with the Méditerranee, by it’s jun&ionwith the Royal Canal. See CANal, ROYAL.

GARONNE, Upper, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Lot, Tarne, Aude, Arriege, the Pyrenean Mountains, Upper Pyrenees, and Gers. Toulouſe is the capital.

Garreſtown, in Meath, Leinſter. Garleſlough, a river in Waterford, Munfter.

Garridan, in Queen’s County, Leinſter.

GARRISON, a town of Fermanagh, Ulter, 10 miles SE. of Ballyſhannon, and 102 from Dublin.

Garſfown, in Dublin, Leinſter.

Garſfall, Staffordsh. in Milwich manor.


*GARSTANG, a populous town of Lancashire, seated on the river Wyre, in the road between Preston and Lancaster, from which latter it is 20 miles S. Lat. 53. 56. N. lon. 2. 53. W. Market on Thursday.
G A U

Geney, Line. near Fleet and Tid. Gedney, Somersetshire, near Glastonbury.

Geple; Gevalia, or Giaule, the capital of Gestricia, in Sweden, with a good harbour on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 55 miles N. by W. of Upsal. Lat. 60. 45. N. lon. 17. O. E.

Geildorf, in Limburg, Suabia.

Geislingen, an imperial town of Suabia.


Gell Erg, Northumb. between Tyndale and Cumberland.

Gelnhausen, a town of Hanau-Munzenburg, circle of Upper Rhine.

Gelt, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Haton.

Gemappe, a village of Hainault, 2½ miles SW. of Mons. The battle fought here, between the French and Austrians, Nov. 5, 1792, was most obstinately disputed, but the Austrians were at length compelled to quit the field, and retire to Mons.

Gembling, Yorks. E. Riding, NW. of Hornsey.

Gemblours, a town of the ci-devant Austrian Brabant, 10 miles NW. of Namur.

Gemingen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Geminiens, St. a town of Tuscany.

Gemund, or Gemunden, a town of Juliers, Weiphalia; an imperial town of Suabia; a town of Carinthia; and a town of the archduchy of Austria.

Gemunden, or Gemunden, a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia; and a town of the archduchy of Austria.

Gemunden, a town of Leiningen, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town of Heffe-Cassel, circle of Upper Rhine.

Gemuyd, a town of Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works.

Geneva, in the ci-devant Austrian Brabant.

Geneva, an ancient, large, and populous city and republic, on the confines of France, Savoy, and Switzerland. It is sited at the SW. extremity of the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone, which passes through the lake, into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. The houses are lofty; and many that stand in the trading parts of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. These arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. Geneva contains 24,000 people; but the territory or district is small. They are in alliance with the Swiss Cantons, and after various revolutions, with which they have been agitated from time to time, for near two centuries, the democrats, in 1789, prevailed over the aristocracy, of which the senate and syndics, or chief magistrates, were composed. A constitution is now established favourable to the rights of the people, and perhaps judiciously modelled between the two extremes. The citizens of both sexes are remarkably well instructed, "and it is not uncommon," says Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, Newton, and other similar productions. It is 40 miles NE. of Chambery, and 126 NW. of Turin. Lat. 46. 12. N. lon. 6. 10. E.

Geneva, Lake of, an expanse of water between Switzerland and Savoy, extending from Geneva to Villeneuve, 54 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, in its widest part. From Geneva to the environs of Laufanne, the country hopes for a considerable way, to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with a variety and profusion of natural beauties. Near Laufanne, the banks rise considerably, and form a terrace; a few miles beyond the town is a rapid descent. The colour of the water is extremely beautiful, clear, and at a distance seems of a fine blue. The depth is various; the greatest yet found, by sounding, is 160 fathoms. It abounds in fish, remarkable as well for their excellence as fine. Like all inland lakes, inclosed within high mountains, it is subject to sudden storms. Among the birds which frequent this lake, are the titter grebes, which appear only in the winter. They are obliged to build in other places, this lake being almost destitute of reeds and rushes, in which they form their floating nests.

Gengenbach, an imperial town of the Ortenau, Suabia.

Genaux de Royal, St. a town in the department of Saone and Loire, remarkable
markable for its excellent wines. It is 17 miles SW. of Chalons. Lat. 46.37. N. lon. 4.43. E.

Geniez, St. a town in the dept. of Avieton, 20 miles NE. of Rhodes. Lat. 44. 28. N. lon. 3. 9. E.

Genis, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45.49. N. lon. 5.34. E.

Gennis, Cornwall, NE. of Boscastle.

Genoa, a city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houses are five or six stories high and well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and to preserve it, they have built a mole 569 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. It is populous, and one of the most commercial places in Italy. They have manufactures in velvet, plush, damask, and silk; and the banking business is carried on extensively. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000 l. a year. The government is purely aristocratic. There is a great council, consisting of 80 persons, chosen out of the old and new nobility, in whom the legislative authority resides, but the administration of affairs is vested in a senate, consisting of a doge, and 12 senators. The nobility are often engaged in trade, and generally keep two or three years' provision of corn, wine, and oil in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. The Genoese fleet, anciently celebrated for its victories over the Saracens, Pisans, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and a long time matters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, the Crimea, and other places in the Archipelago, is now reduced to six galleys. Genoa was bombarded by the French in 1684, and taken by the Austrians in 1746; the oppression of these last, however, was such, that the inhabitants suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city the next year, but without effect. It is 62 miles SE. of Turin, and 234 NW. of Rome.

Genoa, the republic, extends along the Gulf of Genoa for about 120 miles; but its breadth is unequal, varying from 8 to nearly 20 miles. On the land side it is bounded by Piedmont, Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, and Modena. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous and barren.

Grateleyhall, Staff. W. of Lichfield.
plains, almost without culture. The valley affords fine pasturage; the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound with minerals, and the climate is delicious. The rivers, however, being fed by mountain torrents, are always too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Christians, but since 1639, when it was conquered by the Persians, the country is divided between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the sophi styled governors. Each of these has a guard of Mahometan horie in their pay. The Georgians are skilled in the use of the bow, and are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks; but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write; qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the highest rank. The inhabitants are Christians, partly of the Greek, partly of the Armenian church. Here are also Tartars, Offi, Armenians, and a considerable number of Jews. Of these last, some have villages of their own; others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Offi. They pay a small tribute above that of the natives. There are only four considerable towns, Teftis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

GEORGIA, South, the principal of a cluster of islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and its greatest breadth is about 10. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the N. end, one of which was a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, containing the nests of many thousand flocks; the other was called Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds seen near it, from the largest albatrosses down to the least petrels. Several porpoises and seals were also observed. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs of considerable height, like those at Spitzbergen. From these, pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to sea; the valleys were covered with snow, and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant like moss. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A great number of sea-calves and sea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, some of which weighed 38 pounds, and measured 3 feet 3 inches in length. The only bird seen appeared to be a species of the lark; no quadruped was found. These islands lie between 53° 57' and 54° 57' S. lat. and between 38° 23' and 35° 34' W. lon. GEEPING, a town of Wirtemburg. GERBER, a town of Reus, Upper Saxony. GERAW, a town and small country, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, circle of Upper Rhine.

GERBEROY, a town in the depart. of Oise, 12 miles NW. of Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lat. 49° 32'. N. lon. 2° 54'. GERBS, GERBA, or ZERBI, an island near the coast of Tripoli, dependent on the day. It bears barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Lat. 33° 56'. N. lon. 11° 30'. GERBEVILLERS, a town in the dept. of Menrhe, 5 miles from Luneville. GERGENTI, a town on the W. coast of Sicily.

GERMAIN, St. a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Seine, 10 miles
GER
10 miles NW. of Paris. Lat. 48. 32. N.
lon. 2. 15. E.

GERMENS, St. a small town of Cornwall, once the largest in the county. It stands near the sea, had formerly a good fishery, and is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 32. N. lon. 4. 24. W. Market on Friday.

GERMEN LAVAL, St. a town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, 1.8 miles S. of Roanne, and 225 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 22. N. lon. 4. 2. E.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Switzerland, France, the Belgic Provinces, and the German Ocean; on the N. by Slefwick and the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; and on the S. by Hungary, the Adriatic, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the productions various. Germany contains many princes, secular and ecclesiastic, who are independent of each other; and there are great numbers of free imperial cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The prerogatives of the imperial dignity were formerly much more extensive than they are at present. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1624, they exercised the right of conferring all ecclesiastical benefices in Germany, of receiving their revenues during a vacancy; of succeeding to the effects of intestate ecclesiastics; of confirming or annulling the elections of the popes; of assembling councils, and of appointing them to decide on the affairs of the church; of conferring the title of king on their vassals; of granting vacant fiefs; of receiving the revenues of the empire; of governing Italy as it's proper sovereigns; of erecting free cities, and establishing fairs; of assembling the diets of the empire, and fixing the time of their duration; of coining money, and conferring the same privilege on the states of the empire; and of administering justice within the territories of the different states. In 1437, the emperors were reduced to the power of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of appointing once, during their reign, a dignitary in each chapter, or religious house; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money, and of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. The electors of the empire are 3 ecclesiastical, namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and 5 secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; the present emperor, as king of B-hemia; the elector of Saxony; and the elector palatine of the Rhine. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; the elector of Hanover, for instance, being "arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire." To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans has often been chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeds to the imperial dignity as a circumstance of course. Although chief of the empire, the supreme authority resides in the diets, which are composed of 3 colleges; that of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent, when they are of the same opinion. The diets have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their decisions have not the force of law till the emperor gives his consent. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They determine all causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council. Germany is divided into 9 circles, each of which comprehends several other states; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Each circle has one or two directors and a colonel; the directors have a power of convoking the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. The 9 circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The 3 principal religious
religious professions are the Romish, Lutheran, and Calvinistic. The first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in Bavaria; the second in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Swabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes.

Germersheim, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. It is 5 miles S. of Spire.


Gers, a department of France, which has its name from a river which passes through it, watering Auch and Lectoure, and falls into the Garonne above Agen. Auch is the principal town.

Gertruydenburg, a town of Dutch Brabant, with a good harbour, seated on a river, where it falls into the Lake Bieboch. It is 10 miles NE. of Breda. Lat. 51. 44. N. lon. 4.51. E.

Gervace-Abbey, Yorks, near Middleham.

Gerum, a town of Alentejo, seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana.

Geseke, in the duchy and circle of Westphalia.

Geffing, Suffex, SW. of Winchelsea.

Gestricia, or Gestrike, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingland; on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia; on the S. by Upland, Westmanland, and Dalecarlia; and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It is richly diversified by an alternate succession of forests, rocks, hills, and dales, pasture and arable land, lakes and rivers. The beauty of the landscape is greatly heightened by the Dahlg, the finest river in Sweden, which meanders through the whole extent of this province. The inhabitants do not much concern themselves with agriculture, deriving their principal support from the mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers. Gefle is the capital.

Gevaudan, a ci-devant mountainous barren territory of Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital.

Gevedon. See Gower.

Gewendale, Yorkshire, near Rippon.

Gex, a town in the dept. of Ain, at the foot of Mount St. Claude, noted for excellent cheese. It is 10 miles NW. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 23. N. lon. 6. 7. E.

Geziro, a town of Diarbekir, in Asia Minor. Ghanah, or Ghanahah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, situated on the Niger. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 15. 56. E.

Gharburton, Northumberland, a member of the manor of Hertehewd.

Ghent, a city of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, containing 70,000 inhabitants, but not populous in proportion to its extent, which is so great, that Charles V. said to the French king, Francis I. "I have a glove," the French name for Ghent being gant, a glove, "in which I can put your whole city of Paris." The city is divided by canals into 26 islands, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. They have flourishing manufactures of silk and woollen, and a great trade in corn. There is a large canal from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Orthend. Ghent is seated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lys, and Meeve, 26 miles NW. of Brussells. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 49. E.

Ghercgon, a city of India, capital of the kingdom of Asiam, seated on a river which runs a little below into the Burrampoor. It is 400 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lat. 26. 25. N. lon. 93. 40. E.

Gheria, a town of Hindoostan, on the W. side, or Pirate Coast, in the country of Conanc. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, in 1756. It is 80 miles NNE. of Goa. Lat. 16. 45. N. lon. 73. 7. E.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, extending along the SW. coast of the Caspian Sea, and supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It has Schirvan to the N. Aderbeitzan and part of Irac-Agemito the W. and Mezanderan to the SE. The sea forms its boundary on one side, and on the other are high mountains, covered with various sorts of fruit-trees. In the highest parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers, which last, the Persians have, it is said, a method of taming, and hunt with them as with dogs. It is extremely fertile, producing silk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits in abundance. This province was ceded to Russia in 1723, but not annexed to the Russian dominions till 1780. Refid is the capital.

Ghilan, St. a town in the department of the North, seated on the river Haine, 5 miles
GIANTS’ CAUSEWAY, a promontory of basalt in Antrim, Ulster, esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. It is 132 miles from Dublin.

GIANTS’ GRAVE, near Sligo, Connaught. Here are some massive monuments of stone, not unlike Stonehenge. Giant’s-Lead, in Louth, Leinster, a stone, weighing, it is computed, between 30 and 40 tons, supported by 3 other irregular stones set upright.

GIANTS’ STAIRS, a large rocky appearance of steps, near Cove, in Cork, Munster. Gibbarrow, a river in Donegal, Ulster.


GIBRALTAR, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Mount Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. It has been in the possession of the English since the year 1704, who keep a garrison here; which is cooped up in narrow limits, and receives supplies of provisions from England and Barbary. The town is so strong by art and nature, as probably to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of an enemy. Here are upwards of 300 pieces of cannon mounted on the works. Gibraltar contains several streets, one of which is pretty spacious and well paved; the others are narrow and dirty. It has 3 gates. It is built at the foot of a barren rock, or craggy hill, which rises 1400 feet above the level of the sea, in a peninsula, which can be approached only by a narrow passage, between the mountain and the sea. Across this the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The English here, exclusive of the garrison, amount to about 2000, and the Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese, and Jews to about as many. Here is one English and one Spanish church, and a Jews synagogue. The road is not safe against storms, nor convenient for refitting vessels, though they may be laid on their sides for careening; the harbour is formed by a moles, one of which is 300 feet in length. On the summit of the rock is a plain, whence there is a fine prospect of the sea, on each side the Strait of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, and of Seville and Granada, in Spain. The Strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 49° SE. of Cadiz. Lat. 36° 6′ N. lon. 5° 22′ W.

G I S
Gilmorton, Leicestershire, near Lutterworth.

Gilolo, an island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas, about 270 miles in length. It produces no spices, though it is included in the Spice Islands, but abundance of rice. The inhabitants are fierce and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It is seated under the line. Lon. 128°. E.

Gilshaugblin, Westm. 4 or 5 miles NW. of Appleby. Gimmegrawes, Norf. a hill near Brandon-Ferry. Gibbingham, Norfolk, near the sea-coast. Ginge, E. and W. Berks, 3 miles from Wantage.

GINGEN, an imperial town of Suabia.

Ginza, a town on the coast of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It stands on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul besieged it 3 years, towards the close of the last century, to no purpose. It is 33 miles NW. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12°. 16'. N. Lon. 79°. 36'. E.

Gisborne, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ribble, on the borders of Lancashire. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219 NNW. of London. Lat. 53°. 35'. N. Lon. 2°. 22'. W. Market on Monday.

Gisborough, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. of the mouth of the Tees; 16 miles NW. by W. of Whitby, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54°. 35'. N. Lon. 0°. 55'. W.

GISLAIN, St. See GILIAN.


GISORS, a town in the dept. of Eure, 22 miles SE. of Rouen. Lat. 49°. 17'. N. Lon. 1°. 50'. E.


Givet, a town late of Namur, now in the dept. of the Ardennes, the fortifications of which are the work of Vauban. It was bombarded by General Coehorn in the spring of 1696, when immense magazines of stores, forage, &c. provided by the French for the service of the ensuing campaign, were destroyed.

Givina, a town of Milan.

Giula, a town of Hungary.

Giuliana, a town of Sicily.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily.

Giustengil, 2 towns of Bulgaria.

GLACIERS, a name given to some extensive fields of ice in Switzerland. The Glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the Lower occupying the deep valleys situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed, by the natives, Valley of Ice; and the Upper, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains. The Lower Glaciers are the most considerable in extent and depth, some stretching several leagues in length. At the higher extremity, they are bordered by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into cultivated valleys. The thickness of the ice varies from 80 to 100 feet, and in some parts extends upwards of 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain, being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath; they are interfaced by large transversal chasms, and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and at all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plain on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform; the chasms are few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot without much difficulty. The surface of the ice
is not so slippery as that of the frozen ponds, or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous in deep descents. The following is a simple and natural theory relative to the formation of the Glaciers: An immense quantity of snow is continually accumulating in the elevated valleys, inclosed within the Alps, as well from that which falls from the clouds, during nine months in the year, as from the mists which are incessantly rolling from the steep sides of the surrounding mountains. Part of this snow, which is not dissolved during summer, is frozen during winter, and forms that opake and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are composed. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice; for, in so cold a region, there cannot be melted a quantity of snow sufficient to impregnate with water the whole mass which remains undisolved. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is a semi-liquid. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and because the liquified snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the diffusion of the snow is comparatively less. Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and less compact than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of so doubtful a texture, as renders it, in many parts, difficult to decide whether it may be called ice or frozen snow. Thus there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits, to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact, and less porous in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.


Glamorganshire, a county of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It extends from

E. to W. 48 miles, and 26 from N. to S. is divided into 10 hundreds, and contains 1 city, 8 market-towns, and 118 parishes. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but the country, being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with very sweet grapes; whence it has been called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pastures. Here are also lead, coal, iron, and limestone. It's principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire, the Taff, Ely, Neath, and Towy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial one; but the affixes for the county are held at Cowbridge. See Gower.

Glanbehy, in Kerry, Munster. Glanmore, in Cork, Munster. Glanmire, in Cork, Munster, a village, on the river Glanmire, in a fertile tract of uneven country, about 3 miles from the city of Cork. It's environs exhibit a variety of extensive prospects richly diversified. Glanmire, in Kilkenny, Munster, 76 miles from Dublin. Glanfjalk, in Kerry, Munster.

Glanmis, in the SW. of Angouleisure.

*GLANDFORD-BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Lat. 51. 31. N. lon. 8. 56. W. This harbour is remarkably good one, though small. Glanereagl, in Kerry, Munster. Glanetey, or Glanmore, in Antrim, Ulster, 77 miles from Dublin. Glanefells, in Kerry, Munster.

Glanmis, in the SW. of Angouleisure.


Glanthi, SW. and Glanton, S.E. of Alnwick, in Northumberland.


plants; minerals, metals, and large slates. The government is democratic; every person at the age of sixteen, has a vote in the landgemeind, or general assembly, which is held annually in the month of May, in an open plain. This assembly ratifies new laws, lays contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The executive power is vested in a landrath, or council, composed of 48 Protestant members, and 15 Roman Catholics. The landammann, or chief of the republic, is chosen alternately from among the Protestants and Romanists, who live together in great harmony, amicably fill together the chief offices of state, and successively make use of the same house for their assemblies for public worship. The population amounts to about 16 or 17,000 souls.

GLARIS, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It is seated on the river Linth, 18 miles E. of Schweitz. Lat. 46° 46'. N. Lon. 9° 1'. E.

Glasgow, A city of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, which, from its extent, and from the beauty and regularity of its buildings, may justly be esteemed the second city in the kingdom. It is seated on the N. bank of the Clyde, over which it has two bridges, one of them an elegant new one of 7 arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772. The streets are clean and well paved, and several of them intersecting each other, at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets thus divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the crofs, or centre of interection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchant's Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. The inhabitants of Glasgow and its suburbs are computed to be above 50,000. A considerable trade was formerly carried on here in tobacco and run, but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival thole of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and, before the late universal check to that branch of business in both kingdoms, it is said, that cotton goods were manufactured in Glasgow and its vicinity, to the annual amount of 2,000,000l. sterling. A pottery is like-wise carried on here, that emulates, in beauty and elegance, the Staffordshire ware. Printing-types are well executed here, and the glass manufacture has been very successful. Glasgow has the advantage of two canals, besides the Great Canal, that joins the Clyde to the Forth. It is 10 miles SW. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55° 52'. N. Lon. 4° 7'. W.

Glasgow, Port, a town on the S. side of the Clyde, erected in 1710, in order to serve as the sea-port of the city of Glasgow. It has an excellent harbour, with a grand pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the W. Indies, fail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring-fisheries in the Frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situated 21 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.


Hall in Monaghan, Ulster. Hallowbin, in Dublin. It is an agreeable village, situated on a rising ground, 2 miles from the city of Dublin.

Glastonbury, a pretty large and well-built town of Somersetshire, seated near a high hill called the Tor. Here was formerly one of the most magnificent abbeys in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immense. It is nearly encompassed with rivers, and was formerly called the Isle of Avalon, into which no person whatever, not even a bishop, or prince, was allowed to enter, without leave from the abbot, to whom this absolute power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbeys, who governed it successively for near 600 years. Richard Withing, the last, for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. and acknowledge his supremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle, to the Tor, where he was hanged in his robes. His head was stuck up over the gate of his abbey, and his body, quartered, was exposed, in like manner, at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. Extensive ruins of the abbey are still remaining; but they have been much diminished for the sake of the stones; however, the curious structure called the abbot's kitchen, is entire, and is of a very usual contrivance. The principal manufacture here is stockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high steep
step hill, is placed a tower, from which there is an extensive prospect, and it serves as a landmark to seamen in the Bristol Channel. It is 6 miles SW. of Wells, and 139 W. by S. of London. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 2.40. W. Market on Tuesday.


Glätz, a town of Silesia, formerly of Bohemia, seated on the river Neisse. It is capital of a principality of the same name, 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, which was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the queen of Hungary. It has mines of coal, silver, and iron, good quarries, and plenty of cattle, with several mineral springs. The town is 45 miles SW. of Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lat. 50.21. N. lon. 16.40. E.


Glenarm, in Antrim, Ulter, on the Bay of Glenarm, 105 miles from Dublin.

Glencairn, the Vale of, in Argyleshire, noted for the military execution of it's unsuspecting inhabitants, by a party of English soldiers, in 1691, in consequence of an order signed by King William, in council for that purpose. The male part of the inhabitants had many of them been in arms for the abdicated King James II.

Glentown, a river of Cumberland, running into the Ulna-Water, on the S.


Glen-Inn, in Donegal, Ulter. Glenny-Bridge, in Down, Ulter.

Glenmhor, Spital of, a noted pass into the Grampian mountains in Scotland.
GOA

distant from each other. One of them is in lat. 20° 34'. S. lon. 146° 15'. W.

GLOGAW, a town and principality of Silicia, on both sides of the Oder, on the borders of Poland.

GLOGAW, a town of Oppeln, Silicia.

GLOMME, a river of Aggerhuys, in S. Norway, which passes by Elvedal, Königslunger, &c. and flows into the North Sea at Frederickstätt. From the outlet of Lake Möiss, to Frederickstätt, it's streams are intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shallows, as, in some places, to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down over the ground. About 50,000 trees are annually floated down this river, to Frederickstätt.


GLYN, or Glyn, in Limerick, Munster. GLYN of AGERLOW, and GLYN-CAWM, in Cork, Munster. GLYN of the DOWNS, a romantic dale in the county of Wicklow, Leinster, so narrow as to admit of little more than the road which passes through it, and the small gurgling river which runs near the side of it. It is 13 miles from Dublin: GLYN-WOOD, in the parish of Donoghumore, in Down, Ulter.

GNARMACK, Cornwall, NW. of Truro.

GNESSEN, or GNESNO, a town late of Kalisch, Poland, but now of Welf Prussia.

GOWFALL, Staff. upon Rowley-Water, between Knightley and Willibrighton.

GOA, a city on the W. coast of Hindooftan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands on an island about 22 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, near a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, which lie within a mile of the town. That port, as well as the whole island, is defended by many canals and towers, furnished with abundance of cannon. The buildings here are of stone, and splendid, with numerous convents, nunneries, and ecclesiatical houses. The viceroy's palace is a grand building, erected over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. Here is a stately hospital; and in the shops about the market-place may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. In the houses they generally make use of clear oyster-shells, instead of glass, for windows. The air within the town is unwholesome, but the banks of the river are pleasant, and adorned with many handsome structures. The tract between the town and the sea is thickly planted with villages and fine seats, and abounds with tropical trees and fruits. The inquisition is yet continued in this part of the Portuguese dominions. Though the houses here make a shewy appearance, they are but poorly furnished. The inhabitants live chiefly on greens, fruit, roots, bread, rice, and fish, though they have hogs and fowl in plenty. Goa has few manufactures, or productions for commerce; their principal trade is in arrack, which they distil from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. It has been in the hands of the Portuguese since the year 1510, when it was taken by General Albuquerque. Lat. 15° 28'. N. lon. 73° 45'. E.

GOODBY, Leicestershire, NW. of Hallaton. GOODBY, Leicestershire, N. of Walton-on-the-Wold.

GOODLECASTER, Hertfordshire, near Tring.

GOBIN, ST. See FERR.

GODBIOS, Magna, Essex, in the liberty of Haderving.

GOC, a town of Cleves, Westphalia.

GOCIANO, a town and districk of Sar- dinia.

GODALMIN, a town of Surry, seated on the river Wey, where it divides into several streams. The country about it is agreeably diversified with hills and gentle uplands. It is 4 miles SW. of Guildford, and 34 SW. of London, on the road to Portsmouth. Lat. 51° 13'. N. lon. 0° 34'. W. Market on Wednesday.

GODAVERY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises about 70 miles NE. of Bombay, and after crossing Dwawatabad, and part of Golconda, falls into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, in lat. about 16° 40'. N. and lon. 82° 20'. E.

GODDINGTON, Kent, in Frenshibury parish.

GODDINGTON, Oxfordshire, NE. of Bische.

GODLEY, Cheshire, S. of Druckenfield.

GODING-SONE, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck Isle, and Swanwich parish.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse, but united to it by a bridge and short caufeway, which form a part of the post-road between London and Edinburgh. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, no town in England keeping more ploughs at work than this hath done. They formerly received the kings who passed that way with a display of their instrumens of agriculture, exhibiting, at one time, nine score ploughs, adorned with trappings, &c.

GODMANHAM,
GOL

Gadnawham, Yorks. between Beverley and Pocklington. Gadmaston, Dorset. NW. of Frampton, 1 mile from Nethercote. Gadmerham, Kent, on the river that runs from Wye to Canterbury. Gaulston, Kent, a manor of Sittingbourne. Godolphin, a hill in Cornew. E. of Mount's Bay, and 4 from Market-Jew, famous for its tin-mines.

Godshill, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Godstone, Surrey, E. of Blechingley.


Goes, or Tek Gogs, a town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, capital of the Island of St. Beveland. It communicates with an arm of the Scheldt, by a canal, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, grain, &c. It is 10 miles NNE. of Flushing. Lat., 51.53 N. lon. 3.52 E.

Gogmagog Hills, 3 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket and Balham.

Golf of A, Dewah, or Sooke Jew, a large river which rises in Tibet, and forces its way through Mount Himaleh, crosses the country of Oude, and unites with the Ganges 15 miles W. of Patna.

GoH up, a circar or territory of Hindoo's land, in the province of Agra, subject to a raja, who is tributary to the Pooorah Maharas. It's capital is of the same name.

Goit-Hall, Cheshire, N. E. of Stockport.

Goito, a town of Mantua.

Golconda, a country of Hindoo's land, bounded on the N. by Brar, on the E. by the 5 Circars, on the S. by Myforde and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowlatabad and Villapour, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, August, September, and October, swell the rivers to a dangerous depth and rapidity, and render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. They make white wine of their grapes, and have yearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond mines here are the most considerable in the world. The black merchants buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fall in meeting with any, and at others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt and fine iron; and curious calices and chimneyes. Hyderabad is the capital, but the city and Cornels of Golconda was formerly the residence of the kings of this country.

Golconda, a town of Lignitz, Sileza.

Golders, Suffolk, near Eye. Goldcliff, Monmouth. on the S. side of the county.

Gold Coast of Guinea, a maritime country of Africa, in which are more forts and factories of European nations, than in any other part of the coast of Africa. It reaches from the river Sura da Costa on the W. to the river Volta on the E. and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, scattered along the sea-shore. The whole Gold Coast is about 180 miles in length. The negro merchants are generally very rich, and trade with Europeans in gold. The domestic animals are bulls, cows, sheep, and goats; the last of which are innumerable, and their flesh is excellent. The beef and mutton are not good. The principal countries are Ancobar, Axem, Anra, Commendo, Feta, Sabo, Adom, Agouna, Aca, Acambore, Labadre, Fantin, Incafian, Ningó, and Sabre.

Goldov-Park, Warwickshire, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

Golden, in Tipperary, Munster, on the Suir, 8 miles from Dublin.

Golden, or Wolveden, Cornwall, between Grampound and Truro.

Golden Island, a small island at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien. Lat. 8°. 20 N. lon. 77°. 10 W.


Goldingen, a town of Courland.


Goletta, an island and fortresses at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis.

Golnow, a town of Prussian Pomemania.


Gombrun, or Gambroon, a sea-port of Laristan, Persia, called also Bandar Abassi, leant on a Bay 9 miles from the island.
Island of Ormus. The best houses are built with bricks dried in the sun, and are flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for a free passage of the air. Those who stay in town during the summer sleep upon these roofs. Other houses, or rather huts, are made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The soil around it is barren, but provisions, brought from other countries, are plentiful. Through all the last century, and at the beginning of the present, this town was the port of Schiras, and of the S. of Persia. At present, trade is very low here, nor is there a single European counting house in the city. The Dutch for a while continued to trade here, but since they formed a settlement in the island of Karek, they have entirely deserted Gombroon.

Gomer A, one of the Canary Islands, about 20 miles long and 10 wide, 6 leagues SW. from the Island of Teneriffe. Its capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, better than in any of the other islands where the Spanish ships, and other vessels, often take in wine, fruits, and other provisions. It is well cultivated and fertile.

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but the governor, and some of the wealthier people, keep coaches, which are much in the English style, and are drawn by six horses. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides toward the mountains, called the Table-Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar-Loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's-Head; Charles-Mount; and James-Mount, or the Lion's-Rump. The view from the Table-Mountain is extensive and picturesque; and all along the valleys are scattered a number of fine plantations. The cultivated country, beyond the mountains, is of great extent, and forms six different establishments. The soil is uncommonly productive, and the climate favourable. The spring commences here in October. Provisions are very reasonable. A late traveller says, that he saw 13 pounds of mutton sold for about 6d. sterling; a whole ox for 2 guineas and a half, or 3 guineas; and corn and other things in proportion. Fish, and game brought from the country, are abundant. In September, 1795, the town and colony surrendered to an English squadron under Sir G. K. Elphinstone, seconded by about 3000 land forces under Majors General Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation. The loss of the English amounted to 4 men killed, and a few officers and men wounded.


Goompty, a river of Hindooftan, which rises in the Robilla country, and flowing S.E. by Lucknow and Jionpaur, falls into the Ganges, 15 miles below Benares.

Gongoox-Hill, Cornwall, by the sea-side, near Heilstone. Gonghill-Downs, Cornwall, near Lizard-Point.

Gongsberry-Hill, in Cork, Munfter. Gongshurt, Yorkshire, W. Riding, N. of Snaith. Gongio, Elcol, N.E. of Giddy-Hall. Gongey, Berks, a chapel near Standford. Gongetree, Chefs. N.E. of Northwich. Gooty, or Guttie, a town and fortress of Hindooftan, capital of a district of the same name. It was formerly the seat of the government of Morari Row, a Mahatta prince, but is now subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myloore. It lies N. of the river Pennar, 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni, and 170 N. of Seringapatam. Lat. 15. 15. N. lon. 77. 45. E.

Gopshall-Grange, Liecestshire, N.W. of Bofworth.

Gorcum, a town of S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is situated on the river Linge, at its junction with the Meafe, and is 3 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 30 S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 51. N. lon. 4. 58. E.

Gore-Court, Kent, near Leeds Cattle.

Goree, an island on the W. coast of Africa, three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, subject to the French. It is reckoned of great importance on account of its proximity to Cape Verd, lying nearly within cannon shot of the shore, and it's advantageous situation for trade. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 17. 30. W.

Goree, a town and island on the coast of S. Holland, 6 miles W. of Helvoetluyvs.

Gore-End, Kent, in Thanet-Ile.

Corey's Bridge, in Kilkenny, Leinfter.

Gorey, or Newborough, a town of Wexford, in Leinfter, 18 miles N. of Wexford town, and 39 S. of Dublin.

Gorbl Island, in the N. Pacific, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in his last voyage. It appeared to be barren, and destitute of inhabitants, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 40. N. lon. 172. 30. W.

Gorgornia, an island about 25 miles from the coast of Tufcan, remarkable for the great quantities of anchovies taken near it.

Gorgorna, an island S. of Bonaventure Bay, near the coast of Popayan, S. America. Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, near St. Alban's. Goring, Oxfordshire, on the Thames,
Gothland, which runs from the Wenner Lake into the sea, near Gothenburg.

Gotham, Nottingham, in the SW. angle of the county, 7 miles from Nottingham.

Gothard, St. one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, being 9075 feet above the level of the sea. It is 8 miles S. of Altorf.

Gotchingen, a town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour. It is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound; and from this port the E. India ships take their departure. The inhabitants are computed to be 20,000. A considerable herrinig fishery is carried on here. It is fortified, and 190 miles SW. of Stockholm. Lat. 57° 42'. N. lon. 13° 10'. E.

Gotha, a town and principality of Upper Saxony, which contains 12 towns, besides villages. The duke maintains a guard of 160 men; two regiments, each consisting of 800 men; and a corps of artillery.

Gotha, or Gothelha, a river of W.
GRA

GOVERNOLO, a town of Mantua.
GOURA, or GURA, a town of Masovia, Poland.


Gourdon, a town in the department of Lot, 18 miles N. of Cahors. Lat. 44° 39'. N. lon. 1° 24'.

Gournal, Staffordshire in Sedgley parish.

Gournay, a town in the department of Lower Seine, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is 24 miles E. of Rouen. Lat. 49° 29'. N. lon. 1° 47'.

Gourkock, a town of Renfrewshire, Gourton, Notts. a hamlet of Southwell, in Bleisthwaite parish. Gothen, Head, Lancs. in Loundale, near the Ken Sands.

Gower, Gever, or St. Gaer, a town of Hesse-Rhinefeldt, circle of Upper Rhine.

*Gowran, a town of Kilkenny, Leinster, seated on the Barrow. Graigfowlain, in Kilkenny, Leinster, seated on the Barrow.


Grahamain, near the SW. coast of Candia.

Grazzini, an island NW. of Malta.

Grabio, Lincolnshire, SE. of Fokingham.

GRACIA, or GRENA, an island in the W. Indies, about 20 miles in length from N. to S. and 10 wide in the centre, but narrowing towards the extremities.
Trees of all sorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa-tree, are better than those of the same species in the neighbouring islands. It is well watered, and there is abundance of game and river fish. In 1787 the exports were 175,584 cwt. of sugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8800 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cacao, 2,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and 2800 lbs. of indigo, besides miscellaneous articles, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600,000 l. Sterling. It is one of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The principal harbours are Port Lewis, on the W. side of the island, and St. George. It is subject to the English. Lat. about 12° 10'. N. lon. 61° 30'. W.

Granada, a trading town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on an island in the lake Nicaragua, which communicates with the Atlantic by the river St. Juan. It is about 50 miles SSE. of Leon.

Granada, New, a province in the government of Terra Firma, having the provinces of Popayan and Cartagena on the W. and St. Martha and Venezuela on the N. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horses, mules, corn, good pasturage, and fruits. Santa-Fe-de-Bogota is the capital.

Granada, A., or Granada, a cluster of islands, about 23 in number, in the W. Indies, dependent on Granada. They are mostly fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar.

Granary, a town of Longford, in Leinster.


Grand Pré, a town in the department of Ardenes, 29 miles E. of Rheims. Lat. 49° 21'. N. lon. 4° 55'. E.

Grandborough, Suff. NW. of Woodbridge.


Granicus, a small river of Bessangil, anciently Mypha, a province of Natalex. It has its source in Mount Ida, near the supposed ruins of Troy, and falls into the Sea of Marmora.


Grason, a town and bailiwick of Swifferland, SW. of the Lake of Neuchatel.

Granta, a river running into the Cam, at Cambridge.

Grantham, a town in Lincolnshire, seated on the river Witham, 24 miles SW. of Boston, and 110 N. of London. Lat. 52° 44'. N. lon. 0° 41'. W. Market on Saturday.

Granthorn, Lincolnshire, on the coast N. of Saltfleet. Granthorpe, Yorkshire, W. Riding, SW. of Rippon.

Granville, a town in the dept. of the Channel, mostly seated on a sharp rock. It is surrounded by walls, and has a harbour capable of receiving about 60 small vessels. It is 12 miles NW. of Avranches. Lat. 48° 50'. N. lon. 1° 32'. W.

Grany Ferry, in, or between, the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.


Grasmere-Water, a small, beautiful lake of Westmorland, N. of Ambleside and Rydal; near it stands Grasmere, a neat village.

Grasmire, a lofty mountain of Cumberland, near Buttermere.

Grasse, a town in the dept. of Var, 15 miles WSW. of Nice. Lat. 43° 39'. N. lon. 7° 0'. E.

Grasse, la, a town in the dept. of Aude, 18 miles SE. of Carcassonne.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a town of Essex, seated on the Thames, opposite Dartford, in Kent. Market on Thursday.


Gray's Town, in Tipperary, Munster.

Grantham, Kent, NW. of Cranbrook.

Gray-Herbres, Wiltshire, on Marlborough Downs, are white stones, of various dimensions, which, at a distance, have the appearance of struggling sheep. Grayeswood Hill, Surrey, near Witley Park and Hadlemere. Greane Jie, Kent, opposite to Sheerness.

Greany, in Limerick, Munster.

Greatbridge, Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Rookby and Bowes.

Greatham, Sussex, near Arundel forest.

Great Island, in Cork Harbour, Munster.

Great Skelig Island, off the coast of Kerry, Munster.

Greatwight, Hampshire, a hamlet of Southwell.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Janna or Thessaly, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Greycroft, Northumb. N. of Otterburn.

Green, Suffolk, SE. of Michelham Park.


Greencoates, Durham, near Lancaster.

Greenend, Gloucester, in Twining parish.

Greenfield, Lanc. NW. of Alford.

Greenhead, Oxon. in Wallingford parish.

Greenfield Castle, Monn. s. of Newport.

Greenford, Middlesex. 2 miles S. of Harrow-on-the-Hill.


Greenheld, Lanc. near Garthang. Greenhill, Midd. between Harrow and the Weald.

Greenith, Kent, in Swanseam parish.

Greenibney, Northumb. NW. of Morpeth.


Green Island, Dorsetsh. in Pool Harbour.

Green Island, in Donaghadee Harbour; and Green Island, in Carlingford Bay; both in Down, Ulster.

GREENLAND, a country, including some islands situated between the Straits of Davis and Frobisher, and Spitzbergen. The northern limits are unknown. West Greenland seems to be the most N. easterly part of America. East Greenland lies in a high latitude, N. of the continent of Europe.
rope, as does also Spitzbergen, which is sometimes comprehended under the general name of Greenland. The seas on the coast are annually visited by a great number of ships of the English and other European nations, for the purpose of fishing for whales. The most southerly point of land in W. Greenland, is Cape Farewell, at the entrance of Davis' Straits, in lat. 59° 38'. N. and in lon. 42° 45'. W. The Greenlanders are strangers to trade, arts, and sciences. The original inhabitants, on the first arrival of the Norwegians, in 1023, were savages, apparently of American extraction. Since the middle of the last century, the Danes have settled several colonies along the coast, and at present claim the sovereignty of the country.

There is a company established at Copenhagen, which sends 3 or 4 ships every year to Greenland. The animals are deer, bears, foxes, wild fowls; and, in the water, whales and seals.

Greenland, Bucks, in Hambledon parish.

Greenlaw, the county-town of Berwickshire, 17 miles WSW. of Berwick.

Greenlighton, Northumberland, NW. of Morpeth.

Greenlow Bridge, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

Greenock, a sea-port town in the county of Renfrew, at the mouth of the Clyde. It has a considerable foreign trade, and a share in the herring-fishery. The town has increased prodigiously within the last 30 years, and is still rapidly improving. Here is a sugar-house, and a rope and sail manufactory. It is 18 miles W. of Glasgow. Lat. 55° 54'. N. Lon. 4° 29'. W.

Greenough, in Cork, Munster.


Greenwich, a town in Kent, five miles R. of London. It is principally noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its beautiful park, and astronomical observatory. This lat is situated on the summit of Finchend-Hill, from the meridian of which the English reckon their longitude.

Greenwoodley, York. NW. of Halifax.

Greet, Shropshire, SE. of Ludlow. Greet, Gloucestershire, in Winchcombe parish.

Greetham, Rutlandshire, near Corteinmore.

Greeton, Gloucester in Winchcombe parish.

Greetwell, one mile from Lincoln.


Greenstone, Somerf. S. of Sedgemoor.

Greenwich, one mile from London.


Greenland, or Guernond, Cornwall. W. of Penryn.

Greenerig, York. N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Greenaw, Lancash. NW. of Kirkham, in Amounderness.

Grenoble, a large and populous city in the dept. of Iere. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. The leather and gloves made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Iere, and is 285 miles SE. of Paris. Lat. 45° 12'. N. lon. 5° 49'. E.


Greifbord, Not. SE. of Tuxford. Greifon, Cornw. on the Tamar.

Greenshaw, Nof. W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Greenthorpe, Surry, near Banstead.


Grefford, Linc. NE. of Stamford.


Gretham, Yorkshire, near Halifax.

Greta-Green, a village of Dumfrieshire, near the mouth of the river Elk, and about 4 miles from Longtown, in Cumberland. It has long been noted as the resort of enamoured couples from England, who have an opportunity of being married here at once, as this place is out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act. Gretton, Northamph. near Stamford.

Gretton, Shropsh. N. of Tuxford. Greton, Cornw. on the Tamar.


Grewoff, Linc. NW. of Ruffby.

Grevel, Hants, W. of Oldham.

Grevel, NW. of Nottingham.

Greystone Bay, Kent, near Ramsgate.

Griddon, Dorset. near Chadwick.

Griffe, near Northampton.

Griffenhagen, a town in Prussian Pomerania, 12 miles S. of Old Stettin.

Griffith’s Town, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Griff, Warw. near Arbury.

Griffon, Devon, in Nemet-Bishop’s parish.

Grimeber.
GRIMBERG, a town of Treves.


Grimmen, in Swedish Pomerania.

Grimston, Devonshire, in Blackawton parish.

*GRIMSBY, GREAT, a town of Lincolnshire, said to be the oldest corporation in England, had formerly a good harbour, which has been long choked up with sand. Some considerable improvements, however, have been made in it of late, under parliamentary encouragement. It is 35 miles NE. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Grimston, Yorks. near Halifax.


Grimston, Dorset, E. of Falmouth.

Grimston, Dorset, Liec. between Aikettleby and Dilsby-Wood.

Grimston, N.W. of Great Melford, Suffolk. In the parish of Trimley St. Martin's. Grimston-Hall, Suffolk, in the parish of Trimley St. Martin's.

Grimston, North, Yorks., S. of New Malton. Grimsthorpe, near Burton.

Grimston, Yorks., near Foston and Blackston.

Grimston Rigg, a river in Northumb., near B'wick.


Grinsted, E. and W. Wilts, near Salisbury.

*GRINSTED, EAST, a town of Sussex, where the affizes for the county are sometimes held. Here is a great fair, Dec. 11, for Welch runs, fat hogs, and other cattle. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Grinsted, Well, 10 miles SW. of East Grinstead.

Grintheath, Yorks., N. Riding, NE. of Swaledale-Forest.

Gripple, a town of Swedish Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes. It has a good harbour, and an university, founded in 1456, by Wratlslaus IX. It is 15 miles SE. of Stralsund. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 13. 44. E.


GRISOES, a people inhabiting a district of the Alps, called by the ancients Upper Rhoetia, and in alliance with the Swiss. They are divided into three leagues, which they denominate the Cadde, or League of Cad's House, which began in 1419, against the secular power of the bishop; the Grise, or Grey League, formed in 1424; and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, formed in 1436; these unite and form one republic. They, however, have their peculiar constitutions, laws, and customs. A diet or assembly of the three leagues is held every year, at the towns of Ilanz, Coire, and Davos, alternately. It consists of 63 deputies, and 3 chiefs. In the election of these deputies, every male of 16 years of age has a voice. The country does not produce grain sufficient for the wants of half the people: they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object is the care of their sheep and cattle. The country of the Grisons is about 87 miles in length, and is bounded on the N. by Switzerland, and a part of Germany; on the E. by the Tyrolese; on the S. by Venice and Milan; and on the W. by Switzerland. They are partly of the Church of Rome, and partly Protestants.

Grog, a fortified town of Zutphen.

Grombridge, Kent, near Speldhurst.

Gromond, or Grosne-Abbey, Yorkshire, near Guisborough. Grovey, a river in Brecknockshire.

GRONINGEN, a large, rich, and populous town, with an university, capital of the province of the same name, in the United Dutch States. It has a very commodious
modious harbour, 9 miles from the sea, and 85 NE. of Amsterdam. Lat. 53° 10'. N. lon. 6° 31'.

Groningen, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the W. by W. Friesland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart-Bay, E. Friesland, and Germany; and on the S. by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. This country abounds in fine pasture, which feeds a great number of large horses.

Groomoport-Bay, in Down, Ulster.

Gropenhall, Chºsh. S. of Warrington.

Gropestill, Leiceº. NW. of Bosworth.

Grossa, an island of Venice.

Großbergh, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Größetta, a town of Tuscany.

Groteºugh, Northumb. on the Tweed, near Norham. Caºtle.

Groton, Suffolk, between Sudbury and Hadley.

GR or skAw, a town of Servia.

Gröttkaw, a town of Neiºße, Sileºia.

Grot A, an island of Venice.

GR or skAw, a town of Servia.

GRuckfeldt, a town of Carinthia.

Gruenhagen, a town and bailiwick of Lower Saxony, subject to Hanover. In the mountains are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. The Hartz forest is a chain of mountains covered with trees, which are some remains of the ancient Hercynian Forest. Einbeck is the capital.

Gruentz, Glouceº. SE. of Thornbury.

Gründe, a town of Brunswick.

Gruningen, a town of Halberstadt.

Gruningen, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

Gruyeres, a town and bailiwick of Friburg, Switzerland, celebrated for its cheese.


Güacoinga, a town of Tlascalá, Mexico.

Guadalajar, or Guadalaxara, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Guadalajar, the capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, in Mexico, 200 miles NW. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 21° 24'. N. lon. 104° 49'.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Valencia.

Guadaloupe, a river of Aragon, which falls into the Ebro, at Calpe; also a river and town of Spanish Estremadura.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, lying between Antigua and Dominica, in lat. 36° 20'. N. lon. 63° 0'. W. and subject to the French. It is about 250 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by a channel; in one place 4 miles over, and navigable only for canoes, called Rivière Sale. By this strait, the sea on the NW. communicates with that on the SE. The NW. part is divided into Basseterre and Cabefterre. The SE. part is named Grande-terre; it does not, however, contain more land than the former, but it's shape is more irregular. The foil is exceedingly good, and everywhere well watered, especially in Cabefterre. On the top of a very lofty mountain, is a volcano, called La Soufriere, the two mouths of which open into a pit of sulphur. The negroes get brimstone here, which they afterwards purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon-tree, balasam of capivi, and the milk-shrub, which yields a balsamic liquor like milk. The bees here are without stings; their honey never hardens, but is always of the consistence of oil. In 1775, the exports were 188,886 quintals of sugar, 63,029 of coffee, 14,381 of indigo, 1024 of cacao, and
of cotton, besides hides, and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico, and other islands. In 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the English, but restored at the peace of 1763.

Guadalquivir, a large river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and empties itself into the Atlantic, 18 miles NW. of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a river of New Castile; also a town celebrated for its cheese.

Guadiana, a large river which rises in New Castile, and crossing Spanish Extremadura, and partly separating Andalusia from Alentejo, falls into the Atlantic, at Ayamonte.

Guadix, a town of Spain, in Granada.

Guadalupe, a town of Ancona, Italy.

Guam, the chief of the Ladrone Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 90 miles in circumference. This island is fertile, with a number of good harbours, and small fresh water rivers. It is subject to the Spaniards, but the inhabitants are mostly natives of the country. Their number is estimated at 30,000. They are skilful at boat-building, but are subject to a kind of leprosy, though the air is wholesome, and the island abounds with excellent fruit. The Spaniards have a town here, the houses of which are built with stone, and defended by two forts and a garrison. Lat. 13° 25'. N. lon. 145° 15'. E.

Guamanga, a town and province of Peru, with an university, which enjoys a great revenue, for the study of philosophy, divinity, and law. It is 200 miles SE. of Lima.

Guahanani, one of the Bahama Islands, now called Cat Island.

Guano, a town and district of Peru.

Guancavelica, a town and country of Peru, famous for mines of quicksilver.

Guadafuji, a cape of Africa, at the NE. extremity of Adel, and the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 11° 46'. N. lon. 50° 18'. E.

Guara, a town of Beira.

Guarma, a town of Galicia, at the mouth of the Minho river; also a town of Alava; and a town of New Castile; all in Spain; and a town of Calabria Citra, Naples.

Guardia-Alferes, a town of More, Naples.

Guardamar, a sea-port of Valencia.

Guarana, a sea-port of Santa, Peru. See Wadeland. See Wajb.

Gustalla, a town of Madrid.

Guasto, in Abruzzo Citra, Naples.

Guatimala, the audience of, in Mexico, is about 400 miles in length, and, in some places, 100 in breadth. It contains 13 provinces. A chain of mountains runs across it, many of which are volcanoes, and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces corn, cattle, chocolate, cochineal, cotton, and the best indigo in the Spanish dominions.

Guatimala, a province of Mexico, in the audience of the same name.

Guatimala, a town of Mexico, capital of the province and audience of the same name, with an university. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and again in 1773, when 8000 families instantly perished. The city, however, has been rebuilt on a spot about 24 miles distant from the former. The audience is composed of a governor, president, and councilors. Lat. 17° 45'. N. lon. 97° 40'. W.

Guaxaca, a province of Mexico, extending from the gulf of that name to the S. Sea, about 240 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It produces wheat, Indian corn, coffee, cochineal, and mulberry-trees, and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal. Here are 150 Indian towns, besides 300 villages, and upwards of 200,000 natives. It's capital,

Guaxaca, contains about 3000 inhabitants, who make fine sweetenants and chocolate, and are reckoned wealthy. It has several rich convents, and is 90 miles nearly S. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 17° 45'. N. lon. 97° 40'. W.

Guayaquil, a bay, harbour, and town of Peru, capital of an audience of the same name. It is divided by a stream into two parts, called the Old and the New, joined by a bridge, for foot passengers, half a mile long. It is 140 miles SSW. of Quito, and 150 NE. of Paita. Lat. 2° 12'. S. lon. 79° 59'. W.

Guayra, a sea-port of Terra-Firma, on the Caracas coast.

Gubbins, Devon, near Brent Torr and Lidford. Gubbins, or Gobions, Herts, near Stapleford.

Guern, a town of Lusitania, 22 miles S. of Frankfort on the Oder.

Gubio, a town of Urbino, Italy.


Guedall, a river in Montgomeryshire.

Guelderland, including Zutphen, a province of the Dutch United States, bounded on the N. by Overysiel and the Zuyder See; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, and the duchy of Cleves; on the S. by Cleves and Dutch Brabant; and on the W. by the Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Holland. Before the late invasion by
the French, Guelderland sent 19 deputies to the States General. Nimue is the capital.

Gueldres, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, with a considerable district, subject to Prussia. In 1794, it was taken by the French. Lat. 51° 34'. N. lon. 6. 28. E.

Guerande, a town in the dept. of Lower Loire, which carries on a considerable trade in white salt. It is 3 miles from the sea, and 32 W. of Nantes.

Guéret, a town in the dept. of Creuse, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles NE. of Limoges, and 17 S. of Paris.

Guernsey, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, about 30 miles in circumference. It has been held by the English since the time of the Norman conquest. The natives speak French; the island having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being still governed by the old Norman laws. The air is healthy, and the soil more rich and fertile than that of Jersey. There is a good harbour, and, on the S. side of the island, a bay capable of receiving large vessels. They are sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle, for their own use and that of the ships; and wines and cider are cheap and plentiful. The inhabitants have a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The convention of the estates consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. Port St. Pierre is the principal town. Lat. 49° 30'. N. lon. 2. 56'. W.

Guilford, Sussex.

Guirton, Warw. near Colehill.

Guimarãens, a town of Entre Duro e Minho, 27 miles NNE. of Oporto.

Guincamp, a town in the dept. of the North Coast, 258 miles W. of Paris.

Guinea, a country of Africa, of which little is known, except the coast, thence called the Coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper. The Lower part is commonly called Congo. The Upper comprehends the districts of Sierra Leone; the Grain Coast, or Malaguetia; the Tooth Coast; the Gold Coast; the Slave Coast; and Benn. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked, and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans. There have factories on the coast, and promote feuds, frauds, and civil wars among the natives, by every means of seduction, kidnapping, and coercion, that they may get the prisoners to carry off as slaves. Two or three European settlements are at length formed in Guinea, under the government of Great Britain and Denmark, for the purpose of carrying on an honest and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. The productions of this country are the variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c.

Guinea, New, a long, narrow, island of the S. Pacific Ocean, N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. This strait is 10 leagues long, and about 5 broad, except at the N. entrance, where it is contracted by a group of islands, called the Prince of Wales's Islands. This island extends from near the equator to 12 deg. S. lat., and
and from 131 to 153 deg. E. lon. The land is in general low, and covered with an astonishing luxuriance of wood and herbage. Most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common in the S. Sea Islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants resemble the New Hollanders.

Gujrata, a country in the NE. part of Bicay, extending about 25 miles from N. to S. and from 15 to 20 from E. to W. The principal towns are Tolofa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

Guise, a small town in the dept. of Aine, seated on the river Oise, 15 miles NE. of St. Quintin, and 95 NE. of Paris.


Guinea, a country of Hindooftan, about 170 miles long, and 120 broad, not in a peninsula formed by the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, and the Indian Ocean. The western parts are mountainous and woody, inhabited by a hardy race, and governed by rajahs of their own. But the largest and finest part of it is divided between two of the Poonah Mahatta chiefs, the Pahiswa and Fusty Sing Guwar. Great part of this country was conquered by the English, under General Goddard, but restored to the Maharrats, soon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

HAAG, or HAG, a town and county of Bavaria; and 3 towns in the archduchy of Austria.

Habar, a town of Icar-Agemi, Persia. Habar, the NW. province of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar.


Hacha, a sea-port and river of St. Martha, Terra Firma. Here the Spanish galleons touch on their arrival in South America, and hence express are sent to the different settlements to give them notice of it. It is 210 miles ENE. of Cartagena. Lat. 11° 30'. Lon. 72° 0'. W. Hack-Beauchamp, Somerter, adjoining to Curry-Mallet. Hackleton, Suffolk, near Wickham. Hackford, Norfolk, between Repeham and Falfham. Hackford, Norfolk, near Windham. Hackcliff, Lincolnshire, E. of Caistor. Hackenby, Lincolnshire, between Bourn and Fokingham.

Hacket's Town, in Carlow, Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin. Hacket's Town, in Waterford, Munster.

Hackforth, Yorkshire, N. Riding, between Redall and Hornby-Castle. Hackington, Kent, 1 mile from Canterbury. Hackington, Lanc., near Garstang. Hackleton, Northampton, near Sacy-Ferett. Hackling, Kent, near Deal. Hackness, Yorkshire, near Whitby. Hackney, a populous village of Middlesex, nearly joined to London towards the NNE. The parish contains the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, Darlington, Shackwell, Homerton, and seven others. This village is said to have been
HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port in the duchy of Sleswick.


Hadley, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Preston. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture. It is 10 miles SE. of Bury, and 64 NE. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

HadLOW, Kent, between Ewhurst and Merworth, near the Medway. Hadenhill, Shropshire, between Shrewsbury and Wem. Hadnam, Bucks, NE. of Tame.

HADELEYS, a town and province of Arabia Felix. It has Oman to the NE., the sea to the SE., and Yemen to the W. Hadramaut is 360 miles ENE. of Mocha. Hadfeo, Norfolk, on the Waveney, between Beccles and Yarmouth. Hadfor, Worcestershire, near Droitwich. Hadford, Essex, between Walden and Linton. Hagedorn, E. and W. Berks, 4 miles SW. of Wallingford.

HALES FORD, a flourishing inland town of Maryland.

HAGGARSTOWN, a flourishing inland town of Maryland.

Haggerston, Northumb. E. of Norham Castle. HAGHAM, Buck's, N.E. of Tame.


HAGUE, The, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, which may compare with the handomest cities in Europe, with regard to extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It was the late residence of the stadtholder, the states general, and the states of the province: was governed by its own magistrates, viz. a baily, whose office was for life; 3 burgomasters, changed every year; 7 echevins; 12 common council; 1 pensioner; a secretary; and a treasurer. In 1758, it was supposed to contain 40,000 souls. It is seated 2 miles from the sea, 10 N. of Rotterdam, and 30 SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 4. 26. E.

HAGUENAU, a town in the depart. of Lower Rhine, seated on the river Motter, in the middle of a forest, which bears its name. It is 12 miles N. of Strasburg.

HAGG'S-TOOTH, a mountain near Killeanan, N. of Cahir, in Kerry, Munster, on the N. side of which are some romantic lakes. The mountains hereabouts, are frequented by herds of fallow deer, which range undisturbed in these wild and solitary recesses.

Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, near Horn-Castle. Haigb, Lancashire, near Wigan.

HAILBRON, an imperial town of Wintemberg, Suabia, seated on the river Neckar, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. There are public baths in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are Protestant s. It is 22 miles N. of Stuttgart.

Haileyefton, Hunting. near St. Neot's.

HAIMBURG, a town of Austria, and a town of the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria.

HAIF, a town of Gotha, Upper Saxony. HAIN, a considerable island in the Chine Sea, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is about 10 miles S. of the province of Canton. The northern part is level; but the country in the S. and E. is mountainous. It yields the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, rice, and indigo. The inhabitants of the mountains are mostly wild, and independent of the Chinese. They are very deformed, of short stature, and copper coloured; the women paint their faces, from the eyes to the chin, with blue stripes made of indigo, and both sexes are clothed from the waist downwards only. The inhabitants in the plain country have submitted to the Chinese, who obtain from this island gold and lapis lazuli, which last is used to paint porcelain with, together with various kinds of curious and valuable wood, highly esteemed by the Orientals.

HAINAULT, a forest of Essex, SE. of Epping-Forest.

HAINAULT, County of, divided into Aultrian and French, a late province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Flanders and Brabant; on the E. by Brabant, Namur, and Liege; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Artois and French Flanders. It extends 55 miles from E. to W. and 48 from N. to S. Mons is the capital.

HAIREBOLM, or Hairum, Durham, in Braundipeth parish. Hackeridge, Dorchester, in Whitchurch parish. Halam, Nottinghamshire, a hamlet of Southwell.

HALBERSTADT, a town and principality of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Prussia. The latter is 36 miles in length, and 28 in breadth.

HALDEN, a free and independent barony of the Griisons, near Coire. It consists of a small semicircular plain, which lies between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about 5 miles in length, and scarcely 1 in breadth; and occupies also part of the mountain. It contains only 2 villages, Haldenfluin and S.wils. The whole number of inhabitants does not exceed 400.

Haldingham, Linc. NE. of Sleaford.


Halen, in the late Austrian Brabant.


Hales Owen, a town of Shropshire, insulated in Worcestershire and Staffordshire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. Market on Monday.

Halesworth, a town of Suffolk, which has a manufactory of linen yarn and fail cloth. A great deal of hemp is raised about the town. It is 10 miles W. of Southwold, and 101 NE. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Halibur Island, in the N. Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook in 1778, on account of the number of fish of that name they caught here; some of which weighed upward of a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty. It is 7 leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lev. 54. 27. N. lon. 163 o. W.
HALLER, in the late Austrian Brabant.

Hallerton, Devonshire, near Tiverton.


Hall's Mill, in Down, Ulster.


Hallstap, a sea-port of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland. Lat. 56.39 N. lon. 12.48 E.


Halstead, a town of Essex, 16 miles N. of Chingford, and 36 NE. of London. Market on Friday.


Halton, a town of Munster, Westphalia, seated on the river Lippe.


Halton, or Haulton, a town of Cheshire, which stands lofty on a hill. It is 2 miles NE. of Frodsham, and 186 from London. Market on Saturday.


Haltwhistle, a town of Northumberland, 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 315 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Halvan, or Chauan, a town of Fer. Halwell, Devonshire, between Modbury and Dartmouth. Halwood, Yorkshire, N. of Halifax.

Ham, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Somme. 10 miles N. of Noyon, and 48 NNE. of Paris.


Hamah, a large town of Syria, seated on the river Affi, formerly called Orontes. It is the residence of the ichiek, with the title of Emir. A manufacture of linens is carried on here. It is 68 miles SSW. of Aleppo.

Hamamet, a town and bay of Tunis. Hamar, in Aggerhays, Norway.


Hamburg, an imperial city of Lower Saxony, with a territory belonging to it, in which are several large villages and fine seats. The streets are many of them spacious; and the houses, which are high and built of brick, make a grand appearance. It is very populous, and is seated partly on islands in the river Elbe, and partly on the continent. On the side of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by floutes, forms a fine basin, that is not equalled in Germany. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad
broad canals, formed by the Elbe, which are regularly filled by the tides. The walks round the ramparts are lofty, and planted with trees. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the different European nations; they have several vessels in the Greenland whale fishery, and there are not less than 200 ships at a time belonging to foreign merchants at anchor before the city. The magistracy is composed of 4 burgher-masters, 4 syndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 secretaries. Lutheranism is the established religion. The principal manufactures are those of sugar refinery, gold thread, velvet, and ribbons. It is 55 miles NE. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 34. N. Lon. 9. 55. E.


Hamelburg, a town of Fulda, circle of Upper Rhine.


Hame, in Calenberg, Lower Saxony.


Hamfield Hall, Lancashire, NE. of Cartmel. Hampden, Devonshire, near Hornsea.

Hamerton's Barrow, in Armagh. Ulster.


Hampshire, Hants, or Southampston, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilt, on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surry and Suffolk, and on the S. by the English Channel. It extends, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 1 city, 30 market towns, and 253 parishes. It is one of the most fertile counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; toward the sea it is mild and inclined to moisture. It's products are the finest corn and hops, cattle, sheep, wool, excellent bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of it's great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the Forest of East Ber. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Teal or Tife, the Itchen, and the Stour.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States of North America, and one of the four divisions of New England. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the state of Vermont, on the N. by Canada, on the NE. by the province of Main, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. by Massachusetts. It extends about 150 miles from N. to S. and from 10 to 70 in breadth, and is divided into the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Hillborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in southern climates; yet in summer, the heat is great, but of short duration, and in winter this country is intensely cold. The capital is Portsmouth.

Hamstead, a village of Middlesex, 4 miles NNW. of London. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, affording an extensive pro-
Hanover, the Electorate of, comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the Saxe principalities of Anhalt and Mansfeld, all of which are composed of small states.
principalities of Calenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, Hoyle, Oberwald, Diepholz, Bentheim, &c. The country is well situated for foreign trade, lying mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mutton, beer, minerals, quicksilver, vitriol, and brimstone.

HANOVER, a city of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, the seat of the privy council and regency of the electorate. It is seated on the river Leina, which divides it in two, and contains about 1200 houses, some of which are large and handsome buildings. Here are some manufactories of lace, fluffs, stockings, ribbons, &c. and a considerable trade in the tanneries, and brewing a species of white beer. It is 58 miles SE. of Bremen. Lat. 52° 25'. N., long. 10° 5'. E.

HANover, a large island of the South Pacific, opposite the NW. extremity of New Ireland, a little S. of the line. It is high and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, presenting a beautiful appearance. It is about 30 miles in length, and was discovered by Captain Carteret, in 1767.

HANS TOWNS, or Hanseatic Union, a name given to a confederacy of several sea-ports of Europe, which formed, at the time, the principal part of the commerce of Europe. This association extended from the North Seas and the Baltic, along the whole coast of Europe to Messina in the Mediterranean, and included in it cities of Poland, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different states of Italy. The design of this association was, at first, their common defence against the pirates, who were numerous in the North Seas and the Baltic; for a time they were much encouraged by the different governments of Europe, and had considerable privileges granted them. In the year 1200, there were seventy-two cities in the list of Hans Towns; and so powerful was this alliance, that their ships were often hired by different princes to affit them against their enemies; at length they grew so formidable, particularly from the 14th to the 16th century, as to give umbrage to several princes, who commanded all the different cities within their jurisdiction to withdraw from the union. This immediately separated the cities of England, France, Spain, and Italy, from the Hans. These, on the other hand, excluded several others, and put themselves under the protection of the empire, making a decree that none should be admitted into their society, but such cities as stood within the limits of the German empire. For a while the confederacy was thus continued where it had first begun, but was at length reduced to Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Dantzick, each of which cities now carries on a separate trade for itself.


HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which are dry at low water. The plantations are very numerous and extensive; and some of the fences inclining them run parallel to each other, and form spacious public roads, that have a beautiful effect. These islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a sea-port of Revel or Edhonia, 5 miles SW. of Revel.

HAPSBUG, a ruinous castle, on a lofty eminence, 3 miles from Bruck, in the canton of Berne. What remains of it is inhabited by the family of a peasant. It is famous for being the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors were, for many years, counts of Hapsburg; till Rodolph I. by his talents raised himself to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria. Also a bailiwick of Lucern; both in Switzerland.


* HARBOROUGH MARKET, a town of Leicestershire, seated on the river Well land, which separates it from Northamptonshire. It is 14 miles SSE. of Leicester, and 83 NW. of London. Lat. 52° 28'. N. lon. 0° 58'. W. Market on Tuesday. Harborage,
Harborough, Linc. NW. of Grimby.
Harborough, Warw. N. of Rugby. Harbottle, Manor and Castle, Northumberland, near Hallistones, in Kidderdale.
Harburg, a town of Lunenburg Zell, Lower Saxony; and a town of Oetingen Wallerstein, Suabia.
Harcourt, a town in the department of Calvados; and a town in the department of Eure.
Harderwick, a sea-port of Dutch Guelderland, with a small university.
Hardingston, Somerf. 3 miles from Ycovi. Hardington, Somerf. NW. of Frome Selwood. Hardmead, Bucks, NE. of New Waltham.
Haresbury, Hatchbury, or Heytesbury, Wilthire, on the Willy, near Warminster.
Hare's bury, Hatchesbury, or Heytsbury, Wilthire, on the Willy, near Warminster.
Harefield, E. Yorkf. Riding, SW. of Wighton.
Harpfield, a town in the department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the river Seine, 36 miles NW. of Rouen, and 5 E. of Havre-de-Grace. Lat. 49° 30'.

*HAR*
HAR

2 miles from Grantham. Harle, Little and West, Northumberland, near Kirk Harle.

HARLEBECK, in Flanders county.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethshire, seated on a rock on the sea shore. It is but a poor place, though the county town, and is 223 miles NW. of London. Lat. 54. N. lon. 4. W. Market on Saturday.

HARLEM, a large, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the lake of the same name. Here are flourishing manufactures of silk, velvet, linen, thread, and tape. It is situated 10 miles W. of Amsterdam.

HARLEM, a town of Norfolk, seated on the river Waveney, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

HARLESTON, a town of Suffolk, seated on the river Waveney, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

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HARLING, a town of Norfolk, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenhain. The market is chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth. It is 21 miles SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London. Market on Thursday.

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HARRINGTON, Cumberland, a sea-port between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. It's principal business arises from the colliers and ship-building.

HARRIS. See Lewis.

HARRISTOWN, a small town of Kildare, Leinster, 18 miles SW. of Dublin.

HARROW, in the parish of Northumberland, near Stanhope and Bamburgh. Harrold, near Bedford. Harrold, near Bamburgh. Herst. at the confluence of the Munny and Dore. Harrod's Park, Efl, W. of Epping. Harrow, Bedford, on the Wear, W. of Sunderland. Harrowbridge, Devonshire, SE. of Tavistock. Harrowgate, Yorkshire, in the parish of Harrogate. Remarkable for its mineral waters, which are vitriolic and sulphurous. Bathing is the most general mode of using them; and they are often successful in dropical, scurlbic, and gouty cases.

HARROW, W. of Harlow, 7 miles from Cambridge. Harrow, Lincolnshire, NW. of Grimby. Harlow, Cornwall, W. of Pad-


HARROW, a town of Old Caxton, on the Ebro.


HARRINGTON, Cumberland, a sea-port between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. It's principal business arises from the colliers and ship-building.

HARRIS. See Lewis.

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HAR


Hartford, a flourishing, commercial town, in the state of Connecticut, seated on the W. side of the river of that name, about 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a small river, with high romantic banks; over this river is a bridge, connecting the two divisions of the town, which is 69 miles WSW. of Boston. Lat. 41.52. N. lon. 72. 30. W.


Hartland, a town in Devonshire, seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland Point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Hartlebury, near Worce. Hartlebury, 4 miles from Gloucester.

Hartlepool, a sea-port of the county of Durham, seated on a promontory, partly surrounbed by rocks and hills, and partly by the sea. It is a pretty large place; with a safe harbour, but its market is much decayed. It is 16 miles SE. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 44. N. lon. 1. 4. W. Market on Saturday.


* Harwich, a sea-port of Essex, seated on a point of land, opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland, in time of peace. It has a very spacious harbour, extending from the sea to within 2 miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 300 guns all the way: here is also a very good dockyard, with the necessary fore- houses, cranes, launchees, &c. The wash- ing and underming of the tides, and the falling off large pieces of cliff, have made the point a peninsula, and, perhaps, may in time make it an island. The harbour is defended by Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, and other strong works. It is 52 miles NE. of London. Lat. 52. c. N. lon. 1. 25. E.


Hatfield, a town of Herts, seated on the river Lea, and on the great North road, 20 miles NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Hatfield Woodhouse, Herts, is a subordinate manor of Hatfield.

Hatfield Broad Oak, or Hatfield Regis, a town of Elles, 30 miles ENE. of London. Market on Saturday.


Hatherley, a town of Devon. on a branch of the river Towbridge, near its confluence with the Ock. It is 26 miles NW. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Hatten, in Dutch Guelderland, on the Yfelf. Hatterel Mountains, in Wales, on the borders of Monmouth. and Brecknock.

HAVENNAH, a sea-port of the island of Cuba, on the NW. part of it, opposite Florida. The harbour is capable of containing commodiously 1000 vessels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, strongly fortified with platforms, works, and artillery, for half a mile, the length of the passage. On the E. side of the mouth of the channel is Moro Fort, mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water; and on the opposite side a strong fort, called the Puntal, adjoining to the town. All the ships that come from the Spanish American settlements, rendezvous here on their return to Spain. In 1700, the town was computed to contain 26,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; a number which must have been considerably increased since. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly finished; and the public buildings are rich and magnificent. Provisions here are extravagantly dear; neither is their fresh meat of the best kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the soil of the island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by an English squadron and army, under Sir G. Pocock and Lord Albemarle. The Moro Fort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days. Twelve men of war and three frigates were taken at the same time with the town. It was restored by the peace of 1763. Lat. 23. 12. N. lon. 82. 13. W.

HAVANT, a town of Hants, 7 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

HAVERLAND, or Halland, Sussex, NE. of Lewes and Laughton.

HAVEREBURG, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated on a creek of Milford Haven, over which there is a stone bridge. It is a large, handiome place; has several vessels belonging to it, and the affizes are held here. It is 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.


HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, partly in Essex. It has a considerable manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians, and is 59 miles NNE. of London. Market on Wednesday.


HAVER-DE-GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial town in the depart. of the Lower Seine. The harbour here has particular advantages, as the water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide. The baflon is reserved for ships of war, with room and depth of water for 30 vessels of 60 guns. It is seated on the English Channel, or La Manche, at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles nearly W. of Rouen, and 1:2 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 0. 11. E.


Hautvilliers, a town in the dept. of Marne, seated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims. Hauw, Devonf. a rock near Plymouth.
H A W


HAWICK, a town of Roxburghshire, seated on the river Tiviot, in a romantic situation, the scenery of which is composed of wooded rocks, carriageways, and bridges. It is 15 miles SW. of Kelso.


HEADFORD, a town of Galway, Connaught, 13 miles N. of Galway, and 103 W. of Dublin.


HEAD OF ELK, a town in Maryland, situated near the head of the Bay of Chesaapeake, on a small river that bears the name of the town. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

HEADON, Yorkshire, in Holderness, an ancient town, seated on a river that falls into the Humber. It was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, but its harbour is now nearly choked up. It is 14 miles E. of Hull, and 183 N. of London. Market on Saturday.


HEAR, a town of Asia, in Tonquin.


HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. These islands lie between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. on the W. coast of Scotland, and are supposed to be about 500 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, N. and S. Uist, Caanay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Ilay, &c. which &c.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 31. E. The principal islands are Tierra del Espírito Santo and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread-fruit, coconuts, and plantains, are neither so good nor so plentiful here as at Otaheite; but the sugar canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are generally of a slender make, and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and housetts are but small, and poorly constructed; and they have scarcely any manufacture, even for clothing. They generally appear civil and hospitable.


HECLA, a burning mountain in Iceland.

HEDEMA, in Dalecarlia, Sweden.


HEGOW, a territory of Suabia, bordering on the Lake of Constance.

Heghington, SE. of Lincoln. Heghington, Worcestershire, near Wirt Forest.

Heidelberg, a confederate and populous town of Germany, the capital of the Palatinate, Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It stands on the S. side of the Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a fertile country, 12 miles E. of Spire. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 8. 48. E.

Heid'ENHEIM, in Anspach, Franconia.

HEILA, a town of Western Prussia.

HEILE GEN-HAVE, a sea-port of Holstein, Lower Saxony, seated on the Baltic.

Heiley, Staffordshire, in Betley parish.

HEILIGEN STADT, a town of Eichsfeld, Lower Rhine.

Hekington, Lincon. E. of Sleaford.


HELENA, St. an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, held by the English East India Company. Its circumference is about 30 miles, and it has the appearance of a rock or a castle, rising out of the ocean, being only accessible at one particular spot, where the town is erected, in a valley, at the bottom of a bay, between two steep, dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half vitrified slag. The country, however, is far from being barren: the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and intermixed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountains, in the centre of the island, are covered with wood. The soil, which covers the rocks and mountains, is, in general, a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs. The walks of peach trees are loaded with fruit, which have been planted here, do not succeed. Cabbages, and other greens, thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as are the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for these reasons, is laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which is surprising; and the island can support 3000 head of their small cattle. They have English sheep here, and a small breed of horses, with goats and rabbits. Their fowls are ring pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the E. Indies. The number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 500 soldiers, and 600 waves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and many of the slaves are employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful. This island is situated between the continents of Africa and S. America, about 1200 miles W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter. Lat. 15. 55. S. lon. 5. 49. W.

HELEN'S, St. a town in St. Medina, in the Isle of Wight, with a large bay running a considerable way within the land, and capable of holding the largest fleets.

Helens, St. near Derby. Helens, St. Lancashire, near Warrington. Heley, or Hethley, Northumb. near Morpeth. Helford, Cornwall, has a small but good harbour, and the people are much engaged in the pilchard fishery.

Helguy, Norfolk, near Downham.

HELICON, MOUNT, a hill in the ancient Boeotia, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

HELIER, St. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, on the coast of France. It is seated in St. Aubin's Bay, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier; having the sea on the SW. and hills on the N. Another large hill projects, in a manner, over the town, and has a pleasant walk, that affords an extensive prospect. The little island, St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, contains Elizabeth Castle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garrison; it is a peninsula from half-tide to half-ebb, during which time there is a passage, called the Bridge, which is half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones. It leads to the town, which is well-paved, and has wide streets. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000, and in their place of worship, the French
and English languages are used alternately.

Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.


Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant.

Helmsdale, a river of Sutherlandshire, noted for a salmon fishery, at its mouth in the German Ocean, near the Ord of Caithness.

Helmsley, or Helmsley Blackmore, a town of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rhey, 22 miles N. of York, and 222 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

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Helmsstadt, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine; and a town, with an university, on Wollenbuttel, Lower Saxony.


Helsinbuko, a sea-port of Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elfimore.


Helsingborg, a sea-port of Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore.

Helsingfors, a sea-port of Nyland, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland.

Helsingford, a town of Hertfordshire, seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles SW. of Hertford, and 23 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.


Helvoetsluys, a sea-port of Holland, on the S. side of the island of Voorne, with the best harbour on the coast, frequented by the English packet-boats, in time of peace. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a spacious bay at the end of the harbour. It is 5 miles nearly S. of the Briel. Lat. 51. 45. N. lon. 4. 23. E.


*Hempsted, or Helme Hempsted, a town of Hertfordshire, seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles SW. of Hertford, and 23 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.


*Henley-upon-Thames, a town of Oxfordshire, seated on the Thames, down which malt, corn, &c. are sent to London by barges. It is 24 miles SE. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Henley in-Arden, a town in Warwickshire, near the river Arrow, 10 miles NW. of Warwick, and 102 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Henchairsburg, a county of Francheon, about 24 miles in extent from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W.

Henfield, E. of the county of Salem, seated on the river Arver, 10 miles NW. of Mewarick, and 102 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Hensley, Devon. NW. of Chudleigh. Henny, Great and Little, Eifex, SW. of Sudbury, in Sufolk.

Henricmont, a small, decayed town in the dept. of Cher, built by the Duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV.

Henry, Cape, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 36. 56. N. Lon. 76. 35. W.

276 parishes, and 391 villages. The air is healthy, and the soil very rich, producing excellent corn, fruits, and wool. The Herefordshire cider is sufficiently celebrated, and apples grow here in great abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality approaching to the Spanish. The principal rivers are the Wye, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, all of which are well stocked with fish, and the salmon, in particular, is found, fat, and fit for the table in all seasons.


Heregovina, a territory of Dalmatia.

Herentalls, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

Herford, N.E. of Huntingdon.

Herford, or, Herforden, a town of Ravensburg, Welfphalia.

Heri, an island in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW. of Ternate. It is prettily high, and not more than two miles in circumference. The cultivated parts, contrasted with the brown shade of the trees, and the interdispersion of houses, give this little spot a very picturesque appearance. It seems, as well as Ternate, to be well inhabited, and in a good state of cultivation.


Herisa, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel.

Herik, a town and river of Liege.

Hermenstadt, a free town of Transylvania, capital of the country.


Hermus, a river of Natolia, said by the ancients to have golden sands.

Herne, Elyx, near Billericay. Herne, Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury.

Herngrund, a town of Hungary, remarkable for its extensive and rich mines of vitriol, in which there is the appearance of a subterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants, who are employed in the works. It is 65 miles N. of Buda.

Herbill, Kent, near Haileddown.

Hernosand, a sea-port of Angernia, Sweden.

Her, Bedford, in Tuddington parish.


Hertfall, a town of Liege, subj. to Prussia.


* Hertford, the county town of Herts, or Hertfordshire. It is seated on the river Lea, which is navigable for barges, and down which vast quantities of corn and malt are sent to London. Their wool form the principal articles of the market. The situation is healthy, and there are several public schools. In the beginning of the heptarchy, it was considered as one of the principal cities of the East Saxons, and the river was navigable for ships up to the town. In 879, the Danes erected two forts here, for the security of their vessels, but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their ships were left on dry ground. Hertford is 2 miles W. by S. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lat. 51. 50. N. lon. 0. 1. E. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

Hertfordshire, or Herts, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the N. by Bedfordshire and Cambridge-shire; on the E. by Elyx; and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 27 miles long from N. to S. and 33 broad from E. to W. and is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 18 market-towns, 135 parishes, and 950 villages. The northern skirt of this county is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge, which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of streams take their rise from this side, which, by their clearness, shew the general nature of the soil to be inclined to hardness, and but indifferent for meadow land. Flint-flones are scattered, in great profusion, over the face of the country; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. It is found, however, with the aid of proper culture, to be extremely favourable to corn, both wheat
and barley. The western part is, in general, a tolerably rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal traffic of the county is in corn and malt; and the principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln.

**Hertley-Manudet**, Hants, SE. of Alton.

**Hertzberg**, a town in the electorate of Saxony.

**Hervey**, in Devon, near Exeter.

**Heved**, in the late Austrian Brabant.

**Hievel**, in the late Austrian Brabant.

**Hievel**, Kent, near Penhurst.

**Hev resett**, near Durham.

**Hewer**, in the late Austrian Brabant.

**Hewer**, Kent, NW. of Penhurst.

**Heverland**, Nof, near Repeham.

**Heverham**, Welfordland, near Crammed Fells.

**Hevegwell**, near Durham.

**Hezekiel**, a town of Holland, on the river Linge, 5 miles NNE. of Gouem.

**Heusden**, a town of Holland, on the river Maese, 8 miles NW. of Bois-le-Duc.

**Heyford**, Devon, E. of Exeter, and the common place of execution to that city.

**Hexham**, a town of Northumberland, near the river Tyne, and noted for its manufactory of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. It is 22 miles W. of Newcastle, and 324 NW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

**Hexley**, Northumb. NE. of Alnwick.

**Hexton**, Herts, near Luton, in Bedfordshire.

**Heydon**, Derbyshire, S. of Alfreton.

**Heydon**, Glouce. in Bodington parish.

**Heydon**, Norfolk, NW. of Colton.

**Heyford Purcell**, and Heyford Warren, Oxfordshire, on the E. bank of the Cherwell, NW. of Bicester.

**Heyford, Upper and Lower**, Northamp. N. of Bugbrooke.

**Heyles Hen**, in the late Austrian Brabant.

**Heynor**, Derbyshire, S. of Alfreton.


**Heywood, Great and Little**, E. of Stafford. **Hezlyjide**
![Image of a page from a book with text in British English](https://example.com/image.png)


Hill of Allyn, in Kildare, Leinster.

Hill-Richardson, Cornwall, E. of Mount's Bay.

Hill-Bishop, Somerset. NE. of Wellington.


HillofAllen, in Kildare, Leinster.

Hillsborough, Co. Down, Ulster. Here is a thriving manufacturing town.

Hinam, 2 miles from Gloucester. Hincaster, Westmorland, near Haverham.

Hinchinbrooke Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles in circumference.

Hinckley, an ancient town of Leicestershire, standing upon a rising ground. It was formerly much larger, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been streets. It has a considerable manufacturing of stockings and fine ale. It is 15 miles SW. of Leicestershire, and 91 NNW. of London. Market on Monday.


Hindelepen, or Hinlopen, a seaport in W. Friesland, on the Zuider Zee.

Hindclay, Suffolk, near Woodbridge.

Hindon, near Rumboldskirch. Hindburn, Yorks. N. Riding, on the coast, W. of Runwick.

Hindep and Alfreton, a parish a little NE. of Worcester.


Hindostan, a celebrated region of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the N.; the countries of Assam, Meckley, Aracan, and the Bay of Bengal on the E. and SE.; the Indian Ocean on the S.; and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But it may be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindostan Proper, includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the foubahs of Babar and Bengal. The principal foubahs, or provinces, in Hindostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Libore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. (for an account of which, see their respective names.) The term Deccan, which signifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindostan Proper; but, in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindostan.
Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candesh, Dowlatabad, Vifapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar. All the tract S. of the Kiffna, is generally called the Peninsula. The name India, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from Hind, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word Hindooflan is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of Stan, a region, and Hind, or Hindoo. The whole of Hindooftan may now be said to consist of six principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These six principal states are the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Behar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; Myfore, or the dominions of Tipoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are Bengal, the greater part of Bheer, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the Northern Circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Barahmahal, Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the N. and S. of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with Bombay, and the Island of Salsette. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent on them, are the nabob of Oude; the nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marnawars; the rajahs of Travancore; and the territory of Cochin. For the five other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundela, Ballogistian, The Jats, Rohilcund, &c. Exclusive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moosheen, are represented as bearing a very bad character. The Hindoos, or Gentooos, are of a black complexion, their hair long, their person straight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant. They are divided into different tribes or castes. The four principal tribes are the bramins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are bramins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the administration of this Gentoo law allotted to them. These priests are held sacred by the Indians or Hindoos. Such of them as are not engaged in worldly pursuits, are an innocent people, promoting charity as much as they can, both to man and brute, but yet very superstitious. Some acknowledge that errors have crept into their religion, and own one Supreme Being; but they laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, and inl illustration of the necessity of working upon their weaknesses. Those who engage in the world are generally the work of all the Gentooos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and exempted from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice, (under the Gentoo governments) they run into the greatest excesses. The soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poos; that is, descendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The English have many battalions of them in their employ, under the name of Sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; these again are subdivided into each particular branch. Besides these, there are the Parians, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the reluc or outcasts of the other tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy people, who are destined to perform the most disagreeable offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. One description of these, or rather the outcasts of these outcasts, the Poulichees, on the Malabar coast, are held in such an abomination, that if one of them happen to touch a Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter does not scruple to draw his sabre and kill him on the spot; and for so atrocious an act, he is not even called to an account. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other, by insurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel; and if they transgress any of these rules, they are obliged from that instant to join with the Hallachores. The Hindoos admit no converts, and are most firmly attached to their own superstitions, except the Hallachores, who are, some of them, glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a regular and complete system, strengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence, and
and secure the attachment of the superstitious multitude. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion.

The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, (a kind of imperfect butter), milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior castes may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior castes are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indissoluble duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature, in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands, is still practised in Hindoostan. In 1743, near Colimbuzar, when a widow, about 18, with three children, the eldest not four years of age, was strongly urged to live, for the sake of the future care of her infants; notwithstanding this, and though the agonies of death were described to her in the strongest colours, she put her finger into the fire with a calm and determined countenance, and held it a considerable time. She then, with one hand put fire into the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Bramins. Being then told, that she would not be permitted to burn, she resolutely answered, that death was in her own power, and that if she were not allowed to burn, she would starve herself. Her friends were obliged, at last, to consent to the dreadful sacrifice of this woman, who was of high rank. But, in 1781, Mr. Hodges was witness, near Benares, to the sacrifice of one of an inferior cast, the widow of a merchant. "Reparing to the spot," says he, "on the banks of a river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, covered with linen, already laid at the edge of the river. At this time, ten in the morning, only a few people were assembled, who displayed the most perfect indifference. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by the Bramins, and music, with a few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a steady and firm step; and, with a perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body, where for some time they halted. She then addressed those who were near her without the least trepidation of voice, or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa-nut, in which was a red colour mixed, and dipping in it the fore finger of her right hand, she marked those near her, to whom she wished to show the last act of attention. She might be about 24 years of age. Her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, and rushes, with a door on one side, and arched, and covered on the top; by the side of the door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the Bramins, in attentions to those near her, and conversation with her relations. When the body was taken up, she followed close to it, attended by the chief Brahmin; and when it was deposited in the pile, she bowed to all around her, and entered without speaking. The moment she entered, the door was closed; the fire was put to the combustibles, which instantly flamed, and quantities of dried wood were thrown upon it. This last part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful custom is accompanied with still greater horror. It is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter,
matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire." In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by N. B. Halhead, Esq. is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crore and fifty lakhs of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, prefer a burning to a paradise; if she remains always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she does not prefer her chastity, she goes to hell." This code of laws, with their sacred books, the Vedam and the Shastra, were written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindostan, towards the N. is pretty temperate; but hot toward the S. and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Besides domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. It's principal exports are sugar, indigo, salt petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c.

Hindringham, Norf. near Walsingham. HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles W. of Norwich, and 97 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.


HINZUAN, or JOANNA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa, has been governed, for the last two centuries, by a colony of Arabs. Some account of it has been written by Sir William Jones, for the Society for the promoting of Oriental Knowledge, of which he was president. He visited this island, on board the Crocodile frigate, in July, 1783. On anchoring in the bay, the frigate was soon surrounded by canoes, and the deck crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief, who washed linen, to the half-naked slave who only paddled. Most of them had letters of recommendation from Englishmen, which none of them were able to read, though they spoke English intelligibly. The appearance of the island from the Bay of Hinzuan, is thus described by the same writer: "We were at anchor in a bay, and before us was a vast amphitheatere, of which you may form a general notion by picturing in your mind a multitude of hills, infinitely varied in size and figure, and then supposing them to be thrown together, with a kind of artless symmetry, in all imaginable positions. The back ground was a series of mountains, one of which is pointed, near half a mile perpendicularly high from the level of the sea, and little more than three miles from the shore; all of them richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees, of an exquisite verdure. I had seen many mountains of a stupendous height in Wales and Swifterland, but never saw one before, round the bofom of which the clouds were almost continually rolling, while it's green summit rose flourishing above them, and received from them an additional brightness. Next to this distant range of hills, was another tier, part of which appeared charmingly verdant, and part rather barren; but the contrast of colours changed even this nakedness into a beauty; nearer still were innumerable mountains, or rather cliffs, which brought down their verdure and fertility quite to the beach; so that every shade of green, the sweetest of colours, was displayed at one view, by land and by water. But nothing conducted more to the variety of this enchanting prospect than the many rows of palm-trees, especially the tall and graceful Aracas, on the shores, in the valleys, and on the ridges of hills, where one might almost suppose them
to have been planted regularly by design.

A more beautiful appearance can scarce be conceived, than such a number of elegant palms in such a situation, with luxuriant tops, like verdant plumes, placed at just intervals, and swelling between them part of the remote landscape, while they left the rest to be supplied by the beholder's imagination. Neither the territory of Nice, with its olives, date-trees, and cypresses, nor the Isles of Hieres, with their delightful orange-groves, appeared so charming to me as the view from the road of Hinzuan. "The town where the king resides is at the E. side of the island; and, though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. This town is close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill. The houses are inclosed either with high stone walls, or palings made with a kind of reed; and the streets are little narrow alleys, extremely intricate, and forming a perfect labyrinth. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court-yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room, where they receive guests; the other apartments being appropriated to the women. The sides of their rooms are covered with a number of small mirrors, bits of china-ware, and other little ornaments, that they procure from the ships: the most superb of them are furnished with cane sofas, covered with chintz and satin matresses. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating; but there is not one horse, mule, nor ass, in all the island. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers, who established themselves on the sea-coast by conquest, and are about 3000 in number. Though Joanna is not the largest, it may be reckoned the principal of the Comora Islands; it claims sovereignty over, and exacts tribute from all the others. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different; the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with neater features and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eye as ornamental; and this they make, every day, with a painting brush dipp'd in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails greatly here, as in most of the eastern countries; and answer to the fashion of smoking tobacco or taking snuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purse or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to their friends when they meet him, or take leave. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to see the women but female strangers are admitted into the haram; and, some English women, whose curiosity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and riches of apparel, displayed in a profusion of ornaments of gold, silver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings: they wear half a dozen or more in each, through holes bored along the outer rim of the ear. They are very temperate and abstemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet. They are frequent in prayer, attending their mosques three or four times a day. We are allowed to enter them, on condition of taking off our shoes. In prayer the people prostrate themselves on the ground, frequently kissing it, and expressing very fervent devotion. In general they appear to be a courteous and well-disposed people, and very fair and honest in their dealings, though there are among them some inclined to theft, notwithstanding the punishment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The inhabitants, like those of most hot and tropical countries, are indolent, and do not improve by their labour the riches of their exuberant soil; indeed, the climate here promotes vegetation to such a degree, as requires little toil in the husbandman; and that little is denied; so that beyond oranges, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purfian (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. Nor are the natural beauties of the island inferior to its other advantages of plenty and fertility; the face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains clothed to their very summits, deep and rugged valleys adorned by frequent cascades, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the diversified landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and over-spreaded tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun.
HOC

HIO, a town of W. Gothland.


Hirch Horn, a town of Mentz.

Hirſberg, a town of Boletlua, Bohemia; a town of Jauer, Sileſia; a town of Arichſad, Franconia; and a town of Reuen, Upper Saxony.

Hirſcheid, a town of Ergſburg, Upper Saxony.

Hiſtan, Northamptonshire, between Welſſborough and Kettering.

Hispaniola. See Domingo, St.

Hiflow, Andrew and E.bald, 3 miles NW. or Cambridge. Hitſham, Suffolk, near Bidelton. Hitſhende, Bucks, N. of High Wycomb.

Hitchin, a populous town of Hertfordſhire, ſeated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. Here is a considerable market for wheat and malt. It is 14 miles NNW. of Hertford, and 34 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.


HOG maſton, Derbyſ. near Wirksworth. Higſhaw, Bucks, in the parish of Eſſtſides.

HOGME, Cape La, the N.W. point of the dept. of the Channel, lying E. of the Isle of Alderney, and NW. of Cherburg. Opposite the town of La Hogue, in 1692, the English and Dutch fleet, under Admiral Ruffel, defeated the French fleet; and on the following day, Admiral Brooke burnt the French admiral's ſhip, the Royal Sun, with 12 more men of war. Lat. 49.45. N. lon. 1.52. W.


Holbeч, a town in Lincolnſhire, ſeated in a flat, among the dikes, 12 miles S. of Bolton, and 125 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

HOLHOL


Holditch, Devonshire, in Ford-Abbey parish.

Holdsworth, a large town of Devonshire, seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 miles NW. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.


Holland, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuyder Zee, the German Ocean, Zealand, Dutch Brabant, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Friesland; not the state or province of Friesland, but a district lying to the N. of N. Holland. Their together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dikes, which they are particularly careful to keep in good repair, left the whole province should be laid under water. It is crofted by the mouths of the Rhine and Maas, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expense. Properly speaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, in consequence of it's trade; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. In population, it is thought that no country in the world, of such a small extent, equals it. The pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 villages, and 29 walled towns, besides many others that enjoy municipal privileges. Six large cities have seats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda. The number of nobility admitted into the assembly of the states of the province, is not limited, but rarely exceeds 10; they are elected by a majority of votes. The towns which have a right to send deputies are 18. This was the state of the republic, prior to the disputes on the French revolution. The houses are generally well built, and extremely neat and clean. They have linen and woollen manufactures, besides the building of a great number of ships. The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, a district of Lincolnshire, in the SE. part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and lies contiguous to the shallow inlet of the sea, called the Wash. It consists entirely of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, but others cut by numberless drains and canals, and crofted by raised causeways. The lower, or southern division, is the most watery, and is preferred from constant inundations by nothing but vast banks, raised on the sea-coast and rivers. The air is unwholesome, and the water, in general, so brackish, as to be unfit for internal purposes; on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs of rain-water. Yet even here industry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture land out of swamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The reeds, with which the waters of their fens are covered make the best thatch, and are annually harvested in great quantities for that purpose. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred among the undrained fens, forming a considerable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itself, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys in England for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind, are in these parts. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, and reeves, and a great variety of other species of water-fowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and stares, or starlings, resort during winter, in myriads, to roost on the reeds, breaking
breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding, is the greatest herony in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks. The avoet, or yelper, is found in great numbers about Flesidyke Wash, as also knots and dotrels.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent; it extends from lat. 43°. 43. to within 10°. 30. of the equator; and from 10°. 30. to 153°. 30. E. lon. so that its surface nearly equals that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. About the beginning of the last century, the N. and W. coasts were traced by the Dutch; the SE. extremity was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, visited the E. and NE. parts, from 38°. S. and spent four months in exploring a coast 2000 miles in length. He ascertained it's separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Dieman's Land, and which was visited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and valleys. See Wales, New South.


Holm Abbey, of Cultrum. See Abbey Holm.


Holstein, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark, having the Baltic on the E. the German Ocean on the W. the Stewick and the Baltic on the N. and Lauenburg, Lubeck, Hamburg, and the Elb on the S. It is about 70 miles in length, and go in breadth, and is a pleasant, fruitful country, well suited for trade, and has some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg and Lubeck. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The duchy is divided into Holstein Gluckstadt, subject to the king of Denmark; and Holstein Gottorp, subject to the emperor, or empress of Russia. The intended junction between the Baltic and the
the North Sea, will be formed entirely through Holstein and the other Danish territories.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, 20 miles NNW. of Norwich, and 122 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.


Holy Croft, in Tipperary, Munster.

Holyhead, a sea-port and cape of the Isle of Anglesea, where passengers usually embark for Dublin, there being packet-boats that fail for that city almost daily, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fullers' earth, and another of yellow. On the Isle of Skerries, 9 miles to the north, is a light-house. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. It is 60 miles E. of Dublin, 24 nearly W. of Beaumaris, and 260 NW. of London. Lat. 53 19. N. lon. 4.34. W. Market on Saturday.

Holy-Hill, Shropsh. SW. of Bridge-north.

Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, 6 miles SE. of Berwick. It is two miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth, and consists of one continued plain. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one small town, with a commodious harbour, defended by two forts.

Holy Island, in Clare, Munster.

Holywell, a town of Flintshire, which although in great part new, is, from its vicinity to the mines, and it's considerable manufactures, become the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous county called St. Winifred's, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass-wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212 NE. of London. Market on Friday.


Homburg, two towns of Wurzburg, Franconia; a town of Heves Cassel; a town of Heves Homburg; and a town of Deux Ponts; all in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and a town of Berg, Westphalia.


Honduras, a large province of North America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the same name, on the E. by the Molquitos shore, on the S. by Nicaragua and Guatimala, and on the W. by Guatimala and Vera Paz. This country, though exceedingly fertile, is almost a desert. The soil bears Indian corn and grapes, three times a year; it's other produce is wheat, peas, cotton, wool, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. It produces in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers, on that island, was the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and
the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the NE. promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this cape were felled, they removed to the Island of Trinit, in the Bay of Campeachy; and, in later times, their principal station has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negotiation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the discontents of an unsuccessful war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that nothing in this concession should be considered as derogating, in any respect, from the sovereignty of his Catholic Majesty; that, if the English had erected any fortifications in the country, they should be demolished, and none erected in future; and that they should confine themselves within a certain district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Honda, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But, by a convention signed in 1786, these limits were extended; the English line, beginning from the sea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; thence to crose, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intercepted the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line was to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c. and they were likewise permitted, with certain restrictions, to occupy the small island called Caína, St. George's Key, or Cayo Caína. The English settlement in this country had formerly been considered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed all the privileges of a British colony. The principal towns are Valladolid, the capital; Truxillo; Gracias a Dios; and St. Jago.

Honeywood, Kent, in Polling parish. Honfleur, a considerable sea port in France, in the department of Calvados. It has a very capacious and safe harbour, at the mouth of the Seine; and it's principal trade is in lace. It is 8 miles NNE. of Pont l'Evêque, and 110 NW. of Paris. Lat. 49° 24'. N. lon. 0° 15'.


* Honiton, a neat, well-built, and populous town of Devonshire, pleasantly seated on the river Otter, in a beautiful and fertile country, affording the most beautiful landscape, perhaps, in the world, almost all the way to Exeter, which is 15 miles. Here is a large manufactory of broad lace. It lies on the great western road from London, E. of Exeter, and 156 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.


Hood Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, the most northerly of the Mendoza islands, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774.

Hooghly, a small, but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of its former greatness. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on the river Hooghly, 26 miles N. of Calcutta.

Hooghley River, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of it's two westernmost branches, named the Cussimbazar and Jellinghy rivers. It passes by Hooghly, Chintura, Chandermagore, Calcutta, &c. and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships. Several European nations have factories on this river.

NE. of Chipping-Norton. Hook-Point,
Suffolk. SW. of Rye. Hool, NE. of
Chester. Hoope, 6 miles SW. of Derby.
Hoope, Leicefr. NW. of Waltham-on-the-
Wool. Hoohtorp, Northamp. on the river
Welland, NE. of Bosworth. Hooten,
Cheffhire, SW. of Frodtham, near Stanlaw.
Hooten Loowe, Petowel, and Robert, York.
between Barnleley and Doncater. Hoove,
Suffolk, on the coast, near Brighthimone,
almost swallowed up by the Sea. Hoove,
Derbys. in the High Peak. Hope, Heref.,
near Hampton-Court. Hope, Kent, in
Romney-Marsh. Hope, Glocefr. in Thorn
bury parish. Hope, Yorks. NW. of Rich-
mond-Moor. Hope, Shropl. on the N. side
of Stiperstone’s Hill. Hope, a small river
of Essefr, which rises near Laindon-Hills,
waters Stamford-le-Hope, and entering the
Thames, below Mucking, gives name to a
noted reach of that river. Hope, Staff.
4 miles from Ashbourn. Hope-Keysz, De-
vonshire, at the mouth of the river Aune,
between Plymoutth and Start-Point. Hope-
Bowdler, Shropl. near Church-Stretton.
Hope-Bagot, Shropl. SW. of Ludlow. Hope-
Hope. Yorks. N. Riding, in Swaledale,
near the river Yourre. Hope Mynfyl, Her-
etfordshire, SE. of Roifs. Hopefey, Shropl.
between Ludlow and Bilhopp’s Castle.
Hope-Sellers, Heref., near Brockhampton.
Hopeford, Warw. in Withibrook parish.
Hopeon, Derbyshire, W. of Wirksworth.
Hopeon, Northumberland. near Bambrorth-
Caye. Hopton, Suffolk, NW. of Buddel-
Hopton, Suff. S. of Yarmouth. Hopton,
2 miles from Stafford. Hopton in-the-Hole,
Shropl. S. of Great and Little Pottom.
Hopton Manks, Shropl. near Uderton and
Upton. Hopton Wafers, Shropl. W. of
Clebury. Hopton, Northumberland, near
Lucker. Hoptonwats, Staff. 2 miles from
Packington. Hoppel, 5 miles from Derby.
Hophwood, Lanc. S. of Rochdale. Hor-
beg, Lince. NE. of Fokingham. Hor-
borz, Staff. near Birmingham. Horbridge,
Hants. S. of Fordingbridge. Horbury,
York’s. near Wakefield. Horceyx, Gloce-
in Kempsford parish. Horid, Northumb.
on the Tweed, below Norham. Hordes-
Park, Shropl. near Brughemorth. Hords-
ley, Shropl. S. of Elst concerned. Horfawell,
Hampshire, SW. of Lymington.

HORES, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia
Petrea, wellward of Mount Sinai, or ra-
ther another eminence belonging to the
same mountain. At the foot of it is a
monastery, where a bishop of the Greek
church resided. There are two or three
fine springs, and abundance of fruits-trees
on its summit, but none on that of Sinai.

Horecrafts, Staff. in the parish of Brom-
ley-Regis. Horeton, N. of Derby. Hore-
ston-Grange, Warwick’s. near Nuneaton.
Horeswell, Warwick’s. SE. of Coventry.
Horeswelt, Heref. NW. of Rofs. Hor-
field, Glocefr. 2 miles from Bridf. Hor-
ham, Suffolk, near Denham and Stradbroke.
Horidge, Bucks, SE. of Wendover. Hor-
inghold, Leicefr. SE. of Hallaton. Horke-
fley Park, Suffolk, near Neyland. Horley,
Suffolk. Horley, Oxfr. NW. of Banbury.
Horley, Surry, near Charlwood, SE. of
Ryegate. Horham-Hall, Effex, near
Thaxted. Horneald, Great and Little,
Harts, NE. of Buntingford. Horn, Rut-
landshire, E. of Burleigh-on-the-Hill.

HORN, or HOORN, a sea-port and town
of Holland, with a good harbour. The
land produces great quantities of cheese
and butter, and here they fatten cattle,
which are brought lean from Denmark and
Holbein. It is seated on the E. coast of the
Zuyder-Zee, 14 miles NE. of Amster-
dam. Lat. 52. 38. N. lon. 5. 2. E.

Horn, a town and county of Leige ;
also a town in the archduchy of Austria ;
and a town of Lippe, Westphalia.

Hornbach, a town of Deux-Ponts,
circle of Upper Rhine, seated on the river
Horn, with a Benediftine abbey. It is 5
miles SE. of Deux-Ponts.

Hornberg, a town of Wirtemberg.
Suabia; a town in the archduchy of Au-
stria; and a town of Lippe, Westphalia.

Hornblowton, Somerfdshire, SE. of Glas-
tonbury.

Horney, a town of Lancafrshire, on the
Lon, or Lune, near Westmorland. It is
8 miles NE. of Lancaster, and 356 NW.
of London. Market on Monday.

Hornby, York’s. near Yarum. Horn-
Hall, Westmorland, near Whinfell Park.
Hornby-Castle, Yorkshire, near the Swak,
5 miles from Richmond.

Horn, Cape, the most southern part
of Terra-del-Fuego, in S. America. Lat.
55. 58. S. lon. 67. 26. W.

* Horncastle, a large, well-built
town in Lincolnshire, is seated on the ri-
ver Bane, and almost surrounded by water.
It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 156 N.
of London. Market on Saturday.

Hornchurch, Essefr, E. by S. of Rum-
ford. Horncourt, Hants, near Christchurch.
Horn Croft, Suffolk, SE. of Petworth.

Horndon-on-the-Hill, a town of Eflefr,
situated on an eminence, from which
there is a beautiful and extensive prospect.
It is 5 miles N. by E. of Tilbury Fort,
and 24 E. of London. Market on Saturday.
HOR

HOR HED, HOR EAD, or NORTH CAPE, a promontory in the N. of Donegal, Ulster; and also a handsome villa or seat in the same county.

Hornhill, Norfolk; SW. of Hickling. 

HORN'S E A, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean, which, by its continual encroachments on the land, has washed away nearly a whole street; and it is said, that a village, once standing on the N. side of the town, was wholly swallowed up by it. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 133 N. of London. Lat. 53° 36' N. lon. 0° 1' W. Market on Monday.


*HORSHAM, a town of Suflex, which supplies London with much fine poultry. The affizes are occasionally held here. It is 36 miles nearly S. of London. Market on Saturday.


Housel, Kent, W. of Canterbury. Hothertal, Lancashire, in Amounderness. Hothofffield, Kent, 2 miles NW. of Ashford. Hottentots, Country of the, a large region in the southern extremity of Africa, which extends N. by W. along the coast, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that Cape, in an ENE. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffiraria Proper. The Hottentots
tentots are as tall as most Europeans, but more slender, and their hands and feet are small. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, somewhat resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree; but this colour is not at all observable in the whites of the eyes. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques. Their mouth is of the middling size; and they have, in general, the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to their shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. There is a volatility in their manner which shews an abundant flow of spirits, or a high enjoyment of animal life; in their intercourse with Europeans, they hardly stand still for a moment. In their mien, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit, as in their encounters with wild beasts. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward during the winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving two... Another skin is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They generally smear their bodies all over, very copiously, with fat, in which there is mixed up a little soot, and this is never wiped off. They like to perfume themselves with powder of herbs, with which they powder both the head and body, rubbing it all over them, when they perfume themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest to that of the poppy mixed with spices. Some of them adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. The women cover themselves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. These are made of a prepared and well-greased skin, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of European women. The outermost is always the largest, measuring from about six inches to a foot over. This is like-wise, generally, the finest and most flowy, and frequently adorned with glass beads, strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendant ornaments, as they are among other savages. The nose, however, is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of foot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on their high days and holidays, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs; most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the almost universally-received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes; what they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward: they are rendered soft and pliable, by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering, pastoral life. They are merely huts; some of them of a circular, and some of an oblong shape, resembling a round bee-hive, or a vault; the ground-plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping, and crawling on all fours. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit, or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and, at the same time, the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, feels it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up snug in his skin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his ease, in the midst of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or else, sometimes, to turn the steak he is broiling over the coals. The order of these huts, in a craal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as soon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leather sack, the hairy side of which, being considered as the cleanest, is turned inward; so that the milk is never drank...while
while it is sweet. Such are Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Bosheſmen, or Boſhmans, who inhab-
bit the mountains in the interior part of the country, NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, and are averse to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account, they themselves are purged, and sometimes exterminated, like wild beaſts, or taken and made slaves of. Bushes and cleits in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of them are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the ſkin of any ſort of animal, greater or ſmall, from the ſhoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falloff their backs in rags. Ignorant of agriculture, they are obliged to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other diſhes, among which are the ſource of infesfts (the caterpillars from which butter-
flies are produced) the termites, or white ants, grathoppers, ſnakes, and ſpiders. With all these changes of diet, the Bοfh-
man is, nevertheless, frequently in want. When captured as a slave, he exchanges his meagre fare for the luxury of butter-
milk, frumerty, or haſty-pudding, he sometimes becomes fat in a few weeks. This good living, however, is soon em-
bittered by the grumbling of his master and miſtreſs, and he must frequently bear, perhaps, a few curies or blows, for neglect and indolence. Disliking labour, and, from his corpulence, become leſs capable of bearing it, he now pines after his former uncontrouled and wandering life, which he generally endeavours to regain by escaping. Another tribe of Hottent-
tots, near the mouth of Orange River, have huts superior to those of the generality of Hottentots; they are loftier, and thatched with graſs; and are furnished with ſtools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the moſt dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dreſs is composed of the ſkins of seals and jackals, the ſteat of which they eat. When a grampus is caught alive, they remove their huts to the place, and ſubſit upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it sometimes affords them ſuſtenance for half a year, though in a great meaſure decayed, and putrid by the ſun. They ſwear their ſkin with the oil, the odour of which is fo powerful, that their approach may be perceivedſome time before they ſelect themselves to view. They carry their water in the ſhells of oitrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they ſhoot with arrows, the ſame as the other Hottentots. Though one ſmall but contains the whole family, and all are ſubed to re-pole together, they are ſteate in their manners. Severe in their juris-
prudence, they punish murder, adultery, and robbery with death. From the observ-
ance of dances or rejoicings at the full and change of the moon, they appear to be idolarous; and the Boſhmans are laid to abuse the thunder with opprobrious epi-
theis, to threaten to affault the lightning with old shoes, or any thing that comes to hand, and to be diſſatisfied with rain, as well as cold, accounting it an evil. The country poſſeſsed by the Dutch is of pretty conſiderable extent, comprehending, not
only the large ſtrait, between Table Bay and Falſe Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from Falſe Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhias, or Cape of Noodles, and the country farther E. be-
yond St. Chriflopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The coast of this country abounds in bays and capes; it is na-
turally mountainous and barren, yet produces a ſufficiency of all the neceſſaries of life for the inhabitants, as alfo of refreshments for all the European ſhips that touch here. In the interior parts the soil is affonishingly rich and fertile. The Dutch conſider the year as divided into two ſeaſons, which they term monſoons; the wet monſoon, or winter; and the dry one, or ſummer. The ſeafon begins with our ſpring; the last when our ſummer ends. In the damp ſeafon, the Cape is much ſubjeſt to ſogs; and from the middle of the wet monſoon, it rains almost continually till ſummer: the weather is cold, raw, and unpleaſant; but never more rigorous than autumn in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickness of half a crown, and, as soon as the sun appears, the ice is diſsolved. The Cape is rarely visited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn of the ſeafons. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes camelopardales; the gems-hock, or cha-
mois, a ſpecies of antelope, which has re-
markably long, ſharp hors, and, when attacked by dogs, will ſit on it's hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very deſtructive to flocks of ſheep; elephants; elks; byenas; the
koedo,
koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes on the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quaca, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep; and a peculiar species of sheep, which are covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird, which builds its curious nest in the mimosa-tree, where it forms a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of cells on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under it's roof several hundred, or a thousand birds. The termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood, as in the E. Indies, but to the grass, the destruction of which they occasion, by raising a number of hills, which impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and this food is found to be far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Bozhans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are six species about the Cape; namely, the horned snake, about 18 inches long, the most poisonous of them all; the kouze band, or garter snake, about the same length, dangerous to travellers, on account of resembling the soil so much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow snake, which differs in colour only from the hooded snake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their size, and bright yellow colour renders it only to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, so called from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference; the spring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet black, with white spots; and the night snake, more beautiful than any of the others, about 20 inches long, very thin, belted with black, red, and yellow, and when near, at night, has the appearance of fire. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 degrees S. lat. and is bounded on the W. and E. by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all explored. 

the second and third, and is mostly a
champaign country, watered everywhere
by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is a
plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the
soil produces all sorts of grain and fruits.
Gold is found in the sands of the rivers;
and they have iron, tin, tutenage, wax,
and such an extensive variety of other
commodities, that it is commonly called the
magazine of the empire.

Houme, Surry, between Gatton and E.
Grinthead. Houjes, Cumb. near S. Tyne.
SE. of Kirkbaugh. Housets, North-
umberland, near Chester and Bury Gap.
Houfe, Wfth, Essex, near Bellericy. Hou-
E. of Thongcaster. Howberm, Yorks.
W. Riding, N. of Temple-Brough. How-
born, Northumb. NW. of Belford. How-
caple, Heref. N. of Rois, near the Wye.
Howcarr, Suffex, S. of Stening.

Howden, a large town in the E. Rid-
ing of Yorkshire, leated on the rivers
Oude and Derwent. It gives name to a
small district, called Howdenshire, and is
16 miles SE. of York, and 179 N. by W.
of London. Market on Saturday.

Howden Park, Yorks. between
Skipton and Bradford. Howden Panns,
Northumb. near Shields. Howden Price,
York. near Hull. Howe, Yorks. near
Old Malton. Howe, Yorks. N. Rid-
ing, near Skipton-Bridge, over the Oufe.
Howell, Linc. E. of Seaford. Howes,
Northumb. near Walls-End and New-
castle. Howey, Radnors. How-End, Herts,
N. of Kempton. Howfield, Kent, near
Hougate Caffle, Shropt. NW. of Brown-
Clee-Hill. Hougil, Wettn. on the Lune,
S. of Langdale. Hougil, Cumberl. near
Whitehaven. The coal-pits are carried
here a great way under the sea; and the
best coals obtained that are shipped from
the port of Whitehaven. Hougil Caffle,
Wetnorl. N. of Appleby. Howgrave,
Yorkf. W. Riding, S. of Skipton-Bridge,
over the Oufe. Howick, Monm. N. of
Chepthow. Howick, Northumb. NE. of
Alnwick. Howker, Lanc. SW. of Cart-
mel. Howland, Upper and Lower, Yorkf.
S. of Barnefley. Howdle, Lanc. between
Eclefon and the Ribble. Howlets, Kent,
SW. of Beakbourn. Howley-Hall, Yorkf.
near Wakefield. Howly, a river in Chef.
How, Yorks. S. of Huthersfield. How-
rigg, Cumb. in Westward parish. How-
ham, Lincolnf. near Glandford-Bridge.
Howham, Yorkf. E. Riding, on the Der-
went, NW. of Milton. Howel, North-
umberland, near Woller.

Houth, or Hoath Head, a pro-
montory forming the NE. boundary of
the Bay of Dublin. It is a peninsula, the
shores of which are rocky and precipitous.
It was formerly covered with oaks, and
was a seat of the Druids; one of their al-
tars still remains, in a sequestered valley,
on the E. side of the hill. The village of
Howth is about 7 miles NE. from the
metropolis. On the top of the hill there
is a light-houfe, and a few harbours on
it's shores for small craft.

Houwborp, Linc. SE. of Boothby-Pannel.
Houwton, Donf. NE. of Middleton. Hou-
ston, Heref. near Wormbridge. Houtongill-
Chofel, Yorkf. W. Riding, NE. of Settle.
Houzon in the-More, Linc. NW. of Bin-
brook. Hoxham, Devonf. near Po-lt-
more. Hoxan, Suffolk, on the river Wave-
ney, N. of Eye. Here Edmund, king
of the East Angles, was bound to a tree,
and shot to death with arrows by the
 pagan Danes, because he would not renounce
the Christian religion. A monastery was
afterwards erected here to his memory.

Hoxte, a town in Weftphalia, be-
 longing to the Abbey of Corvey.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, situ-
ated between the Islands of Pomona and the
N. coast of Caithneshire. It is about 32
miles long, and more than 3 broad. On
this island, besides the great conic hill of
Howhead, which is a sea-mark, there is a
stupendous rock called the Beary, where a
bird, here named the layer, supposed to
be a species of the penguin, is found. It
is about the size of a small duck, remark-
ably fat, and esteemed a great delicacy.
The birds burrow in the rabbit-holes.
The person employed in taking the young
is usually let down by a rope from the
top of the precipice. In this island too,
in a gloomy valley, is an entire stone, 66
feet long, and 18 broad, called the Dar-
wich Stone. It is hollow within, having
the form of a bed and pillow cut in the
stone; it is supposed to have been once
the habitation of a hermit. Lat. 58. 56.
N. lon. 3. 20. W.

Hoya, a town and county of Weftph-
alia, subject to Hanover since 1705, except
a small part which belongs to Heffe Caff-
rel. It is 32 miles long, and 29 broad,
and contains 17 small towns, besides the
capital (which is situated on the Wefer)
and 54 parishes.

Hoyland, High, Yorkshire, W. Riding,
in Wentworth parish. Hoyland-Swain,
Yorkshire, NW. of Barnefley.

Hradisch, a town and circle of Mor-
avia, 30 miles SSE. of Olmutz.

Hua, or Kahua, a large town, the
capital of Cochin China, with a handfome
palace
palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs, and they wear their nails very long. There are a few Christians here. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 105. 5. E.

Huahine, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite, and in a compass, with an excellent harbour, though a small one, on the W. side. It's surface is hilly and uneven. Lat. 16. 44. S. Long. 151. 1. W.

Hubberham, Yorkshire, W. Riding, NE. of Settle.

Hubbersfield, a town in Yorkshire, W. Riding, NE. of Settle.

Hubberston, a town in Pembroke-shire, on a creek of Milford-Haven, the station of the packet to Waterford, in Ireland.

Hubberslow, Devon, on the coast, near the mouth of the river Taw, where Hubba, the Dane, was cut off by the West Saxons.

Hubberton, St. a town of Luxemburg.


Huddersfield, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, which has risen up within this century, is situated amid barren moors, and is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains, and fine broad cloths. It is 42 miles SW. of York, and 189 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesdays.

Huddington, Worc. SE. of Droitwich. Huddleswv, Cumb. between Penrith and Kirkhaugh. Huddleston, Yorks. W. Riding, near Shirbourn, is famous for a quarry of stone, reckoned the finest in England. When first dug out, it is soft, but hardens by lying in the air. King Henry VII's chapel, at Weftminster, was mostly built of the stone fetched from hence. Hude, a river in Durham, running into the Tees at Middleton. Hudhay, Lanc. near Haslingden. Hudnal, Herts, in Eleborigh parish.

Hudson's-Bay, a large bay of North America, lying between 51 and 67 deg. of N. latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW. passage to the S. Sea, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and in the second in 1608. In his third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name; and coasted a great part of it. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he stayed here till the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him, and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never more heard of; but the ship, and the rest of the men, returned home. Other attempts toward a discovery were also made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a Captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; and a Captain Christopher attempted farther discoveries in 1761. But besides these, and the late voyages, which satisfy us that we must not look for a passage on this side of the latitude 67 degrees north, we are indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company for a journey by land, which throws much additional light on this matter, by affording what may be called demonstration, how much farther north, at least in some parts of their voyage, ships must go, before they can pass from one side of America to the other. The northern Indians, who come down to the company's factors to trade, had brought to the knowledge of our people a river, which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-Mine River. The company being desirous of examining into this matter with precision, directed a young gentleman in their service, of the name of Hearne, to proceed overland, under the convoy of those Indians, for that river; which he had orders to survey, if possible, quite down to its exit into the sea, to make observations for fixing the latitudes and longitudes, and to bring home maps and drawings, both of it and the countries through which he should pass. Accordingly, Mr. Hearne set out from Prince of Wales Fort, on Churchill River, on the 7th of December 1770, and, on the 15th of June following, reached the Copper-Mine River, but found it all the way, even to its exit into the sea, encumbered with shoals and falls. The tide being then out, seemed by the edges
of the ice, to rise about 12 or 14 feet, entering it over a dry flat of the shore. This rise, on account of the falls, will carry the tide but a little way within the river's mouth, so that the water in it had not the least briskness. He was, nevertheless, sure of the place it emptied itself into being the sea, or a branch of it, by the quantity of whale and seal skins which the Eskimaux had at their tents, and also by the number of seals which he saw upon the ice. The sea, at the river's mouth, was full of islands and shoals, as far as he could see by the assistance of a pocket telescope; and the ice was not yet broken up, but thawed away only for about three quarters of a mile from the shore, and for a little way round the islands and shoals which lay off the river's mouth. But he had the most extensive view of the sea when he was about 8 miles up the river; from which station, the extremest parts of it bore N.W. by W. and NE. It appears from the map, which Mr. Hearne constructed of this singular journey, that the mouth of the Copper-Mine River lies in lat. 72. N. and lon. 25. W. from Churchill River; that is about 119 W. of Greenwich. Mr. Hearne's journey back, from the Copper-Mine River to Churchill River, lasted till June 30th, 1772; so that he was absent almost a year and seven months. The country lying round Hudson's Bay on the W. and SW. is called New N. and New S. Wales. The extensive peninsula to the E. of it is called Labrador, or New Britain.

Hudson's River, one of the finest rivers in N. America, rising in a mountainous country, about half way between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudson, and proceeds, in a southerly direction, to New York, where it enters the Atlantic Ocean, at York-Bay, after a course of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for sloops to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

Hudson, a town of N. America, in the state of New York, which was begun to be built in 1783, and has had the most rapid progress of any place in America, except Baltimore, in Maryland. It is seated on the E. side of Hudson's River, 66 miles S. of Albany, and 100 N. of New York. Lit. 42. 23. N. lon. 73. 41. W.

Huddeswell, Yorkshire, S. of Richmond-Moor. Huesfield, Gloucestershire, in Lydney parish.

Huen, a fertile island of the Baltic, in the Sound, subject to Sweden since the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It has only one village, containing about 50 houses. This island was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, with a cottage called Uranienburg, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. It is 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

Huesca, an ancient and considerable town of Arragon, with an university.

Huescar, a town of Granada.

Huerta. See Gueta.


Hugh, Northumberland, near Stan.

Hugford, Shrops., near Munc.


Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, a large handsome town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a river called the Hull, on the N. side of the river Humber. It's commerce has increased so much of late years, that it is probably the fourth port in the kingdom. It's situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides it's communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Hum, to the Trent, and all it's branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. By the late inland navigations, it has also a communication with the rivers Merley, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including it's windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of U. Lincoln,
Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting-trade for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. The harbour is artificial, consisting of a dock, the largest in the kingdom, with which the river communicates. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity-House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange, and a town-hall. The grand stone bridge, over the river, to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. It is 36 miles S.E. of York, and 173 N. of London. Lat. 53.45. N. lon. 0.14. W. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.


HUMMOC, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch E. India Company. The natives resemble the Malays, both in appearance and disposition, but speak the same language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. But their principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanao. Lat. 5.27. N. lon. 125.12. E.


HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by Moravia and the circle of Austria; on the N. and N.E. by Poland; on the E. by Walachia, Transylvania, and part of Moldavia; and on the S. by Servia and the river Drave, which separates it from Sculavonia and Croatia. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to thele may be added the Banuat of Temeswar, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary, in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Sculavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, Walachia, and other countries. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theiss, Temes, Leitha, Raab, Waag, Gran, and Maros. The air in the southern parts is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch that a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Sculavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, whether male or female; and the established religion is Popery, though there are a great number of Protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with minerals and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Pestburg of the Upper.

Hungersford, a town of Berkshire, seated on the river Kennet, and noted for the best trout and crawfish in England. It is 64 miles W. of London. Market on Wednesday.


Hungry Hill, a lofty, steep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munster. It is at least 700 yards above the level of Bantry.
Hyde-Bay, and near it's summit is a large lake, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

Huningen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the river Rhine, 5 miles N. of Bülle.


*Huntingdon*, the county town of Huntingdonshire, seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a handiome stone bridge, which leads to Godmanchester. It was once a large place, having fifteen churches, which, in Camden's time, were reduced to four, and now to two. It is 18 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lat. 52.17 N., Long. 46 W. Market on Monday and Saturday.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonshire, on the NE. and E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the S. by a part of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. It extends 22 miles from N. to S. and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nene. The borders of the Ouse, which flows across the SE. part, consist of fertile and beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are finely varied in their surface, fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took it's rise. The NE. part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn; and, in the midst of them are shallow pools, abounding with fish. The largest of these is a lake of considerable size, called Whittlesea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. It's chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and they furnish abundance of cattle.


Huntspil, Somerfethshire, a small town seated at the mouth of the river Parret, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater.


Hurdwar, a town of Delhi, on the Himmaleh, near the W. coast of the Ganges, on the borders of Thibet. It is 90 miles nearly N. of the city of Delhi. Lat. 29.55. N. lon. 78.15. E.

Hurlers, Cornwall. a remarkable heap of stones, SW. of Launceston. Hurley, Berks, on the Thames, 4 miles from Maidenhead, in the Oxford road. Hurley, Warw. near Kingbury. Hurstton Hall, Lancashire. N. of Ormskirk. Huron, a lake of North America, between 80 and 85 deg. W. lon. and 43 and 46 N. lat. It communicates with Lake Michigan by the Straits of Michillimackinac; with the Lake Superior by the Straits of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie by the Straits of Detroit. It's shape is nearly triangular, and it's circumference about 1000 miles. It contains many islands and bays, and abounds in fish, particularly trout andurgeon. On it's banks are found prodigious quantities of sand cherries.
HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hampshire, not far from Lymington. It is leant on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots a mile and a half into the sea, towards the isle of Wight, from which it is the flordest distance, being only 2 miles. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial.


HUY, a town of Liege, on the Meafe, 12 miles SSW. of the city of Liege.

Hyde, Berks, in Dénchworth parish.

Hyde, Dorset, between Bere and Wareham. Hyde, Warwick, on the borders of Leic. and in Hinckley parish. Hyde Farm, Gloucestersh. a hamlet to Guingto-Temple.

Hyderabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Golconda, and at this time of the Deccan. It is feated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 270 miles NNW. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12. N. lon. 78. 51. E.

Hyderabad, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of the Mahomedan prince of that country, who is tributary to the king of Candahar. It is situated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of the city of Nuffelpour. Lat. 25. 29. N. lon. 69. 30. E.

Hyderthorp, Yorkshire, near Burton.


Hypolite, St. a small town in the department of Gard, seated on the Vindoule, near it's source, 14 miles NW. of Nîmes.


*Hythe, a town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly four parishes; but its harbour having been choked up, it has now but one. It is 9 miles SW. of Dover, and 63 SE. of London. Market on Saturday.
JAAR, a river of Liege, which passes by Tongres, and falls into the Meuse at Maestricht.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Teschen, Sile sia.

JACCA, a city and district of Arragon.

JACI-DI-AQUILA, a sea-port of Sicily.

Jack-Dyke, Yorkshire, SE. of Barnard Castle. Jackman's Chyne, Isle of Wight.

Jackson, Port, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about 12 miles N. of Cape Banks, thought to be the finest harbour in the world. The capes at its entrance, which is less than 2 miles across, are high, perpendicular cliffs, and within, it gradually expands into a noble basin, with soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, the greatest number that could be assembled. Ships may lie in 50 fathoms within 50 yards of the shore, and the channel (the surface of which is as smooth as a fish pond) has mostly 15 fathoms, gradually shoaling farther up. It runs, chiefly in a western direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at least a hundred small coves, formed by narrow necks of land, whole projections afford complete shelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fish in the harbour, most of which are unknown in England, besides oysters, cockles, and other shell-fish.

Jacob's-law, Cornwall, NE. of Half-drunken Downs.

JAE.N, a district of Spain, extending 60 miles from N. to S. and nearly as much from E. to W. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Castile, and is now included in the government of Andalusia. It produces excellent fruits and very fine silk.

JAEN, a city of Andalusia, capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 37° 53'. N. lon. 3° 40'. W.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Asia, on the coast of Palestine, formerly called Joppa. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is destroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c. pay for permission to visit the Holy Land. The whole coast, from hence to Damietta in Egypt, is desert and wild, without a single port. It is 38 miles NW. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 45'. N. lon. 35° 55'. E.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port of Ceylon, at the N. end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch export hence great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most hooked of any in the world. Lat. 9° 47'. N. lon. 80° 45'. E.

JAGARIOU, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindooostan, and circar of Rajamundry. It lies on the Bay of Bengal, close to the shore, and a few miles to the E. of the Lake Chilka. It is a shapeless mass of building, and no otherwise remarkable than as an excellent landmark, and as one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration. Lat. 19° 35'. N. lon. 85° 40'. E.

JAGERNDORF, a fortified town and province of Silexia, subject to Prussia.

JAGHIRE of the Carnatic, a tract of land, in the peninsula of Hindooostan, subject to the English East India Company. It extends along the Bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pulpulate on the N. to Alemparvé on the S. and to Conjevaram on the W. being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland in the widest part. The term Jaghire means a grant of land from the sovereign to a subject, revokable at pleasure, but generally a life-rent. It contains 14,400 square miles, and its revenue is about 150,000l. per annum.

JAGO, St. a large river of South America, in Peru. It falls into the S. Sea, in lat. 1° 20'. N. after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, palms, bamboo, &c.

JAGO, St. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It lies 6 leagues southward of the island of Mayo, and is very high land; and but for the continual rains in the time of the trazades, which render it unpleasant, it would be as delightful an island as any in the world. The animals are, beeves, horses, ailes, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and well proportioned monkeys. They have a great variety of fowl, as well as Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pomponia, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, coca-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and ligancones. They have also some cedar trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, in Port Praya Bay, is the capital. Lat. 14° 54'. N. lon. 23° 30'. W.

JAGO, St. a considerable town of South America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour.
harbour, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes. Lat. 34° 10' S. lon. 71° 5' W.

JAGO, St. the most ancient town of Cuba, on the S. coast, with a noble and commodious harbour. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, on a river of the same name. Lat. 20° 14' N. lon. 76° 40' W.

JAGO-DE-LOS CAVALLOS, a principal town of St. Domingo, seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lat. 19° 40' N. lon. 71° 20' W.

JAGO-DEL-ENTERO, St. a town of Tucuman, S. America, the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province.

JAGO-DEL-LAS-VALETS, St., a town of Mexico, seated on the river Panuco.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, ST. of SPANISH TOWN, a town of the Island of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the Rio Cobre, and was once a populous place, but is now reduced to a small compaſs. Being an inland place, it's trade is small, but several wealthy people reside here, living in a gay manner. It is seated near the SE. part of the island, about 7 miles NW. of Port Paffage, on the Bay of Port Royal. Lat. 18° 6' N. lon. 76° 49' W.

JAGODINA, a town of Servia.

JAICZA, a town of Bosnia, in Turkey.

JAMA, a fort and river in the government of Petersburg.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the government of Petersburg, seated on the river Jama, 13 miles NE. of Narva.

JAMAICA, an island of the W. Indies, discovered by Christoph Columbus, in 1494. 37 miles S. of Cuba, and 50 W. of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length, and 43 where broadest. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains between 4 and 5,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills, which runs nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea.

The abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valley as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with excellent fish of various kinds, not known in Europe; and they have eels and crawfish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, even for barges; but some of them are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea side; others of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio Cobre and the Rio Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year; for here is a perennial spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitae, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance these advantages, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwails in the fens and marshes; and snakes, and noxious animals, in the mountains. The days and nights are almost of an equal length all the year round. There are two springs, or seasons, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and the dry. July, August, and September are called the hurricane months, because then these dreadful tempests are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. Not above half of the island is cultivated, all the plantations being by the sea side. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards afterwards made use of for breeding their cattle; but these are now quite bare and barren. The houles are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes live in huts made of reeds, which hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarser, and of a much larger size. But in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from the island of Otaheite, by Captain Bligh, in the Providence frigate. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herring and salt fish. The current coin is all Spanish money. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco,
tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes. They have no ferts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and pea of various kinds, but none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomegrantes, marness, fourfops, papas, pine apples, star apples, prickly pears, alidaca pears, melons, pompones, guavas, and many other ferts. The common dfferriers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry grieps.

Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, in which are 6 towns and 27 villages. The legislature consists of a governor, appointed by the king; a council; and house of assembly. In 1787, the number of negroes amounted to 250,000, the whites to 30,000, the freed negroes and people of colour to 10,000, and the Maroons (who have been since transportd to Nova Scotia) to 1400. In the same year, the exports amounted, in the whole, to the sum of 2,136,442 S. 3d. sterling, at the current London prices, and the importts to the sum of 1,495,232 L. 5s. 4d. The principaltown is Kingstown; but St. Jago-de-la-Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the ſeat of government.

In 1655, Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards by the Engliſh, under Penn and Venables.

JAMAMA, or IMAM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed.

JAMI, a fea-port and small kingdom on the eastern coast of the Island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a settlement here; and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. Lat 59 S. lon 102 35 E.

JAMES Island, an island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, in the middle of the river, and 3 miles from its nearest shore. On this island, which is about a mile in circumference, the English have a considerable factory. Lat 13 15 N, lon 16 0 W.

JAMES Island, an island in Ashley River, 3 miles S. of Charlestown, in S. Carolina. It contains about 50 families.

JAMES River, a fine river of N. America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, and passing through Virginia, enters the Bay of Chesapeak, near it's mouth.

James River, 48 miles above it's mouth. Lat. 37 10 N, lon. 76 50 W.

JAMES Town, a town of Leitrim, Connaught; 5 miles SE. of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 73 NW. of Dublin.

JAMES Town, in Sigo, Connaught.

JAMES, St. an hoſpital and burying ground, near Baſil, in Swiſſland.

Jamesstown, a town of N. America, once the capital of Virginia, situated on the James River, 48 miles above it's mouth. Lat. 37 10 N, lon. 76 50 W.

JAPAN Islands, a large country of Asia, situated to the eastward of China, Corea, and Tartary. It consists of 3 large islands, the names of which are Niphon, or Xiphon, Ximo, and Xikoko, and several smaller ones. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, millet, wheat, and barley. Cedars are common, and so large, that they are proper for the masts of ships, and columns for temples. Both their porcelain and Japan are much better than those articles are in China; they have also silk, skins, and red pearls, which are not in leſse ſteem than the white. Their horses, though extremely small, are very beautiful, and highly valued; and they have an art of tempering ſteel beyond any other nation in the world. They have tea of all ſortsmuch finer, and better cured than that of China. The inhabitants are very ingenious, and their manners are, in many reſpects diametrically oppoſite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; the Europeans uncover the head out of reſpect, and they the feet; we are fond of whiteteeth, and they of black; we get on horſeback on the left ſide, and they on the right; and they have a language ſo peculiar, that it is underſtood by no other nation. The ſciences are highly eſteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Thoſe they study moft are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, U 4
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History, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, except the Chinese, Coreans, the country of Jeddo, and with the Dutch. Formerly their emperors were also sovereign pontiffs, and in the minority of one of them, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the ancient title of Dairo, or Emperor; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cubo; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The Dairo is, at present, the nominal emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other, as if he were his vassal. He resides at Meaco, and has no lands; but he has a right of selling titles and dignities; and the inhuman priests make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head. His feet must never touch the ground, nor the ever be exposed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals must be dressed in new vessels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see, and not be seen. He has generally 12 wives, who have each a palace, with singing and dancing women for his diversion. He has also an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The Cubo, however, is the real emperor, and bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs throughout the empire. The Dairo, therefore, may be considered as only the high priest, while the Cubo is now the real monarch of Japan. The religion of the whole country is Paganism; but there are two different sects; one of which is subjected to the most painful severities; the other abandons itself to the most voluptuous enjoyments. There were once a great number of Christians, protegées to the Juffit missionaries, in different parts of the empire; but, in 1623, they underwent great persecutions, in such manner that they were, at length, all rooted out. The cause of this was the opposition of the priests; the haughty behaviour of the Portuguese, they not allowing several wives; and the persuasions of the Dutch, who told them, that their emperor would become a slave to the Pope, and to the king of Spain. The emperor of Japan is monarch paramount, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, exclusive of those maintained by his vassals. His ordinary revenue is immense. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the island of Niphon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore, till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houles in the night time. The merchandise which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen and woollen cloths, elephants' teeth, haberdashery wares, raw hides, drugs, and glasses of all sorts; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, iron, and steel; porcelain, japanned and lacquered wares, furs, tea, precious stones, ambergris, and medicinal herbs. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they sit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a town of Java, seated on the N. coast, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 200 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6. 35. S. lon. 111. 5. E.

JARGAUF, an ancient town in the dept. of Loiret, 10 miles S.E. of Orleans.

JARISLAU. See YAROSLA.

JARNAC, a town in the dept. of Charente, seated on the river Charente, and 14 miles W. of Angoulême.

JAROMITZ, a town of Koningratz, Bohemia.

JAROSLAW, a town of Lemburg, in Austrian Poland, remarkable for its great fair, and its handsomé buildings. It is seated on the river Saine, 44 miles nearly W. of Lemburg.

Jarrow, Durham, near Shields.

JASENITZ, a town of Pruffian Pomerania.

Jasper's-Pound, in Clare, Munster.

JASQUE, a sea-port of Persia, in the Gulf of Ormus. Lat. 25. 56. N. lon. 57. 49. E.

JASSELMERE, a town and territory of Hindoosfan, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 60 miles NNW. of Bickaneer. Lat. 27. 54. N. lon. 73. 0. E.

JASSY, a city of Turkey, seated on a branch of the river Pruth. It is the capital
pital of Moldavia, and residence of the 
hoſpodar of that country, who is vaſſal of 
the grand signior. Lat. 47. 8. N. lon. 
27. 35. E.

JATS, THE, once a powerful tribe in 
Hindoostan, to whom all that now re 
mains is the small territory of Bhartpouer, 
45 miles W. of Agra.

JAVER, a town and principality of Si 
lesia.

JAVA, an island in the Eastern Indian 
Ocean, generally known by the name of 
Great Java, to diſtinguifh it from Bali, 
by fome named the Leſser Java; and is 
upwards of 600 miles in length, and 
from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coaſt has a 
great many commodious creeks, bays, 
harbours, and towns, with many little 
ſhore. In former times, 
it had as many petty kings as there were 
large towns; but now it has two king 
doms only; one of which is under the ju 
rification of the king of Mataram, and 
the other under the king of Bantam. The 
inhabitants are of a brown complexion, 
have faces rather flat, ſhort coal-black 
hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, 
with ſmalleyes. The men are veryro 
buſt and ſtronglimbed; but the women 
are ſmall. The men weara piece of ca 
lcowrapttwo orthree times roundtheir 
middle; and the women wear them from 
their arm-pitsdown to theirknees; but 
all other parts are bare. Thoſe living 
neartheſea-ſidearegenerallyMahome 
tans; but withinlandthey areGentoos, 
abſtaining from fleſhofallkinds. It isa 
ſertileiſland, 
producing-ſugarand the 
variouſtropicalfruits; and it has very 
highmountains. Ithaslikewiſeimpaſ 
ableforeſtsand wilderneſſes; but the N. 
betweenBatavia and Bantam, isa very 
 populouscountry, full of rice-fields, and 
variousforts of wild and tame animals. 
Here also is plenty of salt, pepper, cafſa, 
wood ſeiful for building, gum benzoin, 
&c., beſide flowering trees and shrubs, and 
moll forts of fruits proper to the climate. 
They have also hogs, bees, and ſheep, 
with other tame creatures; and likewiſe 
fowl, both wild and tame, in great abun 
dance, among which are beautiful parro 
quets, peacocks of an extraordinary ſize, 
Bantam fowlw, &c. In the woods are 
large tigers, rhinocerotes, and ſeveral 
other animals unknown in Europe; and 
in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as 
temperate and healthy as any part of the 
East Indies. The rains, which begin in 
November, lay the low grounds under 
water, kill the ſhoots, and continue till 
the return of May. The coaſts of the
and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. Lat. 63. 15. 67. 15. N. lon. 16. 10. 25. W.


Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides, near the SW. point of the Isle of Mull. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, and contains one poor village, with the ruins of an ancient monastery and cathedral. Here are three royal chapels, or rather cemeteries, in which several ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway are buried.

Irombe, Gloucef. 2 miles SE. of Stow. Ida, Mount. See Candia.

Ida, a mountain of ancient Phrygia.

Idanha-a-Nueva, and J.Danha-a-Velha, towns of Beira.


Idria, a town of Goritz, Carniola, celebrated for its mines of quicksilver.

Idestein, a town of Nassau-Weilburg, Upper Rhine.

Idstock, Somerfeth. N. of Bridgewater.

Jean, St. a town in the dept. of Moselle, seated on the river Sarre, 13 miles W. of Deux-Ponts.

Jean D'Angely, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente. It is noted for its brandy, and is seated on the river Boutonne, on which are two powder-mills; 3 miles NE. of Saintes, and 14 nearly E. of Rochfort. Lat. 45. 57. N. lon. 0. 20. W.

Jean-de-Lone, St. a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Saone, 15 miles nearly S. of Dijon, and 115 SE. of Paris. Lat. 47. 3. N. lon. 5. 19. E.

Jean-de-Luz, St. a town in the depart. of Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain, with a harbour. This little town owes it's opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 12 miles SW. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 23. N. lon. 1. 40. W.

Jean-de-Maurienne, St. a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc, capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Arc, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 NE. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 17. N. lon. 6. 24. E.

Jean-Pied-de-Port, St. a considerable town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of these passages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports. It is 20 miles SE. of Bayonne, and 30 NE. of Pamphlana. Lat. 43. 12. N. lon. 1. 22. W.

Jed, a river of Roxburghshire, which runs into the Teviot, 3 miles N. of Jedburgh. On the banks of this river are several large caverns, which were the strong holds, or hiding places, of the ancient border warriors.

Jedburgh, a town of Roxburghshire, situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near it's confluence with the Teviot. It contains near 3,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of the law-courts for the county. It is 34 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Jedd, or Yedd, the second capital of Japan, in the Island of Niphon, where the dairo, or nominal emperor, resides. The houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a great number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of mafsy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations
of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a hothouse garden, and stables for 2,000 horses. The generality of the houses are nothing but a ground floor, and rooms are parted by folding screens so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. Jeddo is seated in a plain, at the bottom of an extensive gulf or bay; and the river, which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lat. 35. 46. N. lon. 139. 30. E.

Jehud, or Joud, mountains in the NW. part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gekers, or Ka-kers.

Jekyl, a small island at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, North America.

Jemalpe. See Gemalpe.

Jerbourg, Sufsex, W. of Pevensey.

Jempeterland. See Jumtland.

Jena, a town of E. Saxon, Upper Saxony, with an university, near the Saale.

Jenaub. See Chunauub.

Jenisa. See Jeniseisk.

Jenskoi. See Jeniseisk.


Jen, or Geno, a town of Hungary.

Jery, an ancient town of Cumberland, E. of the road between Cockermouth and Wigton, and near the source of the river Elen. It is 10 miles NE. of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Jery, Cheshire, between the Dee and Mersey.

Jericho, an ancient town of Palestine, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm-trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm Trees. At present, it is only a square tower, surrounded with huts or tents of the Arabs. Many palm-trees are yet growing here.

Jerma, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, said to consist of clay-built cottages, among the most majestic ruins of ancient magnificence.

Jerrofent, in Kilkenney, Leinster.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of the dept. of the Channel, and 34 S. of Portland in Dorsetshire, subject to the English. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, and is difficult of access, on account of the rocks and sands. It contains 12 parishes; the principal towns are St. Helier, in the S. part of the island, and St. Aubin. It lies extremely well for trade. It is well watered with rivulets, and is well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufacture for woollen stockings and caps. The civil government is intrusted to a bailiff and 12 jurors, under a governor appointed by the crown. Round towers have been erected on all the accessible parts of the coast, since the year 1781, when a body of French, under the Baron de Rullecourt, effected a landing, but were all either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Lat. 49. 11. N. lon. 2. 10. W.

Jersey, New, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by Hudson's River and the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by the Atlantic, and the Bay of Delaware; on the W. by Pennsylvania and the state of Delaware, from both which it is separated by the river of that name; and on the N. by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakamak River, in lat. 41. 24. to a point in Hudson's River, in lat. 41. 1. It is 161 miles long and 52 broad. It is divided into 13 counties. It's produce is much the same as that of the neighbouring states. The principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunswick, and Trenton.


Jeruifown, in Clare, Munfter. Jer-grin's-Town, in Kildare, Leinster, near Naas, 16 miles from Dublin.

Jerusalem, an ancient and celebrated city of Aïa, formerly capital of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, after David had conquered the Jebufites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracen in 626. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom which lasted near 63 years, under 5 Latin kings, and 8 patriarchs in the church. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1127, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it Jelufd, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock,
rock, with steep ascents upon every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This is called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the chapel is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business, and a bashaw, with a guard of janizaries, always resides here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. Jerusalem is 112 miles SSW. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31° 55' N. Long. 35° 25' E.

Jesi, a town of Ancona, Italy, seated on a mountain near the river Jesi. It is 16 miles WSW. of Ancona.

Jesolo, or Yedso, a large island of Asia, N. of the island of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are more rude and savage than the Japanese, living chiefly on fish and game.

Jesse, or Jem, an island of France, the most easterly of the 3 at the entrance of the port of Marseilles; it is well fortified, and furnished with a garrison.

Ilford, Hampth. W. of Chifchurch.

Ifford, Kent, SE. of Gravesend.

Ifford, Sufx, N. of Horsham.

Ifford, Sufx, N. of Lewes.

Ifford, near Oxford.

Ifford, Sufx, SW. of Lewes.

Ifford, Wilts, near Bradford.

Ightham, Kent, SW. of Wrotham.

Iglesias, a town in the S. of Sardinia.

Ijonpaur, a small city of Hindooitlan Proper, capital of a circar of the name, in the district of Benares. It is seated on the river Goomty, and was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chiaa Jehan, vizier to Sultan Mahmuud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamood Shah, assumed the title of Sultan Shirk, or King of the East, took possession of Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jionpour, where he built the great musjid, or mausoleum, which is still remaining, for himself and family. The bridge over the Goomty is built of stone, and consists of 16 pointed arches. On the top of the bridge are many little shops on both sides, built of stone. It was built in 1547, upon such sound principles, as to have withstanded for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch, that in 1774, a whole brigade of the British Army (that is, 10,000 men) passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 40 miles NW. of Benares. Lat. 25° 45' N. Long. 82° 55' E.

Jona, Staff. NW. of Ashbourn in Derby. and near the eruptions of the rivers Manifold and Hamps, at one mouth, after they have run for some miles under ground.

Junctions, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It contains about 60 houses, and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles SW. of Coire.

Ilorvns, Somerlief. N. of Inmlintor.

Ichester, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Ivel. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had sixteen churches, but now only two. The county gaol is kept here. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Ilkomb, Cornwall, E. of Stratton.

Ildefonso, St. a magnificent royal palace, with fine water-works, gardens, &c. in New C资ile, 27 miles N. of Madrid. It was built by Philip V.

Ildefonso-de-los-zapotacos, St. a town on a mountain in Mexico.

Ilderton, Northumb. S. of Woller.

Ilden, Kent, SW. of Wingham.

Ilen, a river in Pembrokeshire.

Ilfgauuen, a town on a mountain, in the province of Hes, Morocco.

Ilford, Great, a large village of Essex, on the river Roding, which is navigable hence to the Thames. This place, and Little Ilford adjoining, are hamlets to the town of Barking. It is 7 miles NE. by E. of London.

Ilfracombe, a sea-port of Devonshire,
ILS

has a spacious basin, formed by a good pier projecting into the Bristol Channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to enter the harbour. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing-boats resort to this place, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank off the coast during the summer, and carry a number of foals, turbot, &c. to the Bristol market. It is 49 miles NNW. of Exeter, and 18 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

ILHEOS, a sea-port, capital of the district of Rio-des-Ilheos, in Brazil. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 15° 25' S. lon. 40° 25' W.

ILKUCH, a town of Cracow, Poland, remarkable for its silver-mines mixed with lead. It is 15 miles NW. of Cracow.

ILLE, a town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles W. of Perpignan.

ille, a river of Germany, which falls into the Danube 2 miles above Um.

illeston, Leicestershire, W. of Hallaton.

illaR, a river of Germany, which falls into the Elbe; and a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

illa, Bucks, between Tame and Aylebury Vale. Ilminster, Warw. NW. of Shipton-upon-Stour.

*ILMINSTER, a town of Somerset, seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills. Here is a considerable manufacture of narrow cloths. It is 26 miles SW. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ilfield, Hants, SE. of Basingstone.


Ilkley, Yorks. SW. of Ilkley, Yorks.

Illoch, a town of Sclavonia.

Illogan St. Cornwall, N. of Redruth.

Ilmenau, a river of Silesia, which falls into the Elbe; and a town of HennEBurg, Franconia.

Ilmers, Bucks, between Tame and Aylebury Vale. Ilminster, Warw. NW. of Shipton-upon-Stour.

Illock, a town of Sclavonia.

Ilogan, Devon, NW. of Newton-Buethel. Ilminster, Dorset, near Piddletown.

Illes, a town of Wessex, on a creek, near King'sbridge. Ilton, Devon, on a creek, near Kingsbridge. Ilton, and its Park, Somert.”
wife more industrious: they send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leather bags, carried by horseto be without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion, and their patriarchy is generally of the royal family, and can seldom read or write. Cutais is the capital of the present prince, the Czar David.


**Immingham**, Lincolnshire, near the coast, N.W. or Grimsby.

**IMOLA**, a town of Romagna, Italy.


**Inchcolm and Inchree**, small, desolate, or neglected islands, in the Frith of Forth. The shores are bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks.

**Inch**, Isle, or Inis Currey, is properly a peninsula, in Down, Ulster, 74 miles from Dublin. **Incequon**, or O’Quin’s Island, in Cork, Munster, SW. of Youghal. **Inchkeek**, or Inchkeith, small, defolate, or neglected islands, in the Frith of Forth. The shores are bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks.

**Inchmarock**, a beautiful little island, SW. of Buté, on the W. coast of Scotland.

**India**, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 10° S. lat. and 8 and 36° N. lat. Under this name is generally understood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the western coasts of China, divided into India within, and India without, the Ganges. The moderns have likewise included, under the denomination of the East Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the Eastern and Indian Oceans, nearly as far as New Holland and New Guinea. But the name of India is most frequently applied to that country only, which is distinguished in Asia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindoostan. See Hindoostan.

**Indies, West**, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend from the N.W. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, in lat. 27° 45′ N. in a south-easterly direction to the Island of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coast of Terra-Firma, in 11° 30′ N. lat. They lie between 59 and 85° W. lon. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of all these islands. When Christopher Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a course due W. across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage; and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of their agreement, granted to Columbus, upon his return, gave them also the name of Indies. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the West Indies is still given to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewise called the Caribbean Islands, from the aborigines of the country, and the sea in which they lie, is sometimes called, by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French, they are called the Greater and Lesser Antilles; and nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The name of the Caribbees should properly be confined to the smaller islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a hardy race of men, nowise resembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger islands. Even in later times, they have made a stout resistance in defence of the last territory (the Island of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their possession. The reader will find most of these islands treated of separately.

**Indians of North and South America**, the original natives of these two vast continents. Of the manners of the North American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokee, the Chiecaaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Delawarees, the five Nations, the Shawanee, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all 30,000 people. The Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They
also paint their face, breasts, and shoulders of various colours, but generally red; and their features are neat, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they tattoo themselves, or prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. Some have, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles; and except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair with great diligence, from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and beads, which they likewise wear in their noizes. Some have, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles; and except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair with great diligence, from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and beads, which they likewise wear in their noizes. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the noze; and those who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of English make, on which they bestow innumerable breeches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boot and mocassins, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or matchcoat thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go on expeditions, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessaries serve them. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceeding black and long, clubbed behind, distinguishes some of the latter. They are such expert marksmen, that they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as imachable in their enmity; their revenge being only completed in the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excesses in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury, (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, no rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons; and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Though there is perhaps less delicacy of sentiment in the Indians than among us, there is, however, abundant ore probity, with far less restraint, or equivocal compliments. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural, or unstudied eloquence. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and, that the remainder of it by hunting, fishing and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in form of a Kentucky station, that is, a parallelogram, or long square; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the chiefs of the nation frequently meet and consult of all matters of importance. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have bras' kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut aſunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God. They adore the Great Spirit, and believe that his care is extended over them; and, that he puts good into their hearts. They believe in a future state; that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elyſium, or paradise. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and some others, have embraced the Romish faith, introduced among them by missionaries. The Shawanees, Cherokees, Chicaſaws, and some others are little concerned about religion. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they
they dance and sing in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of flesh, fowl, and fruits; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed, and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most-harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead; and their cries of woe are answered by those within. They bear their deceased friends long in remembrance, often visit their graves, and evendecay their putrid remains with their best skins and other finery. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of adulterers; afterward her husband gives her a discharge. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves, in many instances to the men; in others, they are upon an equal footing, deliberating in the public assemblies, and in private life, enjoying the privilege of executing their affections, or paying their addresses to those they love. They are charged with being revengeful; but this revenge is seldom executed, but in cases of murder and adultery; and indeed, the murder is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, the deceased's friend kills him, and so they continue avenging one another's death until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Sometimes a chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They afterward give them plenty of food, load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this, they exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindnels; and if he avoids their suspicions of going away, he is allowed the same privileges as their own people. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners themselves appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them. They talk, they eat, they sleep, as if there were no danger impending; when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, fall upon them with knives and other instruments; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital part, they often prolong the scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. To display undaunted fortitude in such dreadful situations is the noblest triumph of a warrior; to hold the trial by a voluntary death, or to die under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betray symptoms of weakness, his tormentors often dispatch him at once, with contempt, as unworthy being treated like a man. Animated by these ideas, they endure, without a groan, what
what it seems almost impossible that hu-
man nature should sustain. Weary, at
length, with contending with men, whose
costancy they cannot vanquish, some chief
puts a period to their sufferings, by dis-
patching them with his dagger or his club.
The people of S. America gratify their
revenge in a manner somewhat different,
but with the same unrelenting rancour.
Their prisoners, after meeting, at their
first entrance, with the same rough recep-
tion as among the N. Americans, are not
only exempt from injury, but treated with
the greatest apparent kindness, feasted and
careted. But, by a refinement of cru-
eltv, while they seem studious to attach
their captives to life, their doom is irre-
vocably fixed. On an appointed day, the
victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner
is brought forth with great solemnity, he
meets his lot with undaunted firmnefs, and
is dispatched with a single blow. The mo-
tem he falls, the women seize the body,
and dress it for the feast. They bosmear
their children with the blood, in order to
kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their
enemies, and all join in feeding upon the
flesh with amazing greediness and exulta-
tion. Wherever this practice prevails,
captives never escape death; but they are
not tortured with the same cruelty as
among tribes which are less accustomed
to such horrid feasts. The Indians of S.
America immediately under the Spanish
government, although the moft depreffed
order of men in the country which belong-
ed to their ancetors, are now far from
being treated with that rigour and cruelty
which was laid to the charge of the firft
conquerors of that continent. They are
no longer considered as slaves: on the con-
tary, they are reputed as freemen, and
titled to the privileges of fubjetfex. A
certain tax, or tribute, is indeed imposed
upon them, and certain services required;
but these are all under the due regulations
of policy and humanity. The Indians
who live in the principal towns, are en-
tirely fubjeft to the Spanish laws and ma-
giftrates; but, in their own villages, they
are governed by caciques, some of whom
are the decendants of their ancient lords;
others are named by the Spanish viceroy.
These regulate the petty affairs of the
people under them, according to maxims
of justice, transmitted to them by tradition
from their ancetors. To the Indians,
this jurifdictfon lodged in fuch friendly
hands, affords some consolation; and fo
little formidable is this dignity to their
new matters, that they often allow it to
defend by hereditary right. For the far-
ther relief of men so much exposed to op-
pression, the Spanish court has appointed
an officer in every ditrict, with the title of
Protector of the Indians. It is his duty,
as the name implies, to affart the rights
of the Indians; to appear as their defender
in the courts of justice; and to fet bounds
to the encroachments and exactions of his
countrymen. A portion of the annual
tribute is defined for the salaries of the
caciques and protexors; another part is
appropriated to the payment of their tri-
bute in years of famine, or when a particu-
lar ditrict is afflicted by any extraordin-
ary local calamity. Provision too is
made, by various laws, that hospitals
should be founded in every new settlement,
for the reception of Indians. Such hospi-
tals have accordingly been erected, both
for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cus-
co, and Mexico, where the Indians are
wreated with tendernefs and humanity.
See Eskimaux, Indies West, Patag-
onia, and St. Vincent's.

Indore, a modern city of Hindoofian,
capital of a territory in the province of
Malwa, fubjeft to a Mahratta chief. It
is 70 miles S. of Ongein. Lat. 22° 56'.
N. lon. 76° 11'. E.

Indrapore, a town and factory of the
Dutch, on the western coaft of Sumatra.

Indre, a department of France, bound-
ed by that of Cher on the E. and Vienne
on the W. It has its name from a river,
which rives in the department of the Creulie,
and passing through this department, and
that of Indre and Loire, falls into the
Loire below Chinon. Chateauroux isthe
capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of
France, lying to the NW. of the depart-
ment of Indre. Tours isthe capital.

Indus, a great river of Hindoofian,
called by the natives Sinde, or Sindeh. It
is formed of about ten principal freams,
which feend from the Perfian and Tar-
tarian mountains; but, according to Major
Rennell, the sources of these freams muft
be far more remote than the sides of thes
mountains. From the city of Attock, in
about lat. 32° 27'. downward to Moulton,
to the conflux of the Jenaub, or Chunaub,
it is commonly named the river of Attock.
Below the city of Moulton, it proceeds in
a SW. direction, through the province of
that name, and that of Sinde, enters the
Western Indian Ocean by feveral mouths,
NW. of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine,
deep, and navigable river, for veffels of
any burden; the different branches are
also moft of them navigable to a great ex-
tent: it's mouth, however, is to choked

Indore, a modern city of Hindoofian,
capital of a territory in the province of
Malwa, fubjeft to a Mahratta chief. It
up with sand, that no ship can enter it.

Ingolstadt, a strong town of Bavaria, with an university, founded in 1472. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles NE. of Newberg, and 38 N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48° 46. N. lon. 11° 10. E.

Ingow, W. of Alnwick. Ingoldmels Thidthorp, SW. of Ingoldmels.

Inni, a viliable of the countv of Peeblts, on the S. side of the river Tweed, near which is an excellent medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

Innisfree, a town of Cork, in Munster, on the river Bandon, which is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the town. The linen manufacture is commenced here. It is 6 miles from Kintail, and 134 from Dublin.

Innisfallen, an island in the Lake of Killarney, containing about 12 acres, agreeably wooded. Innis-Murra Island, off the coast of Sligo, Connaught.
Clear Island and Baltimore Bay, in Cork, Munster. Innishcarran, in Cork, Munster, 144 miles from Dublin. It is a small village, with a good weekly market.

Innishill. See Enniskillen.

Innislaunagh, in Waterford, Munster. Inniskeane, in Cork, Munster, 14 miles from Dublin. It is a small village, with a good weekly market.

INNISLOUGH, or INNISLOCHCZAW, a town of Waterford, Poland.

Innislevor, an island, contiguous to that of Innisclare, at the entrance of Clew Bay, on the coast of Mayo, Connaught.

Innismond, in Clare, Munster, 118 miles from Dublin.

INNIS, a district of Tirol, watered by the Inn. Innsbruck is the capital.

Inny River, in Kerry, Munster.

INNOW, or INNOW, a town of Wladislaw, Poland.

Innsbruck, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyrolean; it is very populous, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 6.2 miles S. of Munich. Lat. 7. 10. N. lon. 11. 27. E.

INNS, a town of Scotland, capital of the same name, pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Firth of Moray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N. side of the town, in which a considerable manufactory of ropes and canvas is carried on. It is a royal burgh, holding its first charter from Malcolm Canmore, and is a populous and flourishing place. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The salmon fishery in this river is very considerable, and is let to some fishmongers of London. A little to the W. of this town, is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Pha-drick; the stones, composing it's walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles NE. of Fort William, and 106 NNW. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 4. 5. W.

Inverness, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Rossshire; on the E. by the counties of Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, and Perth; and on the S. by those of Perth and Argyyle. It is 10 miles from N. to S., 45 miles; and from E. to W. about 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of flags and roes. The capercailzie is also seen sometimes among the lofty pines; the heath is peopled by wild fowl; and the lofty summits by ptarmigans and Alpine hares. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, into two equal parts, by Loch Nevis, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two seas. The great lakes in this county are seldom or never known to freeze; much lake is the arms of the sea, even in the most northern parts of Scotland, subject to be frozen in the hardest seasons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice. The southern part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. The extensive plains which surround the lakes, are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Lime-stone, iron ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Nevis, Fyres, Glafs, Lochy, &c. The people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic or Erse, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and it's neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety.

Inverness, a town of Aberdeen-shire, situated on the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury. It is 15 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

Inworth, Essex, between Braxted and Melling. Inzaeris, Dartmouth, in Burton parish, near the river Bridy.

JOACHIMS-THAL, a town of Elnbogen, Bohemia, celebrated for its silver mines. X 2.
JOACHIMSTHAL, a town in the Uckermark, Brandenburg.

JOHANNA. See HINZUAN.

JOHANNSBERG, a town of Prussia; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

JOHNY, Cumberland, near Penrith.

JOH-O'-GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of a noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and situated one mile W. of Dunfandby, or Dungby Head.

JOHN'S, St. an island in Asia, one of the Philippines, NE. of Mindanao.

JOHN'S, St. an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having Acadia on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E.

JOHN'S, St. a new town of Acadia, in New Brunswick, at the mouth of the river St. John's, in the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 42'. N. lon. 65° 15'. W.

JOHN'S, St. Cornw. near Hamoche Creek.

JOHN'S, St. Cornw. near Helston.

JOHN'S, St. Cumb. E. of Keswick.

JOHN'S, St. Cumberl. S. of Egremont.

JOHN'S, St. Kent, in Thanet Isle.

JOHN'S, St. Suffolk, Glouc. SW. of North Leech.

JOHN'S, St. Lee, Northumb. near Hexham.

JOHN'S, St. Mount, Yorkſ. NE. of Thirsk.

JOHN'S, St. Point, or John's Point, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the superior court of justice for Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood covered with turf; for, excepting the largest towns and country seats, few of the buildings in Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moss; no thatching being used, as both too dear, and too dangerous in case of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are spread over the timber-work of the roof, and covered with turf or moss. These turf roofs make a singular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occasionally cut for the uie of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town is seated on the S. side of the Lake Wetter, 50 miles N.W. of Calmar. Lat. 57° 48'. N. lon. 14° 7'. E.

JOQUERA, a town of Catalonia.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, which rises in the mountain of Antilibanus, and running from N. to S. passes through the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Tiberias, and empties itself into the Dead Sea.

JOSAPETH, a valley of Palestine, between Jerufalem and the Mount of Olives.

JOSSELIN, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, 2½ miles nearly N. of Vannes.

JOUARE, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 10 miles S. of Meaux.

JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See JURA MOUNT.

JOYEUZE, a small town in the dept. of Ardeche, seated on the river Beune; 21 miles SW. of Privas.

IPING, Sussex, near Midhurst. Ipdepen, Devoni. between Ashburton and Torbay.

IPDEN, Oxfordshire, S.E. of Wallingford.

IPSEERA, a town of Romania.

IPSEERA, and Anti Ipseera, small islands in the Archipelago, NW. of Scio.

IPSEY, Warwickshire, near Studley. Ipson, in Turfield parish, partly in Bucks, and partly in Oxfordshire. Ipsones, Staffordshire, near the river Churnet, a mile below Kingsley. The soil here is noted for producing the best ruddle, or red-ochre for marking sheep.

* IPSWICH, an ancient and populous, but irregularly built town of Suffolk, seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the freth and salt-water meet, forming a fort of half-moon, or crescent on it's bank. Across the river there is a bridge leading to suburb Stoke Hamlet. Here are several public buildings and a customhouse with a good quay. It is declined from it's former consequence; the manufactures of broad cloth and canvas are at
IRE

an end; and it's present commerce chiefly depends upon the malting and exportation of corn. It has a considerable coasting trade, and a small share of foreign commerce, and has lately sent ships to Greenland. Vessels of great burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is 20 miles NE. of Colchester, and 69 NE. of London. Lat. 52° N. long. 1° 16'. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds.

IRABATTEY, a name given to the river Ava, in some part of its course.

IRAC, IRAC ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN-IRAC, (the ancient Chaldea) is a country of Asia, watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and so called from the desert of Arabia, which lies to the W. of it. The NE. parts are fertile, with a number of cities and towns; but towards the SW. it is a dreary wilderness. It is mostly under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad and Bajuora are the principal places.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, has Ghilan and Mezanderan to the N. and Farfitan and Cushiitan to the S. and is under the dominion of the Persians. There are about 40 cities or towns. Isphahan is the capital.

Irely, near Kirby Lonsdale. Ireby, Lincolnshire, E. of Spilsby. Irck, or Earch, a river in Carnarvonshire. Ireken, or Jerkin, Yarkan, a rich, populous, and large town in Boccharia, Little Tarrary. It is the staple town of the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Asia, and is subject to the Kalmucks. Lat. 39° 6'. N. lon. 79° 5'.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the NE. by a channel about 30 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5° 43'. and 10° 38'. W. and between lat. 51° 15'. and 55° 13'. N. being about 387 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 provinces, viz. Ulster on the north; Munster on the south; Leinster on the east; and Connaught on the west. These are subdivided into 32 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Lowth, Meath, Queen's County, Wett Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, in the province of Leinster. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulster. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munster. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, in the province of Connaught.

The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the bogs and morasses are drained. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and the herds of cattle are so numerous, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; the English, and foreign ships frequently come to victual in Irish ports. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, wool, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more especially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situated for foreign trade, and has many secure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, especially on the W. coast. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and the national establishment of religion is the same. The members of parliament usually sit for life, unless upon the demise of the king of Great Britain; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial.

Formerly, this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial crown, inseparably annexed to that of Britain (on which connection the interest and happiness of both nations essentially depended) yet the kingdom of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of it's own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof.

And, some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament for that purpose, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland.
Ireland in time to come. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The native Irish are described as impatient of abuse and injury, quick of apprehension, implacable in resentment, ardent in all their affections, and remarkably hospitable. In the country there remains a great deal of this amiable national character, and even in their towns, formality and etiquette are often so lost in hearty salutations, and a familiar manner of address, that the stranger soon feels himself at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. There are some considerable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Slieve Bloom, and Curlieu Hills. Of all its bogs, that called the Bog of Allen is the most considerable. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. The kingdom is said to have been formerly full of woods, but the case is now so different, that it has been found necessary to plant new ones, and to give parliamentary encouragement for their preservation and increase. The mineral productions of this country have been little known till lately, generally having given themselves (at least for some centuries past) little trouble about them. Nevertheless, copper, lead, iron, and even silver ores have been found in the Irish mines; some vestiges of works of this sort appear at Clontarf, on the edge of Dublin Bay. In the county of Antrim, there is a mine which confits of a mixture of silver and lead, every 50 lb. of lead ore producing about a pound of silver. There is another in Connaught, of the same kind; and one still richer in Wicklow. About 13 miles from Limerick, two mines have been discovered, one of copper, and the other of lead. Iron mines are dispersed all over the kingdom. There are likewise quarries of marble, slate, and freestone, and the earth produces in various places, coal and turf for firing.

Ireland, New, a large island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, N. of New Britain. The most southerly point, Cape George, is in lat. 4° 59'. S. lon. 152° 7'.

Ireland's Eye, a small island on the N. side of Dublin Bay.

Irish Town, between Dublin and the sea.


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running into the Irwell, near Manchester.

IRKUTSK, the largest but least peopled government of Russia, comprising all the eastern part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolisk, to the Eastern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered, and appropriated by the Russians in their defultory excursions from Tobolisk, and is now divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk.

Irnam, Lincolnshire, near Corby. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Bristol, at the confluence of the Stour and Laden, which form the river Frome.

Jerromango, an island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, nearly 80 miles in circuit. Lat. 18° 48'. S. lon. 169° 20'.

Irromam, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Tanna.

Irfted, Norfolk, SW. of Hickling. Irthington, Cumberland, on the river Irthing, near Brampton. Irton, or Irtondale, Cumberland, SE. of Egremont, near Waidale, on the river Irth.

Irtysh, a larger river in Siberia, which running from the S. to the NW. falls into the Obi, near Tobolisk. The NW. shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, is a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, beside the best grey squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly turbot and delicate salmon.

Irvin, or Irwin, a sea-port of Ayrshire, seated on a river of the same name, in the mouth of the Clyde, 15 miles E. of the Isle of Arran, and 26 SW. of Glasgow. In 1790, there were 51 vessels belonging to this port, the largest of which was of 160 tons, and the smallest of 33. About 24,000 chaldrons of coals are exported annually to Ireland. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish is estimated at 4,500.

Irwell, a river of Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey below Flixton.

Iviron, a river in Bucknokshire.

Isabella Fort, on the river Scheldt, opposite Antwerp; also a fort in Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

Isabella, St. the largest of the Isles of Solomon, in the S. Sea.

Isadaga, a town of Escura, Morocco. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great effeem.

Isbury, Berks, near Lambourn. Iffyn.

Walton, Leicel. near Castle Dunnington.

Ichia,
ISL

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, about 10 miles in circuit, and lying 8 or 10 miles W. of the city of Naples. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; rivers, and fine gardens.

ISCHIA, a town of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge; the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference, and the city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge are iron gates, which open into a subterraneous passage, through which they enter the city. From its healthy air, it is much resorted to by invalids. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 14. 2. E.

ISET, Cumberland, near Cockermouth, 3 miles up the Derwent. If so, Carnbriyshire, NE. of Soham.

ISENACH. See EISNACH.

ISENBERG, a town of Wilt, Upper Rhine; also a town of Meillen; and another of Saxe-Gotha; both in Upper Saxon.

ISENBERG, UPPER, a county in the Wettenau, Upper Rhine.

ISENBERG, LOWER, a county in the Lower Rhine.

ISENHEIM, in Flanders county.

ISER, a pretty river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, and having passed by Munich, Landshut, &c. falls into the Danube, 2 miles below Deckendorf.

ISERE, a department of France, so named from a river which rises in the confines of the department of Mont Blanc, and passing through the middle of this department, falls into the Rhone, 5 miles N. of Geneva. Grenoble is the principal town.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a considerable town of Soria, famous for its iron-mines.

ISERNIA, a town of Molina, Naples.

IJzerton on the Ile, Durham, SW. of Bishop Auckland. Ijey, Wilts, near Cricklade. Ijgar, Northumberland, in the manor of Felton.

ISIGNY, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with a small harbour, 15 miles W. of Bayeux; also a town in the dept. of the Channel.

ISIS, a river. See THAMES.

ISLE, or ILE, a river in Brecknockshire.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, on the NE. coast of the northern of the two islands that go under that name.

ISLAY, or ILLA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the SW. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow strait or sound. It's greatest length is 25 miles; it's breadth 13. The principal village is Bowmore, which is in a manner, a new town, and has a convenient harbour. The inhabitants are between 7 and 8000. The face of the country is hilly. Here are mines of copper, emery, quicksilver, lead, and black lead; with immense woods of lime-forest, marl, coral, and shell-fund, for manure. Some corn and flax is raised here, and numerous droves of cattle are annually exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders intert the heath. On the NW. isle of the island is the cave of Stungmore, which is a glotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are shot like deer.

ISLE ADAM, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Oise, 6 miles NNE. of Pontotie.

ISLE ALOE, see AMALONG, ILE OF.

ISLE OF BREVES, an island in the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth. It abounds in cattle and excellent fruits. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 91. 30. W.

ISLE OF Dugs, Middlesex, a part of Poplar Marsh, so named by the seamen in passing it, when the kings had a palace at Greenwich, and the royal hounds were kenneled here.

ISLE DE-DIEU, or d'YEU, a small island, 14 miles from the coast of La Vendee. Lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

ISLE-LE-FRANCE. See FRANCE, ILE OF.

ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town in the dept. of Gers, in an island of the little river Save, 8 miles N. of Lombez.

ISLE-ROUSSE, a town of Corsica.

ISLE AND VILAIN, a dept. of France, having the English Channel, and the dept. of the Channel on the N. and the dept. of the Lower Loire on the S. Rennes is the capital.

ISLEBEN. See EISLEBEN.

* ISLEWORTH, a town in Middlesex, 9 miles W. of London, on the river Thames.

ISLY, or ILA, one of the Western Islands, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, on the NE. coast of the northern of the two islands that go under that name.
ISP

is the new village of Pentonville, to which it is likewise united. The New River, which is a great ornament to this place, is received, at the SW. end of it, into a large reservoir, called the New River Head, whence its water is conveyed in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. The parish is very extensive, including the hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway, Kingsland Green, and three sides of Newington Green. Near the New River Head, is a noted spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. Ilip, Northamptonshire, near Thrapston.

Islip, a town of Oxfordshire, 56 miles from London, noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor.

Ismail, a town of Bessarabia. It was taken by storm; by the Russians, under General Suwarrow, on the 42d of December 1799; and it is said, that the long siege and the capture, did not cost less than 10,000 men. The most atrocious part of the transaction is, that the garrison (whose firmness would have received, from a less tanguinary foe, the highest applause) were massacred by the merciless conquerors, to the amount of, by their own account, 50,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Dnieper, 140 miles S.W. of Ockzakow, Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

Isny, an imperial town of Algau, Swabia, Isnic, a town of Natolia. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. The inhabitants are mostly Jews. It is seated in a fertile country, on a lake which communicates with the Sea of Mamora, and is 60 miles SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 13. N. lon. 30. 9. E.

Isola, a sea-port of Calabria Ultra; and a town of Terra di Lavora, both in Naples; also a town of Istria; and a river of the Tyrolete.

Isona, a town of Catalonia.

Ispahan, a celebrated city of Asia, capital of Persia, seated in the province of Ispah-Agemi, and thought by some, to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, at 8 miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one, called Zenderoud, which supplies almost all the houses with water, and over which are several fine bridges. It is nearly of an oval form, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and even sleep in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. The walls are built of mud, and about 20 miles in compass, but being kept in no repair, and hidden by the adjoining houses and gardens, they have but a mean appearance, and are hardly to be discovered. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravanseras, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine streets, in which are canals, planted with trees. The streets are not paved, but are generally free from dirt and dust, as the air here is very dry, and every housekeeper waters the street before his own door twice a day. The inhabitants were formerly computed at 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils and civil wars, this kingdom has been almost torn to pieces, by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs; that called Juifs, is inhabited by Armenians; Hairenbath, by Georgians; and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE. of Buffarah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 SE. of Constantinople.

Isselstein, or Ysselstein, a town of Utretch, with a small territory, seated on the Iffel.

Ifferykell, in Galway, Connaught.

Issiquibo, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch, in Guiana, S. America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and 8 or 10 miles W. of the town of Surinam. It is seated on the river Issiquibo, which is about 3 leagues wide at its mouth. It has been twice taken by the English; in 1781, but restored by the treaty of peace, in 1783; and since the commencement of the present war, it still remains in their possession.

Issore, an ancient town in the dept. of Puy de Dome, near which are found amethysts, of as beautiful a colour as those of the Earl, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 15 miles SSE. of Clermont.
ITALY, a town in the depart. of Indre, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It's trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is 17 miles SW. of Bourges, and 135 nearly S. of Paris.

Issoudun, a town in the depart. of Côte d'Or, 9 miles N. of Dijon.

Ijebu, a river in Cardiganshire. Ilting-Ebourn, Sussex, NW. of Midhurst.

Ijrad, a river in Denbighshire.

Ilth, a peninsula of Italy, lying on the N. part of the Adriatic, long divided between Austria and the republic of Venice. The air is wholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of fine marble. That part of it which lately belonged to the Venetians, is now mostly annexed to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria was the capital.

Istwick, Lancashire, in Amounderness, N. of Kirkham.

ITALY, one of the finest and most celebrated countries of Europe, extending from NW. to SE. nearly 700 miles. On the N. and NW. it is bounded by France, Switzerland, and Germany; on the E. by Carniola and the Adriatic; and on the S. SW. and W. by the Mediterranean; it's figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. It was formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and, afterwards, of that more singular usurpation, the dominion of the pope; for this ecclesiastical monarch, under the modest title of minifter minifterum, servant of servants, claimed a right to dispose not only of the affairs of such nations as acknowledged his supremacy; but also of pagan lands to the ends of the earth; beffowing them, as an inheritance, on the royal supporters of his church.

Italy is divided into a great number of states, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W. and N. are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Montferrat, and part of the Milanese. To the NE. are the ci-devant territories of Venice, now mostly reduced to the obedience of the emperor. S. of these are the late Italian dominions of the emperor, namely, part of the Milanese, and the Mantuan, now formed into an independent republic, under the protection of France. S. of these are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, lately belonging to the duke of Modena, but now incorporated with the new republic. W. of these are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon. S. of Parma lies the republic of Genoa, and SE. of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the Pope, lies principally to the E. and SE. of Tuscany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and the remainder of Italy, which occupies the whole southern extremity, is the kingdom of Naples, with it's dependent islands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains. In those on the NE. side of the Apennines, it is temperate; but on the SW. it is very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese, is said to be unwholesome; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In summer, the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almost intolerable, if it were not alleviated by the sea-breezes. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano.

As there are a number of rivers in Italy, beside those mentioned above, the soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, innumerable mulberry-trees, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pastures, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains yield, not only mines of iron, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabastr, jasper, porphyry, &c. but gold and silver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, junipers, oaks, and pines. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. The Italians have been the most celebrated of all the moderns for their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, and several of them have
have also been eminent as writers. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly
their predecessors, the ladies of ancient Rome; they also use paints and wafhes
for their hands and faces. The Italian language is a corruption of the Latin, and
is said to be spoken at Florence.

* Itchel, Hants, near Alderton. Itchen, or Aire, a river of Hants, which rises in
the centre of the county, and, watering Winchester, enters the Bay of Southam-
ton, at the town of that name. Ichting, or Ichting, a river of Northumberland and
Cumberland, falling into the Eden near
Warwick. Ichting-Abbots, Hants, NW.
of Alresford. Ichting-Stake, Hants, E. of
Ichting-Abbots. Ichington, Glouceffer-
hire, in Titherington parish.

* Ichington-Bishop’s, Warw. NE.
of Kineton. Market on Wednesday.

* Ichington, Long and Nether, Warw.
near Southam. Ilfenfeld, Cumb. near Ing-
glewood Forest. Ilton, a river in Rad-
nor. Itteringham, Norf. NW. of Ael-
ham. Itton, Monm. W. of Chepshow.

* Itzehoe, a town of Danish Holstein.

* Juan de la Fr on Tera, Sr. a town
of S.America, in Peru, in the dis-

tict of Chachapoya. It lies to the E. of

* Juan de Puerto Rico, St. an island
of the W. Indies, 50 miles E. of St. Do-
mingo, and called by the English Porto
Rico. It is 100 miles in length, and 50
in breadth, and is subject to the Spaniards.
It is full of very high mountains, and ex-
tremely fertile valleys, interspersed with
woods, and well watered with springs and
rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger,
corn, and fruits, partly proper to the cli-

tate, and partly introduced from Spain.
Besides, there are so many cattle, that they
often kill them for the sake of the skins
alone.

* Here are a great number of un-
common trees, and there is a little gold in
the N. part of the island. The air is pret-
ty healthy, but it is subject to storms and
hurricanes, like the rest of these islands.

* The capital is of the same name, seated
on the N. coast of the island, with a good
harbour. Lat. 18. 29. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

* Juan Fernandez, an island in the S.
Sea, about 12 miles long and 6 wide. It

* is 330 miles W. of the coast of Chili, pa-

* rallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited,
but having a good harbour on the N.

* coast, called Cumberland Bay, it is found

* extremely convenient to touch at and wa-

ter. Lat. 37. 40. S. lon. 83. W.

* Juan de Ulloa, St. an island in the
Gulf of Mexico, half a mile NE. of Vera
Cruz.
department of Yonne, seated near the river Yonne, 5 miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a small duchy of Westphalia, situated between the Rhine and the Maeze. The principal towns are Juliers, the capital, in lat. 50. 57. N. lon. 6. 23. E. Dueren, Aix-la-Chapelle, Munster-Eyssel, and Eufzkirchen. It is subject to the elector palatine, is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of wood it produces.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Iipahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. They were brought thither for the sake of trade.

JUMBA, a large river of Hindooftan, which rises in Thibet, waters the cities of Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.

JUMP, Yorkshire, near Rotheram.

JUNKSELON, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the SW. coast of Siam, nearly 60 miles long, and from 10 to 20 wide. Near the principal town (of the same name, situated in the N. part of the island) is a mine of leadstone, but the pieces do not preserve their virtue above 4 or 5 months.

JUR, a department of France, having Switzerland to the E. and the department of Saone and Loire to the W. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quantities of black marble, of jasper of different colours, and of alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

JURA, a chain of mountains, which extend, nearly in a line, from the Rhine, near Bailon, to the Rhone, 10 miles below Geneva; sometimes more, sometimes less elevated, and in different places taking different names.

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JUPITER, a town in the depart. of Eure; a town in the dept. of Cote d'Or; and a town in the department of Paris.

JUTLAND, a large peninsula of Denmark, bounded on the S. by the duchy of Holstein; and on the other sides by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses and beavers, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. This was anciently called Cumbria Chersonousus; and is supposed to be the country whence the Anglo-Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Slewick.

Jyepour, a city of Hindooftan Proper, capital of a territory of the same name, (otherwise called Jaypour, Jaynagar, Joynagar, or Jeyunagur) in the eastern quarter of Agimere, is subject to one of the rajpoot princes. It was built by the celebrated Rajah Jaffir, who also erected an observatory here, and invited Claude Bou- dier to it, in 1734. Wendel represents Jyepour as a place of great wealth and consequence in 1779, being the staple of the principal part of the goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 104 miles W. by S. of Agra, and 70 ENE. of Agimere.

Izquite NANGo, a town of Chiapa, Mexico.
K.

KABER, Westmorland, near Kirkby-Steven.

Kaddy-Carne, in Down, Ulster, a long ledge of rocks on Big-Iland.

KAFFUNGEN, a town of Hesse Cassel.

KAHUN, a town of Kerman, Persia.

KAIRWAN. See CAIROAN.

KAUAR, a town of Ghilan, Persia.

Kaldworth, Northumberland, in Mildforth barony.

KALIMBURG, a town and bailiwick of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand.

KALIR, a town of Wirtemburg, Suabia.

KALISCH, a palatinate, late of Poland, now of W. Prussia, and its capital, seated on the river Pivina.

Kalamer, Lancashire, in Amounderness.

KALMUCs, a nation of Tartars, that inhabit that part of the Russian government of Caucafius, that lies between the river Volga, and the river Yaick (now Ural) toward the Caspian Sea; in all which immense tract there is not a house to be seen, as they all live in tents, and remove from one place to another, in quest of pasturage for their large herds of cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and in the winter, their cattle fare as other wild beasts. Their food is fish, (especially that of horses') fish, wild-towil, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed among them, and from it they make a strong spirit, of which they are very fond, and which is clear as water. They are divided into a number of horsed, or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchichuritan, or king of kings, who derives his pedigree from Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans. They wear coats of stuff, or filk, above which they wear a large, wide, fur coat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their cattle are large, and their sheep are of the largest kind, having great fat tails, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds; their ears hanging down like our dogs, and, instead of wool, they have soft curled hair, so that their skins are converted into fur coats. Their horses are small, but swift, hardy, and strong; and many of them pace naturally, and trot at an incredible rate. They eat the flesh of camels, cows, and sheep, but universally give the preference to that of the horse. When they go upon any expedition, they have no regard either to bridges or boats; they no sooner come to a river, than in they plunge with their horses, and, sliding from their backs, hold fast by the mane till they get over, and then immediately mount again, and proceed. They live but 4 months at most in the deserts, and inhabit a most pleasant country all the rest of the year (when it is not overflowed) tending their flocks and herds, fishing, and hunting. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rules alternately; and when any of them fail, they kill it, and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddles, and, after riding some time upon it, they eat it without any farther preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are large, and surprisingly warm, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke; they are 14 feet in diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure; they are all round, the sides being made of a kind of checkered wicker-work, and the cross sticks nearly jointed, for folding together, or extending. The kibbet with its wind and rain well, and is erected with greater ease and in less time than we could set up an officer's tent. The smallpox is as much dreaded among the Kalmucs as the pestilence among us. When any of them are seized with it, they immediately break up their camp and flee, leaving the sick person in one of their kibbets, or tents, with a killed sheep, part of which is roasted and part raw, and a jar of water, and some wood for fire; if they recover, they follow the horde, but this seldom happens, for they most die for want of attendance.

KALNIK, a town of Bracklaw, Poland.

KALO, a town of Hungary.

KALUGA, or KALUTSKOE, a town and government of the Russian empire, formerly included in the government of Moscow. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 40 to 90 in breadth, Occa is the principal river.

KAMAKURA, an island of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, on the S. coast of Niphon, uied as a state prison. The coast of this island is so steep, that persons and freightage are generally lifted up by cranes.

KAMBALA, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains
KAM, a town of Thibet, between the lake Jamdro, and the Sampo river.

KAMINECK, a town of Poland, capital of Podolia.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula of Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, and government of Irkutskoi, bounded on the N. by the province of Ochotsk; on the E. and S. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by the Sea of Ochotsk and the Peninakoe Gulf. It is 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. The southern extremity is Cape Lopatka, in lat. from 52. to 61. N. and lon. 156. 45. E., according to Captain King, who visited this country in 1779. A chain of high mountains from N. to S. extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise, and empty themselves on both sides into the Pacific Ocean, and the Sea of Ochotsk. Stunted trees are thinly scattered over the whole face of the country, whose bottoms are mossy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole resembling Newfoundland in a striking degree. This disadvantage of soil, however, is not universal; for some parts produce tolerably good hay. Four months, commencing at midsummer, may be considered as forming their spring, summer, and autumn, the rest of the year is all dreary winter. They have great quantities of wholesome vegetables in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery, with some excellent turnips, and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmost extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam. These constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to their dried fish. Fish is certainly the staple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninsula, which cannot possibly derive any considerable part of their subsistence either from agriculture or cattle: they, however, obtain some from their forests, particularly in the bear, which to hunt and kill, is, with the inhabitants, a skilful and dangerous adventure. The people of Kamtschatka may be said to consist of three sorts; the Kamtschadales, the Russians, and Cossacks, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. The habitations of the natives consist of three different kinds, which they call jourts, balagans, and loghouses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jort resembles a round, squat hillock; a hole, serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre, and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a waggoner's frock; if for summer wear, it is made of nankeen; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preferred on the other, which is worn innermost; a close jacket of nankeen, or other-cotton stuff, is the next under this; and, beneath that, a shirt made of thin Persian silk, of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots, made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are let to fall round the shoulders in rough weather. The true Kamtschadales are a people of great antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninsula. The Russians first discovered the country in 1697, and, in 1699, 60 Russian soldiers, with as many Cossacks, penetrated into the heart of the peninsula, levying a tribute of furs in their progress. Their government, considered as a military one, is mild and equitable in a high degree. The natives are permitted to choose their own magistrates, with all the privileges they had ever enjoyed, who refer to the government of Kamtschatka such cases only as, from their intricacy or heinousness, they do not choose to decide upon themselves. Bolcheretik is the principal place, on the SW. coast, in lat. 52. N.

KANEM, a city and province of Bornou, in Africa.

KANJOW, a city of Poland, in the Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Kiow.

KANISCHE, a town of Hungary.

Kantji, Eilex, near Horndon.

Kanterk, in Cork, Munster.

KAPOS, a town and river of Hungary.

KARECK, an island in the Persian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, where all ships bound for Bushorah must call for pilots. It is about 5 miles long and a broad; and is subject to the evice of Bundaric. The Dutch have, or had, a settlement here.

Karham, Northumb. in Wark barony.

KARLSCRUCH, a town of Baden-Durlach, Suabia. The margrave has here a magnificent palace and gardens. The town is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Baden.
K E E

Karmbank, a hill in Armagh, Ulster.
Kara-Gaur, a hill in Down, Ulster, 2 miles N. of Scraba.
Karnfack, Cornwall, a rocky mountain, near Morden.
Kasan, a large country of the Russian empire, formerly subject to the Kalmuc Tartars, and now divided into the three Russian governments of Kazan, Simbirsk, and Penza.
Ksan, the capital of the Russian government of the same name, seated on the river Cașanka, where it falls into the Volga.

K E L

Keenagh, in Longford, Leinster.
Kefreen, a town of Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, which gives it's name to a large, fertile plain, where they breed a great number of pigeons.
Kehi, a fortress of Suabia, on the Rhine, opposite Strafburg.

Kell, a town of Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, which gives it's name to a large, fertile plain, where they breed a great number of pigeons.

KAY'S, a town of Meath, in Leinster. It is pleasantly seated on the river Blackwater, 31 miles NW. of Dublin.
Kelso, a town of March, in Leinster. It is pleasantly seated on the river Blackwater, 31 miles NW. of Dublin.
K E N

K E N :— Kelso, a neat and populous town of Roxburghshire, with a good market for corn, and a handsome bridge of six arches over the Tweed, near it's confluence with the rivulet. The abbey, the magnificent ruin of which still remains, was founded by David I, in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable. From the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the forks of the rivers, Roxburgh-Hill, Springwood Park, and the Fleurs. From Prinacie-Hill is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered by long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fructs of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso is 20 miles SW. of B'wick, and 42 S.E. of Edinburgh.


* Kelvedon, or Easterford, a town of Essex, 3 miles from Witham, and 41 from London, on the road to Colchester.


Kelvyn, a river in Merionethshire.

Kemar, a town of Natolia.


Kempen, a town of Coigne.


Kempsey, Glouce. 4 miles from Rofs. Kempford, Glouce. between Cricklade and Lechlade; the Stroud Canal is extended to this place. Kempston, Hants. S. of Basingstoke. Kempton, SW. of Bedford. Kempton, Norfolk, near Lyteham. Kempton, a town of Mentz; also an imperial town, and a princely abbey, to which belong several towns and villages; both in Syria.


vons. running into the Ex, below Exeter. Ken, or Kan, a river of Wiltmorland, which flows by Kendal, and empties itself into the sandy wallt of Lancashire, called Morecombe Bay. It has a cataract near it's mouth, which renders it incapable of navigation; so that the town of Milthrop, situated on a little creek, near the mouth of the Ken, is the only port of Wiltmorland; and this is capable of receiving very small vessels only, by which the fine Wiltmorland flutes, hams, and other articles are exported.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which descending from the mountains in the N. of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows in a southerly direction to the town of New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, about 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. Here it is joined by the river Dee.

Kenagh, in Longford, Leinster.


* Kendat, a large, handsome town of Wiltmorland. It is pleasantly seated in a valley, among hills, on the W. side of the river Ken, over which are several bridges. It has been long noted for its woollen manufactories; particularly knit stockings, a thick stuff, called cottons, for the clothing of the people in the W. Indies, and for tailors' jackets, and linsey-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-hooks, waite silk, and wool cards are manufactured here. The mills for scouring, fulling, and frizing cloth; and for cutting and raeping dying wood, &c. are well worth seeing. So early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for it's manufactures, special laws having been enacted in those reigns, for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths; and such has been the spirit and industry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flourish ever since, notwithstanding the disadvantage of poffelling no water carriage. Kendal is 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 259 NNW. of London. Lat. 54.15. N. lon. 2.52. W. Market on Saturday.

Kendal, or Kendal, Kendalshire, in Welterleigh parish. Kendal, Staff. near Clent.


Kenelworth, or Killingworth, Warwickshire, SW. of Coventry. Market on Wednesday.


Kenmare River and Town, in Kerry, Munster, 155 miles SW. of Dublin.

Kennardington, Kent, near Appledore.

Kennebek, a river which rises in the NW. part of the province of Maine, in New England; and, flowing in a southerly direction, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the Bays of Cape and Penobscot, on the coast of the same province.

Kennedy, Devonshire, near Exeter.

Kennedy, Cornwall, near Penzance.

Kennel, Devonshire, near Crediton.

Kennet, a river celebrated by Pope, as, "The Ken unt swift, for silver eels renown'd." It rises 4 miles from Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it has been made navigable. It joins the Thames, a little below Reading.

Kennet, E. and Little, Wiltshire, on Marlborough Downs, near the source of the river Kennet. Kennington, a village of Surry, one of the 8 precincts of Lambeth. Near it is an extensive common. Kennington, Kent, near Ashford.

Kent, a county of England, bounded on the W. and SW. by Surry and Sussex; on the N. by the Thames; on the F. and SE. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; and on the S. by Sussex and the English Channel. From E. to W. it is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. from 30 to 36. It is divided into 5 lathes, under each of which are several hundreds. It contains 2 cities, 39 market-towns, and 408 parish churches. In the soil and face of the country, there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the NE. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that thriving appearance at sea, which gave it the name of Albion. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil; fertile, but unhealthy on account of its moisture. It terminates in the great marsh of Romney. The midland and western districts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and pastoral, equal in pleasantness, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconspicuous article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney-Malts. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Roarer. Maidstone is the county town.

Kentisford, Devon, near Crediton.


Kentsinguen, a town in the Bridgwater.

Kentucky, a country in N. America, situated in its central part, near the lat. of 38° 30'. N. and 85° 0'. W. lon. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Ohio; on the E. by Virginia; on the S. by the Tennessee State, including the country of the Upper Cherokees; and on the W. and SW. by the Mississipi and the Cherokee River. It is 390 miles in length from E. to W. and from 10 to 150 in breadth from N. to S. and is at present divided into 9 counties, 7 of which are Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Madison. The principal rivers
are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking River, the Red River, the Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Cumberland River, and the Great Kenhay, or New River. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, without rapids, for the greatest part of the year. This country is generally level, and abounds with lime-stone. The springs and streams leffen in June and continue low, hindering navigation until November, when the autumnal rains prepare the rivers for boats, and replenish the whole country with water. The soil is amazingly fertile: the inhabitants distinguish it by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. This country is more temperate and healthy than the other settled parts of America. The winter is short, and snow seldom falls deep or lies long. The W. winds often bring storms, and the E. winds clear the sky; but there is no steady rule of weather in that respect, as in the northern states. The W. winds are sometimes cold, but the weather is not so intensely severe as those winds are in Pennsylvania. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds, and to be exceeded by no country in variety. Those which are peculiar to Kentucky, are the sugar-maple, which grows in all parts in great plenty, and furnishes every family with plenty of excellent sugar; and the honey-loquat, which is curiously surrounded with large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, which greatly resembles the black oak, grows large, and also bears a pod, in which is incrusted coffee; the papaw-tree, which does not grow to a great size, is a soft wood, bears a fine fruit, much like a cucumber in shape and size, and tastes sweet; black mulberry-trees in abundance; the wild cherry-tree, which is of a large size, and supplies the inhabitants with boards for all their buildings; the buck-eye, a very soft wood, bearing a remarkably black fruit; and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. Here is great plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed, and grow fat; and the cane-brakes are so thick and tall, that it is difficult to pass through them. Where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass, covering vast tracts of country, and affording excellent food for cattle. The fields are covered with abundance of wild herbage not common to other countries. The Shawanese fallad, wild lettuce, pepper-grass, and many more, as yet unknown to the inhabitants, but which, no doubt, have excellent virtues. Here are seen the finest crown-imperials in the world; the cardinal-flower, so much extolled for its scarlet colour; and all the year, excepting the winter months, the plains and valleys are adorned with variety of flowers of the most admirable beauty. Here is also found the tulip-bearing laurel-tree, or magnolia, which has an exquisite smell, and continues to blossom and feed for several months together. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance, but we do not hear of any silver or gold mines. The western waters produce plenty of fish and fowl. The fish, common to the Ohio, are the buffalo-fish, of a large size, and cat-fish, sometimes exceeding one hundred weight. Trout have been taken in Kentucky river, weighing 30 pounds weight. The mullet, rock, perch, gar-fish, and eel, are here in plenty. Suckers, fun fish, and other hook-fish, are abundant. On these waters, and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The land fowls are turkeys; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Here likewise is the parroquet, a bird every way resembling a parrot, but much smaller; and the ivory-bill woodcock, of a whitish colour, with a white plume. It flies screaming exceedingly sharp; and it is asserted, that it's bill is pure ivory; a circumstance very singular in the plumy tribe. Here also is the great owl, resembling it's kind in other parts, but remarkably different in it's vociferation, sometimes making a strange, surprising noise, like a man in the most extreme danger and difficulty. Serpents are not numerous, and are such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mock-oan snakes. Among the native animals, is the buffalo, much resembling a large bull, of a great size, with a large head, thick, short, crooked horns, and broader in his forepart than behind. Upon his shoulder is a large lump of flesh, covered with a thick bain of long wool and curly hair, of a dark brown colour. They do not rise from the ground as our cattle, but spring up at once upon their feet; are of a broad make, and clumsy appearance, with short legs, but run fast, and scarcely turn aside for any thing when chased. They weigh from five to ten hundred weight, are excellent meat, supplying the inhabitants in many parts with beef, and their
their hides make good leather. They are innocent, harmless creatures. There are still to be found many deer, elk, and bears. There are also panthers, wild cats, and wolves. The waters have plenty of beavers, otters, minks, and muskrats; and are the animals common to other parts wanting, such as foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, ground-hogs, polecats, and opifium. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlement; such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, which are prodigiously multiplied, suffered to run in the woods without a keeper, and only brought home when wanted. Many caves are found in this country amazingly large; in some of which one may travel several miles under a fine limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars; in most of them runs a stream of water. Kentucky was purchased by the state of Virginia, of the Indians, in 1775, and formed into an independent state in 1792. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677, and from its rapid increase in population, may now probably be estimated at 200,000. There are many considerable towns, the principal of which are Lexington and Washington.


Kercolang, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 80 miles in circumference. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The houset stand on posts, and appear to be well-built, and neatly thatched. Their fishing hooks and lines are mostly European; and the inhabitants are Malays. Their clothing, in general, is made of a coarse kind of calico, though some wear silk; most of them have a kind of turban round their head; and a few have been seen with a Chinic pointed hat. Lat. 4. 28. N. lon. 126. 31. E.

Kerco, Cornwall, W. of Columb.

Kerguelen's Land, an island in the Southern Indian Ocean, visited by Captain Cook, in 1779, which, from its sterility, has been called the Island of Desolation. No place hitherto discovered, in either hemisphere, affords so scanty a field for the naturalist as this spot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a small distance from the shore, which might raise the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occasioned by one small plant, resembling flax, which grew upon the hills in large spreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might serve for fuel, and was the only thing seen here that could possibly be applied to that purpose. A few amphibious animals were discovered. Lat. 49. 20. S. lon. 69. 37. E.

Kerio, a river in Denbighshire. Kerling, a river in Merionethshire.

Kerman, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segistan, and a part of Korasan; on the E. by Meeran; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Farsistan. The northern part is barren, but the southern is more fertile. The Guebres are numerous. Here are sheep, which lose their fleeces in spring, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Sirgian, or according to some writers, Kerman, is the capital.


Kerpenn,
K E S

K E S K.'E. W.

Kerrex, a town and county of Westphalia, 70 miles ESE. of Juliers.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster; on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; and on the S. by a part of Cork and the ocean. It is about 54 miles long, and from 18 to 40 broad. It possesses many fine harbours, and the southern district is plain and fertile, but a large part of it is full of mountains, almost inaccessible, so that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow are exported. It contains 84 parishes, about 19,400 houses, and 107,000 inhabitants. Iron ore is to be had in most of the southern baronies, and here are several spas, or medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Cashin-Mang, Loe, Fleck, Lanne, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughly. The county town is Tralee.

Kesko An, a chain of mountains in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant and fertile countries in the East.

Kessel, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the W. side of the river Maese, 7 miles N. of Ruremond.

Kesseldorf, a town of Meissen, Upper Saxony.

Keske, a river in Merionethshire.

Keslingland, Suffolk, near Berham.

Kesteven, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the western part of the county, from the middle to the southern extremity. It possesses variety of soil; but, on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. Part of the fens of Lincolnshire are in this district; the air of which, however, is more salubrious than that of the district of Holland; and the soil, moreover, is more fruitful.

Kefle, Cornwall, near Helford-Haven.

Keswick, Vale of, a romantic spot, in the southern part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of beautiful scenes in nature. Here is the Lake of Keswick, or more properly, the Lake of Derwent-Water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water, loars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Bassingthwaite-Water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their nests; and whence the Derwent derives it's supplies of water. See Borrowdale, Bassingthwaite, Derwent-Water, and Skiddaw.


Kettering, a handsome, populous town of Northamptonshire, where some manufactures of lace, shallops, ferges, and tammies are carried on. It is 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 75 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

and is known throughout all Europe, by the late Mr. Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. From Kew to Brentford is a handsome bridge of 7 arches over the Thames, built in 1789, Kew, St. Cornwall, near Penzance. Kew, St. Cornwall, between Camelford and Padstow-Haven. Kew-Stock, Somertet, on the Bristol Channel, between Uphill and Woodpining. Kexby, Linc. SE. of Gainborough. Kexby, E. of York.

Kexholm, a town of the Russian empire, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two small islands of the river Woxen, which here falls into the Lake Ladoga. The houses are built with wood; it is not very large, but near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is 67 miles N. of Petersburg. Lat. 61.3. N. lon. 30, 25. E.

Key, Cornw. at the head of Falmouth Haven. Keynsham, Gloucest. in Wolliaston parish. Keynsham, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Avon, 5 miles SE. of Bristol, and 115 W. of London. Market on Thursday.


Kidderminster, a town of Worcestershire, seated under a hill, on the river Stour, is the principal manufacturing place in the county. The inhabitants are about 5200. It is, former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but it's carpet manufacture has greatly increased; and it is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and pattern, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but at present by much the greater part are made at Kidderminster. The silk and worsted trades have also been introduced here, and employ 2000 hands. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. It is 14 miles SE. of Bridgenorth, and 125 W. of London. Market on Thursday.


Kidwelly, a town of Carmarthenshire, seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel. From this town a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is 8 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 23 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Kiel, a rich and considerable town of Germany, capital of Russian Holstein, with an university. It stands upon a small peninsula in a bay of the Baltic, and has a very commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is already one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and it's trade will be still farther augmented, when the inland navigation across the peninsula is finished. By this navigation it is proposed to unite the Northern Sea with the

Kiang-Nan, a province of China, bounded on the N, by Chantong; on the E. by the Gulf of Nanquin; on the S. by Tchekiang and Kiang; and on the W. by Honan and Hou-Quang. It contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is the rendezvous of all the great banks, being full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins.

Kiang-Si, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-Nan; on the S. by Quantong; on the W. by Hou-Quang; and on the E. by Fokien and Tchekiang. The mountains that lie to the S. are almost inaccessible; but there are five val-
the Baltic; and it is to be formed across Danish Holstein, by the Canal of Kiel, and the river Eyer, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen. This canal was begun in 1777, is almost finished, and it is supposed, will soon be opened for navigation. Kiel is 46 miles N. of Hamburg.

KIEN, a promontory of Switzer-land, on the W. shore of the Lake of Zug.

KICHELY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a valley surrounded by hills, at the meeting of two brooks, which fall into the river Are, a mile below. It is 6 miles SE. of Skipton, in Craven.

KILABRAH, in Cork, Munster.

KILBACHAN, Renfrewshire, 5 miles SW. of Renfrew.

* KILBEGGAN, a town of Weft Meath, Leinster, seated on the river Brosna, 44 miles W. of Dublin.


KILBOM, Middlesex, in Hampstead parish.

KILBRITON, in Cork, Munster. KILBROGAN, in Kildare, Leinster. KILDALE, Yorks., E. of Stokeley.

KILDALE, a county in the province of Leinster, 33 miles in length, and from 12 to 21 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by King and Queen’s County; on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; and on the S. by Carlow. It contains 11,200 houses, and about 56,000 inhabitants, and is a fine arable country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, and other rivers.

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KILGARREN, a town of Pembroke-shire, seated on the river Tyvy. Near it is a remarkable salmon-leap, and also large works for the fabricating of tin plates. It is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

KILHAME, in Yorks., on the river Torre, near Doncaster-Heath.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, in the Wolds. It is 36 miles NE. of York, and 200 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

KILHOLM, Yorks., on the river Rine, near Duncaster-Heath.

KILIA, a town of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the river Danube, in an island formed by it. It is 20 miles ENE. of Imaeli, and 290 NE. of Constantinople. KILKEE, in Down, Ulster. KILKELLY, in Roscommon, Connaught.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital of
K I L

Of a county of the same name. It is one of the neatest towns in the kingdom, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch. In the neighbourhood, also, are made very beautiful chimney-pieces of Kilkenny marble, which is cut and polished by water. It is 26 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S.W. of Dublin.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 3.5 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Tipperary; on the N. by Queen's County; on the E. by Carlow and Wexford; and on the S. by Waterford. It contains 127 parishes, about 17,750 houses, and near 100,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and, being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a species of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without smoke. The country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, esteemed extremely healthful.

Kilkenny, a city of Clare, in Munster, on the side of the lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadóe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardrefter. It is 143 miles S.W. of Dublin.

Killarney, a beautiful lake of Kerry, in Munster, otherwise called Lough Leen, from it's being surrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The country on this side and the eastern boundary, is here and there diversified with gentle swells, many of which afford beautiful prospects of the lake, the islands, and surrounding scenery. The S.

There is composed of immense mountains, rising abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the finest timber. From the centre of the lake, the view of this range is astonishingly sublime, presenting to the eye an extent of forest 6 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; hanging as a robe of rich luxuriance on the sides of two mountains, whose bare tops, rising above the whole, form a perfect contrast to the verdure of the lower region. On the side of one of these mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls into the lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view.

Coasting along this shore affords an almost endless entertainment, every change of position presenting a new scene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and shrubs burbling from the pores of the taplets stone, forced to assume the most uncouth shapes, to adapt themselves to their fantastic situations. The islands are not so numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, namely, Inisfallen, nearly opposite O'Sullivan's cascade. It contains 18 Irish acres. The coast is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, skirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other shrubs and trees. The interior parts are diversified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and shrub appears to advantage: the soil is rich even to exuberance; and trees of the largest size incline across the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy intertwining in the branches, and hanging in festoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucruus, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of it, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruis, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called The Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. A French horn sounded here, raises a concert superior to 100 instruments, in some situations; and the report of a single cannon is answered by a sucession of peals resembling the loudest thunder.
thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding tenebry, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and does not shew an equal variety. The shores, however, are in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl; which, on account of its immensity, and continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney. One of the best prospects which this admired lake affords, is from a rising ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes, vestiges of ancient mines of iron, lead, and copper, are still to be seen.


Killevan, a town of Monaghan, Ulster; 8 miles SW. of the town of Monaghan.

Killingby, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Killingcrankie, a noted pate of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. In the last century, this was a path hanging over a tremendous precipice threatened destruction to the least falte step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.


Killoes, in Mayo, Connaught. Killteran, in Waterford, Munster. Killough, or Port St. Anne, a town of Down, Ulster, 76 miles N. by E. of Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and has a good quay, from which considerable quantities of barley are exported. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. At a small distance from the town, near the sea, is a rock, in which there is an oblong hole, whence a strange noise is heard, at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, somewhat resembling the sound of a huntsman's horn; at the coming in of the tide, whilst the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air bursts from it with a mixture of spray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a strong draft of air sets in at the hole, to fill up or prevent the vacuum which the retiring of the water would produce. In an open field, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there is a very curious cave, about 27 yards long, which has a winding passage, two feet and a half broad,
broad, with three doors in it, besides the entrance, leading to a circular chamber, 3 yards in diameter, where there is a fine, cool, limpid well.

Killow, in Derry, Ulster. Killowen-Point, an excellent natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of Rettrevor, in Down, Ulster.

Kill, St. Nicholas, in Waterford, Munster, between the city of Waterford and the sea.


Killy, Northumberland, near Norham.

Killybegs, a town of Donegal, Ulster; with a spacious harbour on the N. side of Donegal Bay, which may be entered at any time of the tide. The herring fishery is yet its principal business, but its trade is increasing, and the place improved. It is 13 miles SW. of Donegal, and 132 NW. of Dublin.


Kilmac-, a town of Waterford, Munster, 10 miles SW. of the town of Waterford.

Kilmageney, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Kilmalin, in Mayo, Connaught.

Kilmainham, a decayed fort of town, situated on the W. extremity of the city of Dublin, in a pretty little valley, on the great western road. It was sometimes the seat of government, before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose. A stream of water runs in the bottom, which carries some mills, and on which there are several tenant yards. On the hill on one side, stands the Royal Hospital of Invalids, an elegant building; and, on the opposite hill, the Foundling Hospital. The quarter-teillions for the county of Dublin, and the election for the knights of the shire, are held here.

Kilmalloch, a once celebrated but now decayed town of Limerick, in Munster. From it's many and extensive ruins, it has obtained the name of the Irish Balbeck. It is 16 miles S. of the town of Limerick, and 107 SW. of Dublin.

Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, noted for its manufacture of gloves, carpet, fackings, night-caps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It contains about 5670 inhabitants, and is 15 miles SW. of Glasgow.

Kilmarnock Rock, Cornwall, on a very high hill, N. of Lefkard, has at a distance the appearance of a city, though it be only a covert for foxes. Kilmarnock, Yorkshire, near Sheffield.


Kilmelfinon, Somerf. NW. of Frome.

Kilmiddy, in Limerick, Munster.

Kilmington, Devonshire, near Axminster.


Kilmurrin, in Clare, Munster. Kilmurry, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Kiltallagh, in Kerry, Munster. Kiltarleton, in Galway, Connaught.

Kiltale, in Ross-shire.

Kiltane, in Mayo, Connaught.


Killockin, in Tipperary, Munster.

Kilnsey, Yorkshire, in Holderness; near Spurnhead.

Kilnsey, in Cork, Munster, E. of Howden.

Kilnsey, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Kilnasheen, in Waterford, Munster.

Kilnsey, in Cork, Munster, S. of the river Blackwater.

Kilnsey, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

Kilnure, in Weft Meath, Leinster.

Kilmurry, in Clare, Munster. Kilmurry, near the sea.

Kilnwater, in Antrim, Ulster.


Kiltrock, Somersetshire, near Stogursey.

Kiltallagh, in Kerry, Munster. Kiltarnon, in Galway, Connaught.

Kiltedra, in Kildare, Leinster.


Kilwick, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Watton Abbey.
KIN

Kilworth, a town of Cork, Munster; at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth Mountains. Below the town, runs the river Funcheon, which is well stocked with trout and salmon, and discharges itself into the Blackwater. It is 108 miles SW. of Dublin.


* Kilbolton, a town of Huntingdonshire, 64 miles N. of London. Market on Friday.

Kimeridge, Great and Little, Dorsetshire, in the Isle of Purbeck, N. of Kimeridge Bay, sometimes called Boteridge Pool.


Kinlmeaky, in Cork, Munster.


Kincardineshire, or Mearns, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Aberdeen, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the counties of Angus and Aberdeen, and on the S. by that of Angus. It's length along the coast is scarcely 30 miles; it's mean breadth is about 17. The country in general is pretty level, producing plenty of corn and pasture, and there are several convenient harbours on the coast. Inverbervie and Stonehaven are the principal towns.


Kinns, Geo. Geo.'s Sound, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W. coast of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126° 48'. W. and lat. 49° 33'. N. But the natives called it Nootka; the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea-coast, the land is tolerably high and level; but within the Sound, it rises into steep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were seen some strawberry plants and raspberry, currants, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were raccoons, martens, and squirrels.

Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, who take them for food, and use their feathers as ornaments. The variety of fish is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal forts are the common herring, a silver-coloured breem, and another of a brown colour. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and proportion as the men. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly and horrible appearance.

They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in resenting injuries, and as quickly forget them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, reeking upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts, with wishes of pine-bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have also square and oblong pails, and bowls to eat their food out of, &c. From their curing their fish in their houses, and leaving the bones and fragments in heaps of filth before the doors, and from their houses being without chimneys, their habitations have a strong disagreeable smell of train oil, fish, and smoke.

Kingham, Ox. near Chipping Norton. Kinghorn, a town of Fife, on
the N. side of the Frith of Forth, opposite Leith.

King's, Warwickshire, near Ragley. King's, Lancashire, SE. of Bolton.

KINGROAD, at the mouth of the Avon, in Bristol Channel, whence the outward bound ships take their departure.

King'sale, Sussex, SW. of Rudgwick.

Kingsbridge, a pretty town of Devonshire, seated at the head of a small river, which falls into the sea a little below, affording a harbour for boats. Here is a bridge over the Salcomb to Dodbrook. It consists of about 150 houses, and is 218 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

King'sbrome, Warwickshire, near Bidford.

King'sbury, Hants, near Alresford. King's, Berkshire, W. of Abingdon.

Kingston, or Kynton, a large town in Herefordshire, on the river Arrow, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is
KIN

15 miles NW. of Hereford, and 149 WNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.


Kingston Russell, a town near Dorchester. Market on Thursday.


KINGTON. See Kingston, or Kyne-ton.


Kinesdale Spring, Yorkshire, W. Riding, SE. of Kirby Lonsdale.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kinross, seated on the river Leven, not far W. of Loch Leven. The manufactories of this town are linen and cuttley ware. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Kinross, a shire or county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 39 miles in circuit, it's length and breadth being nearly equal.

KINSALE, a town of Cork, Munster, seated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous trading place, and has a deep commodious, and secure harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lat. 51. 36. N. lon. 8. 26. W. Kinsalebeg, in Waterford, Munster.


KINTORE, a town of Ayrshire.

Kinwatta, in Galway, Connaught.


Kiot, or Kio, a confiderable town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name. It is the capital of the Russian government Kiof, and carries on a confiderable trade. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and is seated on the W. side of the river Dnieper, 130 miles NE. of Kaminieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 50. N. lon. 31. 51. E.

Kiof, or Kio, a palatinate of Poland. W. of the Dnieper, containing only two districts.

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Kirby Mullox, NW. of Leicester.

Kirby Stephen, or Kirby Stephen, a town of Westmorland, seated near the hills, which separate this county from Yorkshire. It has a manufacture of yarn dockings, and is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 381 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Kirchberg, the name of several towns in Germany.

Kircubbin, in Down, Ulster.


Kirkby, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkella, Yorkshire, W. of Hull.

Kirkaldy, a sea-port of Fife., on the Frith of Forth. It has a dockyard for building small vessels, has a filk manufacture, and contains many well-built houses, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Kirkcudbright, a sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dee, has a fine harbour, with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, having in the centre the town-houle. It is 21 miles SW. of Dumfries, and 83 SW. of Edinburgh.

Kirkcudbright, the Shire, or Stewartry of, once formed, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway. Kirkcudbrightshire is bounded on the NE. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire; on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea; and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. It's extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles, and from E. to W. about 43. Here is great plenty of fine pasturage, and numerous flocks of sheep and small cattle.


Kirkham, Yorkshire, SW. of Northallerton. Kirkham, Lancashire, stands near the mouth of the Ribble. It has a considerable manufacture of sail-cloth, and is 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 383 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.


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Kirkfield, in Down, Ulster.

Kirkland, Cumb., near Bothell, on the road between Cockermouth and Carlisle.


Kirkmichael, a river in the Isle of Man, running into the sea at Kirkmichael.

Kirkoswald, a town of Cumberland, seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, 292 miles NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

* Kirkpatrick, a town of Scotland, in Dumbarthshire, lying E. of the town of Dumbarton. The velliges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from...
KIRK SANDAL, Yorkshire, near Doncaster.


KIRKWALL, a sea-port of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the islands of that name, is built upon an isle to the sea, on the E. side of the island. Here is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 45 miles from Dungby-Head, the most NE. promontory of Scotland. Lat. 58.58. N. lon. 2.57. W.

KIRMINGTON, Linc, NE. of Glandford Bridge. KIRMOND, Linc. N. of Wakefield.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, sited on the edge of Lincoln Heath, gives name to its hundred, in which are 4 villages of the same name. It is 20 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 15½ NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Kitteford, Somerset. W. of Wellington. Kitt's Coty House, Kent, N. of Aylesford, a monument of stones, something like Stonehenge, where Cotigern, a British chief, was killed by Horfa, a Saxon general. Kiveton Tower, Yorkshire, 6 miles from Rotheram.

KISTNA, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the E. side of the Gauk, and crossing almost the whole of the peninsula, falls into the Bay of Bengal, between Masulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circuit of Guntoor. KITTERY, a town of N. America, in the province of Maine, famous for shipbuilding. It is sited on the E. side of the mouth of the Piscataqua. KITTERY, a town of N. America, in the province of Maine, famous for shipbuilding. It is sited on the E. side of the mouth of the Piscataqua.

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KITTENBURG, a town and lordship of Upper Saxony.

KLANTAU, a town of Pilsen, Bohemia.

Klettenburg, a town of Switzerland; and a town and lordship of Upper Saxony.

KNUDERT, a fortress of S. Holland.

Knaphill, Bishop's, E. and W. or Knoyal, Wilts, between Hindon and Mere.

Knapdale, a district of Argyleshire, N. of Cantiere.

Knaph, North. N. of Newmark.


KNARESBROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, pleasantly sited on
the river Nid, on a rugged, rough rock. It is famous for 4 medicinal springs, and is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.


Kneighton, a fair, well-built, trading town of Radnorshire, seated in a valley on the river Tend, 14 miles NW. of Hereford, and 155 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.


Knoctopher, a town of Kilkenny, Leicfeter, 63 miles from Dublin.


Knotfond, a town in Cheffhire, divided into the Upper and Lower, by a rivulet called Bicken. It is 7 miles NE. of Northwich, and 173 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.


Koif-Tachou, a province of China, one of the smallest in that empire, and full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expense.

This province is remarkable for it's copper-mines, and, between the mountains, there are several fruitful valleys. They have neither flax nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grafs, like hemp. Their cows, flags, and wild hens are numerous, and the horses are the best in China.

Kofla, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, and the capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kofla, near the bay of the same.
same name in the Frozen Ocean. Lat. 68. 34. N. lon. 32. 26. E.

KOLONNA. See COLUMNA.

KOLYAN, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the government of Tobolsk, on the E. by that of Irkutsk, and on the S. and W. by Tartary. It's capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ob, 480 miles SSE. of Tobolskoi. This country has productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia.

KONKAR, a town of Aggerhuysa, Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It contains about 1,000 houses, and 6,000 inhabitants. It is 45 miles SW. of Christiania.

Konswinger, a town of Christiania, Norway, containing about 50 small wooden houses. It is 45 miles NE. of Christiania.

KONISBERG, a town of Saxony, Franconia; also a town of the New March, Brandenburg; with several other towns in Germany; and one in Hungary. Konigseg. See CONINGSECK.

KONISBERG, a town of Meissen, Lower Rhine.

Konin, a town of Schwartburg Rodolstadt, Upper Saxony; a bailiwick of Berne, Switzerland; and a town of Pomerelia, Prussia.

KONEGRATZ, a circle of Bohemia, with its capital, leanted on the Elbe.

KONITZ, a town of Schwartzburg Rodolstadt, Upper Saxony; a bailiwick of Berne, Switzerland; and a town of Pomerelia, Prussia.

KOPOR, a town and river in the government of St. Peterburgh, Russia.

KOPYI, a town of Novogrodeck, Lithuania.

KORIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtchatka, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs. Those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about incessantly, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtchadales. Their country is terminated to the S. by the peninsula of Kamtchatka, and the Gulf of Pen-gink; to the E. by the Ocean; to the N. by the country of the Tehoukchis; and to the W. by the Tongoules, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. It is confidently asserted, that this country was formerly very populous, and that the smallpox had made very considerable ravages; but it is doubted whether that disease has carried off more of the inhabitants than their frequent contests with their neighbours, and with the Russians. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds, at present, 900; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass this amount. Their regular occupation is hunting and fissing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their remote habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their yourts till the most urgent necessity compels them. These yourts are larger than those of the northern Kamtchadales, but are distributed nearly in the same manner, and are hardly more clean or comfortable, as they have not a venthole, or chimney, for the emission of the smoke. Like the Kamtchadales they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and sea-wolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the sea-wolf dried and cooked in the same manner,
manner as their fish, except the finews, the marrow, the brain, and, now and then, a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Rein-deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food; they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make themselves a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or sea-wolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the dearness of brandy, and the difficulty of procuring it, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison by the name of Moukhamorr. They put it in a vessel with certain fruits, and it has scarcely time to clarify when their friends are invited to partake of it. The entertainment lasts for one, two, or three days, till the beverage is exhausted. Frequently, that they may not fail of being intoxicated, they eat the raw mushroom at the same time. The wandering Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of nest, or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, and imagine that the sun is his throne, or palace. They address no prayer to him; goodnews, they say, is his efficiency; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him; and it is impossible that he should do an injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, and, to appease his wrath, offer up, as expiatory sacrifices, various animals newly born; as rein-deer and dogs, also the first fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they poise that is most valuable.

KOSEL, a town of Oppeln, Silezia.
KOSTEL, a town of Brun, Moravia.
KOSTROMA, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. The capital is Kostroma, seated on the river Volga, 165 miles NE. of Moscow.
KOWNO, a town of Troki, Lithuania.
KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria.
KRAINBURG, a town of Austria.
KRAINOWITZ, a town of Troppau, Silezia.
KRAPITZ, a town of Oppeln, Silezia.
KRAHLOW, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Chełm, Poland.
KREKYTHE, a town of Carnarvonshire, seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amauer Bay, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 337 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.
KREME, a town of Holfstein.
KREMS, a town and river of Austria.
KREMS, a town of Austria.
KRANowitz, a town of Troppau, Silezia.
KRAPPITZ, a town of Oppeln, Silezia.
KRASILOW, a town of Volhynia, Poland.
KUR

In their valleys, they have pasture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for their support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Persia, and the Crimea. They are generally in easy circumstances, and are a quiet, inoffensive people, but high-spirited and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality, each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the Uñiel, or Khan of the Caitaks, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute.

Kufstein, a small town of Austria, on the Inn, in the Tyrol.

Cambridge, Dorsetshire, S. of Wareham.

Kur, a large river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, and passing by Tefeis, and through the whole of Georgia, and part of Schirvan, &c. falls into the Caspian Sea, 90 miles SSW. of Baku.

Kuran, a town of Persia, capital of Kecar, 3 miles from the Caspian Sea.

Kurgan, a river and province of Persia. The former rises in Corasan, and after watering Astrabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

Kuriles, a chain of islands, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Japan; chiefly valuable for their furs, particularly that of the sea-otter. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 23 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost island, which is called Shoomka, and the next, which is named Paramousic, were first visited by the Russians in 1713, and at the same time brought under their dominion. The others, in order, are at present made tributary down to Oosheesheer inclusive. Oosheesheer is the southermmost island that the Russians have yet brought under their dominion, but they trade to Ooroor, which is the 18th. A group of islands lies to the SW. which the Japanese call Jefo; a name which they also give to the whole chain of islands between Kamtschatka and Japan. The southermmost, called Matmai, hath been long subject to the Japanese, and is fortified and garrisoned on the side toward the continent.

Kursk, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. It's capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sem, 240 miles S. of Moscow.

Kushmore, Suffolk, SE. of Beckles.

Kuttenburg, a town of Caslum.

Kylburg, in Treves, Lower Rhine.

Kyle, in Wexford, Leinster.

Kyley, Northumb. between Barrington and Holy Island.

Kym, N. and S. Linc.

Kyneton, Gloucester, in the parish of Guiting-Temple.

Kyneton, Shropshire, SW. of Pembridge.

Kyneton, Somerfet. NE. of Somerton, is naturally paved, for half a mile together, with one smooth broad rock, which resembles ice.

Kynister, Gloucester, in Nimpfield parish.

Kynudoton, or Kinewarton, Warw. near Aulcester.

Kynoltan, Nott. near Nether-Broughton.

Kyre-Wyre, Worc. 3 miles SE. of Tenbury.

Kynville, Warwickshire, between Lambcote and Edgehill.

LAB

LAA, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Vienna.

Labacally, an ancient, rude, sepulchral monument, in Cork, Munster. It consists of large flags, (one of which is 17 feet long, 9 broad, and, in the middle, 3 feet thick,) placed horizontally on others which are upright, and is about midway between Glenworth and Kilworth.

Labia, a town of Turkey, in Servia.

Labiau, a town of Samland, Prussia.


Labourd, a tract of France, on the Bay of Biscay, which made part of Balques. Bayonne was the capital. It abounds
The climate, even about Haye's River, in only lat. 57. N. is excessively cold during winter. The snows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and, when the frost is most vigorous, in form of the finest land. The ice on the rivers is then 8 feet thick; port-wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of a hoar frost. The sun rises in the shortest day at five minutes past nine, and sets five minutes before three. In the longest, it rises at three, and sets about nine. The ice begins to disappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Thunder is not frequent, but sometimes violent. But there must be a great difference of heat and cold in this vast extent, which reaches from lat. 50. 40. to lat. 62. N. Mock suns and halos are not unfrequent: they are very bright, and richly tinged with all the colours of the rainbow. The sun rises and sets with a large come of yellowish light. The night is enlivened by the aurora borealis, which spreads a variety of different lights and colours over the whole concave of the sky, not to be eclipsed even by the splendor of the full moon, and the stars of a fiery redness. The animals in these countries are, the moose, deer, flags, rein-deers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, squirrels, ermines, wild-cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, buttards, ducks, patridges, and all kinds of wild fowl. Their fish are whales, morse, seals, codfish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. All the quadrupeds in these countries are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur; and even the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, fatter, thicker coat of hair than they originally had. In summer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the fowls: every thing animate and inanimate is white. The soil, in the parts that are known, is poor, yet the coast abounds with large, convenient, and safe harbours. In the bays are thousands of islands, wherein innumerable multitudes of eider-ducks, and other water-fowl breed. The climate is remarkably healthy, and few parts of the world produce better furs. There are several Moravian settlements on the E. coast, the principal of which is Nain.

LADRONA, or Marian Islands, islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1800 E. of Canton in China, and occupying a space of 150 leagues in extent. They are laid to be 16 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and contain, besides other fruits natural to the soil and climate, the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian, and Rota.

LADRONA. See CE DOGNA.

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Lady-Island, in Wexford, Leinster.
Lagan, a river in Down, Ulster. Laggan-Bridge, in Monaghan, Ulster.
Lagham, Surry, near Godstone.
Laghy, in Donegal, Ulster.
LAGNY, a town in the depart. of Seine and Marne, 15 miles E. of Paris.
LAGOS, a sea-port of Portugal, in Algarve, where the English boats bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, 150 miles S. of Lisbon. Lat. 37. 2. N. lon. 8. 33. W.
LAGUNA, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. The governor has a palace here, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake, from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lat. 28. 30. N. lon. 16: 13. W.
LAGUNES OF VENICE, marithes, or lakes, in Italy, on which Venice is seated, and which communicate with the sea. There are about 60 islands in these Lagoons. Burano is the most considerable, next to those on which the city of Venice stands.
LAHAB, a town of Austria, 26 miles N. of Vienna.
LAHOLM, a sea-port of Sweden, in Halland, 12 miles SSE. of Halmstad.
LAHORE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindooftan Proper, and in the Punjab, or country of the Five Rivers, or five eastern branches of the Indus. It is situated on the S. bank of the Ravee, is a place of high antiquity, and was the residence of the Mughallan conquerors of Hindooftan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. It owed its modern improvements, however, to Humaoon, the father of Abar, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. Thenvnot says that, including the suburbs, it was 3 leagues in length at that period; and when he saw it, in 1665, the city itself was above a league in extent. Ice is brought from the northern mountains to Lahore, and sold there all the year. The famous avenue of flately trees, so much spoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at Lahore, and extended to Agra, near 500 English miles. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, a new power, whose name, even as a fact, was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul's empire, in the present century. Here they have extensive manufactures of cotton cloths, and fluffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 240 miles N. by W. of Delhi. Lat. 31. 15. N. lon. 72. 48. E.
LAHORE, a province in Hindooftan Proper, oftener called Panjub, and bounded on the W. by Cabul and Kandahar, on the N. by Cashmir, on the E. and S.E. by Srinagar and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is near 300 miles in length from E. to W. and about 100 miles from N. to S. The soil is remarkably fertile, abounding in rice, corn, vines, figs, cotton wool, and fruits of every kind. In the tract between the Indus and the Belut are salt springs, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock-salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c.
LAINO, a river and town of Calabria Citra, Naples.
LALAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions, producing all sorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat and excellent peas. Nafoow is the capital.
Laland Isle, Cornwall, at the mouth of Padstow-Haven. Lauriston, Cornwall, near the bottom of St. Ives'-Bay. Laleham, Middletex, near the Thames, between Shepperton and Staines. Lambeth, Kent, near Dartford.
LAMBAL, a town in the depart. of the North Coast, trading in cattle, linen, and parchment. It is 37 miles NW. of Rennes.
Lambart Caftle, and Hill, Dorsetshire, E. of Axminister.
LAMBAY, an island on the coast of the county of Dublin, about 12 miles NE. of the metropolis, to which parties of pleasure frequently repair in summer.
Lambec, or Lornette, Nott. near the Trent, SW. of Bingham. Lambote, Warw., near Lower Eastendon. Lamberbury, Kent, SW. of Goudhurst.
LAMBEC, a town in the depart. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles NW. of Aix.
Lambeth, a village of Surry, on the Thames, opposite Weildminster. By the
I, a vast increase of buildings, it is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, seated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet below Newbury. It is 7 miles N. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Market on Friday.

Lamborne, Essex, 4 miles from Epping.

Lamitrigg, Westmorland, near Kendal.

Lamerton, or Lamberton, Devon, 2 miles from Tavistock.

Lamerton, or Lamberton, Devon, in the borders of Scotland and Northumberland.

Lamtißoliæ, an island and sea-port of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in lat. 36°. 10' N. lon. 11°. 0' E. The king and government, being Mahometans, are frequently at war with the rest of the inhabitants, who are Pagans. In 1589, the king of this island was beheaded by the Portuguese. His crime, whether real or pretended, was his having hazily betrayed the governor of the coast; for this he was seized, with four of his Mahometan subjects, in his own capital, and carried to Pate, where they were publicly executed, in the presence of the king of that island, and of several petty kings of the neighbouring islands; ever since which, Lamo has been tributary to the Portuguese.

Lamtor, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. The mountains are, in general, covered with heath, and afford but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them.


Lamfold, Cumberland, near Featherstonhaugh.

Lamley, Northumberland, near Featherstonhaugh.


Lammas, Norfolk, near Wurted.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 miles. The mountains are, in general, covered with heath, and afford but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them.

Lammermuir, Berwick on Tweed, near Dunbar.

Lampia, a town of Natolia.

Lampy, NE. of Penrith.

Lampe, a town of Nepal.

Lamperdaws, an uninhabited island on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, where ships water. Lat. 36°. 10' N. lon. 11°. 0' E.

Lampis End, Gloucester, in Hartpury parish.

Lamplugh, Cumberland between Cumbermounchr and Egremont.

Lamport, Bucks, in Stow parish. Lamport, 6 miles from Northampton. Lamton, near Durham.

Lamton, Midd. near Hounslow. Lamißoliæ, Westmorland, NE. of Kendal.

Lammas, Norfolk, near Wurted.
and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of its soil, but from the remarkable wetness of its climate; the land, however, is singularly fitted to the growth of the potato. All the rivers afford salmon; and the Mersey is visited by annual shoals of salmon, here called sparrings, of remarkable size and flavour. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is distinguished beyond most others in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shalloons, bays, sergees, tapes, small wares, hats, sail-cloth, fackling, pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c.

Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the third, if not the second, port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lune, Leven, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winter, Ken, and Calder, and it has two considerable lakes, Winander Mere and Coniston Water. Lancaster is the county town.

*Lancaster, the county-town of Lancashire, is an ancient, well-built, populous, and improving town, seated on the river Lune, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches. On the summit of a hill stands the castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lune; the view toward the sea, extending to the Isle of Man. The town-hall is a handsome structure. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the West Indies, and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet-ware. It is 235 miles NNW. of London. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 2. 56. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Lancaster, the county-town of a county of the same name, in Pennsylvania. Its trade is large, and daily increasing. It contains an elegant court-house, and a college founded in 1787, named Franklin College, with several churches, and about 5000 souls. It is seated near the Susquehanna, 53 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Lancaster, Gloucester in Tidenham parish.

Lancot, one of the Canary Islands, about 30 miles long and 24 broad. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. It abounds in grain, fruits, goats, horned cattle, hares, camels, and assis. There is a haven in the NE. end, where ships may lie land-locked from all winds, in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms.

[Lancaster, New W. of Durham.]


Landaff, a small town of Glamorganshire, seated on an affluent, on the river Tafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is a place of good trade, but has no market, and is 30 miles NW. of Bristol, and 166 W. of London.

Landau, a strongly fortified town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

Landbeach, 5 miles N. of Cambridge.


Landen, a town of Austrian Brabant, where the allies, under King William and the Elector of Bavaria, were defeated by the Duke of Luxembourg, July 29, 1693. The French were repulsed two or three times, and lost a great many officers and men, but returning to the charge, they gained a victory, which, however, cost them dear. The confederates lost 60 pieces of cannon, 9 mortars, &c. with several standards, colours, and about 7000 men killed and wounded. The French army amounted to 80,000 men, and that of the allies to less than one-third of that number.

Landerneau, a town in the dept. of Finisterre, 16 miles NE. of Brest.

Landes, a dept. of France, including the late territory of Marfian, in Gascony. It takes its name from a district, called Landes, extending along the coast of the Bay of Biscay. This is a barren, sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree; of the bark of which corks are made. The soil, however, is improved by manuring it with marl, and sowing it with rye. It is thinly peopled. Mont-de-Marfian and Dax are the principal towns.

Landes, Cornwall, S. of Launceton.

Landewe, Cornwall, near Lizard-Point. Landford, 1 mile from Grimston. Landgroat, Lincoln. has a ferry over the Whitham. Landguard-Fort, in the limits of Essex, though on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich. Landhouse, Yorks. N. of Malton. Landlip, or Landilp, Cornwall, N. of Saltash, near the Tamar. Landmouth, Yorkshire, SE. of Northallerton.
LAN lerton. Land, North, Yorksh. SW. of Halifax.

LANDRECY, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Sambre, 17 miles SW. of Quénay, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 7. N. lon. 3. 47. E.

LANDSCROON, a fort in the dept. of Upper Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Bâle.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a sea-port of Schonen, in Sweden.

LANDSJOVEN, Somersetshire, near Bath. Land's End, a promontory of Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. Lat. 50. 6. N. lon. 5. 40. W.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Schweidnitz, Silesia.

LANDSHEUR, a town of Lower Bavaria.

LAND'S HUT, a town of Brunn, Moravia.

LAND'S PERG, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg; a town of Upper Bavaria; and several other towns in Germany.

LANESBROOK, Camb. near Newmarket. Lane, or Lain, a river in Kerry, Munster.

LANE, LAKE, or LOUGH, a name given to the Lake of Killarney; which see.

LANCUFFYDD, Staff. in the parish of Stokeupon-Trent. LANCASTER-FR信仰, Cumb. near Netherby, in a romantic valley, N. of the river Lune.

LANDERK, a town of Lancashire, seated on the river Clyde, 20 miles SE. of Glasgow.

LANESFERRY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; on the E. by the counties of Peebles and Dumfriesshire; and on the W. by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It's extent, from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and it's mean breadth about 22. The southern part of this county is generally called Clydesdale.

LANESBOROUGH, 6 miles from York.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Lanesborough, in Leinster, seated on the Shannon, over which there is a bridge into Rottingham. It is 62 miles WNW. of Dublin.

LANCASTER, Cumb. SE. of Salford. Langar, Nott. on the Trent, W. of Belvoir-Castle.

LANGFEAR, Devonf. in High Hain- teton parish, has, or had, a market on Friday. Langeford, Cumb. W. of Carlisle.

LANGFORD, Yorks. near Settle. Langates, Dorset, in Winchfield parish. Langdale, Weftmorland, SE. of Orton. Langdale, Great and Little, Weftmorl, W. of Ambleford. Here are two high hills, called Hardknott and Wreymoor, on the latter of which, a rivulet divides Cumberland from Weftmorland. Langdale-End, Yorks. S. of Whitby. Langdon, Cornwall. NW. of Launceston. Langdon, Devonf. near Plympton. Langdon, the name of 2 parishes, in Essex, contiguous to each other, in the road from Chelmsford to Tollerby-Fort. The first is called Langdon with Basildon; the second, Langdon-Hills, or Langdon with Weft Lea. From this last, the prospect on the SE. and SW. exhibits a very beautiful and extensive valley, with a view of London to the right; the Thames winding through the valley, with the ships sailing up and down; the view extending to the left beyond the Medway, and bounded in front by the hills of Kent. Langdon-Hills are 22 miles E. by N. of London. Langdon, and it's Forsf, Durham, on the borders of Cumberland, near the Tees. Langdon, a river in Durham, running into the Tees, below Teesdale-Forest. Langdon, Weft, Kent, between Barham-Down and the sea. Langdon, East, Kent, N. of Dover-Castle. Langdon Hall, Warw. in Solihull parish.

LANEFAL, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, seated near the river Allier, 17 miles E. of St. Flour.

LANEFAIS, a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W. of Tours.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Land and Funen. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutsrup. Lat. 55. 4. N. lon. 10. 40. E.

Langenhoe, Essex, NW. of St. Oysth.


Langford,

Langhes, an ancient and considerable town in the dept. of Upper Marne. The cuttery wares made here are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the river Marne. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France. It is 35 miles NE. of Dijon. Lat. 47° 52'. N. lon. 5° 24'. E.


Languedoc, a ci-devant province in the S. of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. Toulouse was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments, the Ardèche, Lozere, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

LAP

Bolsover. Langworth, Nottingh. SW. of
Workop. Langburn, Cornwall, NW. of
Columbn-Magna. Lanbedrock, Cornwall,
2 miles S. of Bodmin.

LANNION, a town in the dept. of
the North Coast. It's trade consists in
wine and hemp, and it has some mineral
waters. The inhabitants of Lannion, Guin-
camp, and the environs, speak the Celtic,
or Welsh language, which is said to have
been brought hither by the Britons, who
took refuge in these parts, in the fifth
century.

Lankey, Devon. near Barnstaple. Lan-
river, Cornw. near Westwithiel. Lan Ma-
riz, Gloucef. in Winrneath parish. Larno,
Cornwall, near Michellhow.

LANNAY, a town in the dept. of the
North, 5 miles ENE. of Lille.

LANZINBURG, a flourishing town of
N. America, in the state of New York.
It stands on the E. side of Hudson's Ri-
ver, opposite the S. branch of Mohawk's
River, 9 miles N. of Albany.

LANTEGRAF, Cornw. near Fowey.
LANTEGRAF, Cornwall, between Saltath
and Letkard. LANTEGRAF, SW. of Letkard.
LANTHAB, Cornw. NE. of Fowey. LANFALIS,
Cornw. SE. of Fowey. LANSWEL, 15 miles
NNE. of Carmarthen.

CARMARTHEN, a small town of
Piedmont.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on
the W. by Burmah, Siam, and Ava; on
the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin
and Cochinchina; and on the S. by Cam-
bodia. This country is full of forests,
and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish.
The inhabitants are robust, of an olive
complexion, and mild. Their principal
occupation is tilling the ground and fis-
ing. The king is absolute, and has no
other law than his own will; and shows
himself but twice in a year. He has a
large revenue from elephants' teeth found
in his dominions. Their religion is much
the same as that which prevails in all the
countries of the Father India. Language
is the capital.

LAPLAND, large country in the N. of
Europe, subject to Sweden. It is bound-
ed on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on
the E. by the White Sea; on the S. by Swe-
den and Bothnia; and on the W. by Nor-
way, being computed to be 450 miles
long and 300 broad. The country chief-
ly consists of mountains, deserts, forests,
heaths, fens, and lakes, and abounds in
variety of birds, beasts, and fishes. The
furs and skins of beavers, otters, black,
red, and white foxes, &c. are their chief
articles of trade, and they are enabled to
sell a considerable quantity to their neigh-
bours. The Laplanders are of middling
figure, have generally a flatish face, fall-
en cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard,
brown hair, are stout, straight, and of a
yellowish complexion, occasioned by the
weather, the smoke of their habitations,
&c. Their manner of life renders them
hardy, agile, and supple; but, at the same
time, they are much inclined to indolence.
They are peaceable, not given to theft,
nor fickle, and fo proud of their country
and constitution, that, when removed from
the place of their nativity, they usually
die, it is said, of the nolalgia, or longing
to return. The language of the Lap-
landers comprehends so many dialects,
that it is with difficulty they understand
each other. They prefer their pastoral
manners, so that agriculture prospers not
much among them. They are divided in-
to Fishers and Mountaineers. The for-
mer make their habitations in the neigh-
bourhood of some lake, whence they draw
their subsistence. The others seek their
support upon the mountains, poising
herds of rein-deer, which they use accord-
ing to the season, but they go generally
on foot. They are very industrious herd-
men, and are rich in comparison of the
Fishers, some of them possessing fix hun-
dred or a thousand rein-deer. The castrat-
ed rein-deer are alert, tame, large, strong,
and handsome, on which account they use
them for draught, and hold them in such
estimation, that it is a compliment among
them to call each other a geltrein-deer.
The Lapland fishers, who are also called
Laplanners of the woods, because in sum-
mer they dwell upon the borders of the
lakes, and in winter in the forests, live by
fishing and hunting, and chuse their situ-
ation from it's convenience for either.
The introduction of fire-arms has almost
entirely abolished the use of the bow and
arrow. With respect to the larger animals,
such as wild rein-deer, wolves, &c. they
most frequently knock them down with
clubs, as it is only to come up with them
by their snow-shoes, which are very long,
and prevent them from sinking into the
snow;
show bears generally shoot, and finish them with pears. Besides looking after their rein-deer, the fishery, and the chase, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are little, light, and compact. They also make fitches, to which they give the form of a canoe; harness for the rein-deer; all sorts of utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, braze, or horn; it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the rein-deer, making cheese, and tanning hides. They prepare the nerves of the rein-deer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw braze wire by the help of the horns of the rein-deer pierced, instead of a drawing-iron. They embroider their clothes with braze wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. Their people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or rein-deer skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open upon. They are not able to stand upright in these huts; but lie upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down and cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag, separating their apartments with rein-deer skins. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes tin, or even silver basons: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear close breeches, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before; and in winter they put a little hay in them. Their doublet is made to fit their shape, and open at the breast; over this they wear a close coat, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leather girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or braze. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth; always bordered with fur, or sloop of different colours. Their caps are edged with fur, pointed at top, and the four teams adorned with lists of a different colour. The Russian Laplanders generally Border their caps with rat-skins. The dress of the women very much resembles that of the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with braze wire. Besides these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and ear-rings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans, and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of braze wire, or with list of different colours. The rein-deer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions: the chase and the fishery furnish the rest; but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. They eat every kind of fish, even the sea-dog; as well as all sorts of wild animals, not excepting birds of prey and carnivorous animals. Their winter provisions consist of flesh and fish, both of which they eat raw. They put the milk of the rein-deer into the fomachs of that animal, and let it freeze; and when they want to use their frozen milk, they chop off pieces with a hatchet. The seasoning of their food is the fat of sea-dogs and salt, if they can get it. They make soups of a sort of cheese, which is so fat, that it takes fire on applying a candle. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk; brandy is scarce with them; but they are very fond of it. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians. Formerly this trade was carried on in the way of barter; but coin is now current among them. The balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more merchandise in skins and furs, than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who is dressed in her best manner, and appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom, with either women or maidens; the feast is a kind of club mess, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversion at weddings, and other merrymakings, is the game of fox and geepe; they wrestle, and jump over a stick, and are fond of giving grotesque accounts or exhibitions of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or howl in disagreeable measures. The new-married people live with the woman's relations for the first year; at the end of which they retire to their own hut. The Laplanders bury their dead in coffins; in some cantons with their clothes on, in others quite naked. Their religion is a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies.
L A S

LAPLAND OF ANGERMANIA, a province W. of Angermania.

Lapley, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. Lap FALL, Devon. near Hemlock. Lapworth, Warwickshire, E. of Umberlade.

LAR, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laridin. It has a considerable manufacture of silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, dates, and very large tamarinds. Lat. 27. 30. N. lon. 52. 45. E.

Larbrick, Lanc. near Preston.

LAREDO, a sea-port of Biscay, in Spain, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa.

Largton, Lincolnshire, near Horncastle.

Largy, in Cavan, Ulster.

LARIZA, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

LARIS, a town of Perisa, bounded on the N. and E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Laristan. Lar is the capital.

LARKBEARE, Devonshire, near Siderton.

Larkfield, Kent, near Malling. Lark Stoke, Gloucester, in Qeinton parish. Larlingford, Norfolk, N. of Ealting.

*LARNE, a town of Antrim, in Ulster, 84 miles N. of Dublin.

LARRYBUNDAR, a sea-port of Hindostan, at the mouth of the river Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 300 tons burden. Lat. 24. 45. N. lon. 67. 37. E.

LARTA. See ARTA,

LARTINGTON, Yorks. near Barnard-Castle. Larton, York's. W. of Ripon. LASHBOURGH, Gloucester. 5 miles from Tetbury.

LASH, Derb. near Codnor-Castle. LASHBY, Lincl. SW. of Great Grimby. LASHBY, Cumb. N. of Penrith. LASHBY, Yorks. NW. of Northallerton. LASHFORD, Cumb. near Wigton. LASHM, Hants, NW. of Alton. LASHBROOK, Oxon. on the Thames, between Sunning and Henley. LASHKEL, a river in Derbyshire.

LASA, or LAHASSA, otherwise called BARONHALA, and in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, Tonker, is the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city, but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About seven miles on the E. side of the city, is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lasa is 24 miles NE. of the crossing place of the river Sinpo, which is seven miles from the foot of Mount Kambala; and it is 230 miles NE. of Patna. Lat. 30. 34. N. lon. 91. 40. E.

Laffington, near Gloucester. LATECK. Dorset. 3 miles SW. of Abbot's Stock. LAFSTOCK, or LOSTOCK, Lanc. SW. of Bolton.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, trading largely in tobacco and rice. It's harbour, like all the others on this coast, is a sort of baion environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. The Turks have suffered it to be nearly choked up. The remains of antiquity show it to have been a place of considerable extent. It is 56 miles SW. of Aleppo.

LACHED, Devon. in Whitstone parish.

LATCHFORD, Oxon. in Great Hailey parish.

LATERIDGE, Gloucester. S. of Thornbury. LATHAM, Lanc. near Ormkirk. LATHBURY, Bucks, near Newport.

LATHES, Cumb. NW. of Penrith.

LATHESBY, Surry, SW. of Guildford.

LATHOLM, Yorks. between Howden and Pocklington.

LATEMER, Bucks, near Chelham.

LATON, Lanc. W. of Kirkham.

LATION, NE. of Ravenworth Castle.

LATTON, Wilts. N. of Cricklade.

LAVAGNA, a town of Genoa, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

LAVAL, a considerable town in the dept. of Maine. The inhabitants are computed at 18,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Carinthia, on the Drave.

LAVANT, a river in Suffolk. LAVANT, E. and W. Suffolk, N. of Chichester.

LAVAUR, a town in the department of Tarn, seated on the river Agout, 20 miles NE. of Toulouse.

LAUBACH, a town of Salms Laubach; and a town of Simmers; both in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

LAUDA, in Wurtzburg, Franconia.

LAUDER, a small town of Berwickshire, but lately much improved. It is 22 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

LAUDERDALE, a district of Berwickshire.

LAVELLO, a town of Basilicata, Naples.
LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village, 4 miles W. of Liege, where the allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe, in 1747.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a large clothing town of Suffolk, seated on a branch of the river Bict, 12 miles S. by E. of Bury, and 61 NE. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday.

Laver, the name of 3 contiguous parishes in Essex, lying between Harlow and Ongar, and distinguished by the apppellations of High, Magdalen, and Little. They are about 21 miles N. by W. of London.


LAUFFEN, a village, castle, and bailiwick of Zurich, in Switzerland, two miles and a half from Schaffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract on the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which Mr. Coxe thinks to be 50 or 60 feet, and the breadth 300.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemburg; and several other towns of Germany.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the four forest towns, in Austrian Suhria.


LAVINGTON, MARKET, a town in Wiltshire, with a good market for corn and malt, 4 miles S. of Devizes. Markets on Monday and Wednesday.

LAWINGTON, Bishop's, or Weft, Wiltshire, near Lawington. Lawrence, Cornw. of Truro. Lawells Cornw. near Stratton.

LAWCROSS, the county town of Cornwall, seated on the river Tamar, 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 314 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.


LAUN, a town of Saas, Bohemia, on the Egra, between Leippick and Prague. It is seated in a territory abounding in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem.

LAVURA, TERRA DI, a province of Naples, bounded on the N. by the two Abruzzos, on the E. by Molito and Principalots Ultra, on the S. by the Principalots Ultra and the Gulf of Naples, and on the W. by the Mediterranean and the Campania di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 53 where broadest. Anciently it was called Campania, and in the middle ages, The Castellany of Capua. It yields abundance of corn, wine, oils, and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of fulfilur; and Mount Velinus sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital.

LAWRENCE, St. Cornw. NE. of Bodmin.

LAUSANNE, in Bern, Switzerland, the principal town of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college. It contains about 7000 inhabitants; but it is built upon such a steep ascent, that, in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps, from the heights of which the prospects are very grand and extensive, comprehending the Lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The townhouse, and other public buildings are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, one mile and a half from the Lake of Geneva, 32 NE. of Geneva, and 50 SW. of Bern.

LAWTERBURG, a town of Culm, Prussia.

LAWTERBURG, a town in the Hariz Forell, Lower Saxony.


LAWENBURG, a town of Sax Lawenborg, Lower Saxony, subject to Hanover.

LAWENBURG, a town of Prussian Po-merania, Upper Saxony.


LAWINGEN, a town of Neuberg, Bavaria.


LAWRENCE, a handsome little town of Kincardinefide, where a flourishing manufacture of lawn, cloth, linen, and various other articles has been lately established, by the patriotic proprietor, the late Lord Gardenstone. It is 6 miles W. of Inverervie.

LAWRENCE, St. the largest river in N. America,
By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

Lea, a small river of Kerry, Munster, falling into Tralee Bay.

Lea, Cheshire, 4 miles from Nantwich.

Lea, Cheshire, W. of Middlewich.

Lea, Cheshire, SW. of Delamere Forest.


Leadhills, a village of Lanerker, situated among the mountains of Clydesdale, by some said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners, with their families. These miners, though, in a great measure, excluded from society, by their situation, not only earn a comfortable subsistence, but pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, situated in more favourable circumstances for the attainment of knowledge. They are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.


Leab-Tong. See Leatong.

Leap, Hampshire, between Lymington and Calshot Castle.

Leap, or Lepp, in Cork, Munfter.


*Leatherhead, a town in Surrey, had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above 100 years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into
into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near this town. It is 3 miles S. W. of Epsom.

Leathes Water, called also Wythburn, or Thirlmere Water, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keswick. It begins at the foot of Mount Helvellyn, which it skirts for the space of four miles, receiving numerous torrents that descend from the mountains. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle by two peninsulas, that are joined by a neat wooden bridge. The outlet of this lake joins the rapid river Great at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the Lake of Derwent.


Leawava, a sea port of Ceylon.

Le Bailey, Gloucester, in Newland parish. Leboisdon, Yorkshire, N. Riding.

Lebiscood, Shropshire, near Allerton. Lebrisan, Hampshire, near Gorport.

Lebrixa, a town of Andaludia; seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which produce the best oil in Spain.

Lebordop, Lincolnshire, between Stamford and Grantham.

Lebus, a town in the Middle Marche, Upper Saxon, seated on the Oder.

Lecce, a town of Otranto, Naples.

Lecce, a town and lake of Milan, near the Lake of Como.

Lech, a river which rises in Tirol, passes by Landsburg, Augsburg, &c. and falls into the Danube 5 miles below Dona-wert.

Lech, or Leck, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, passing by Rhenen, &c. and falls into the Merwe at Krimp.

Lechamptod, Gloucestershire, S. of Cheltenham. Lecbit, South and Beacon, Dorsetshire, near Poole.

* Lechlade, a town of Gloucestershire, seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town. Market on Tuesday.

Lechinches, a town of Cologne.

Lecch worth, Herts, near Hitchin. Lecch, Lanc. near the Leven Sands and river Ken.

Leckarrow, in Rolcomon, Connaught.


Lectocur, an ancient town in the department of Gers, situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 13 miles E. of Condom.

* Lebury, a fine well-built town of Herefordshire, noted for clothiers. It is 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 123 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Leder, a river in Carnarvonshire.

Leckham, a town in that county.

Leckington, Gloucester, in Dimmock parish.


Leeton Hall, Yorks. SW. of Sherburn. Lechurch, Yorks. near Deddington, noted for a fine sand for the making of glass.

Leelocch Chapell, Shropshire, near Ludlow.

Lee, a river in Cork, Munster.

Lee, a river in Cheshire.


* Leeds, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England, and through which an inland navigation passes. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its Cloth-Halls. That called the Mixed-Cloth-Hall, is a building of considerable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market-day; and the whole business is transacted within little more than an hour, without the least noise or confusion. The White-Cloth-Hall, is a similar building. The manufactur...
Lees, a town in Staffordshire, situated in rather a barren country, having moorlands and craggy hills around it. By the intervention of a rocky mountain, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year; for after it sets behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on the northern side of it, which is steep, before it reach the horizon in its fall. Lees is noted for a manufacture of buttons, and is situated on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the NW, and Derby, Leicester, &c., to the SE. 13 miles N. of Stafford, and 144 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Leek, Yorkshire, SE. of Northallerton.


Leerdam, a town of South Holland.

Leeorot, a forfrets of E. Fiedland.

Leighton River, in Down, Ulster.

Leekstown, a town of N. America, in the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette, a few miles W. of Lexington. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Kentucky, is regularly laid out, and is flourishing. As the banks of the Kentucky are remarkably high, in some places 300, and even 400 feet, composed in general of stupendous perpendicular rock; there are few crossing places; the belt is at Leehown; a circumstance which must greatly contribute to it's increase.

Leeeward Islands. See Indies, West.
ceftershire, seated on the river Soar, which has lately been made navigable from Leicesterceto Loughborough, is a place of great antiquity, and though declined from its former magnitude, is still a populous, but not a handsome town. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was the see of a bishop, and the chief city of the Mercian kingdom. It was at one time a most wealthy town, and according to Matthew Paris, it had 32 parish churches. It has a spacious market-place, with one of the largest markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings by frames, is the chief business of the town and neighbourhood. In some years 60,000l. have been returned in these articles. It's fair, which are upon a large scale, for sheep, horses for the collar, cattle, and cheese, are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. It is 24 miles S.by E.of Derby, and 99 N.N.W. of London. Lat. 52. 38. N. lon. 3.

Leicester Abbey, near Leicesterc. Leiceter, Leicestershire, between Norman ton and Groby.

Leicestershire, a county of England, bounded on the NW. and N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, on the E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, on the SE. and S. by Northamptonshire, and on the SW. by Warwickshire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and as many from E. to W. in the broadest part. It contains 6 hundreds, 32 market towns, and 200 parishes. The air is healthy, and the soil in general, strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the NW., the Bardon Hills rise to a great height; and, in their neighbourhood, lies Charnwood, or Charley Forest, a rough and open tract. Farther to the NW. are valuable coal mines. The NE. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are the largest, and have the greatest fleeces of wool of any in England; they are without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool, particularly fitted for the worsted manufacturies. The E. and SE. part of the country is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for its large black dray horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London, as well as for its horned cattle and sheep, which supply the London markets with the largest mutton; and its reputation has been much extended by the great skill of the late Mr. Bakewell of Diulley, who bred every species of domestic quadrupeds, to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in this county. Its chief rivers are the Avon; the Soar; anciently the Leire; the Wreke; Anker; and Welland.

Leic., Leic. N. of Lutterworth. Leigh, Essex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, opposite the eastern extremity of Canvey Island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping.

Leigh, a town of Lancashire, whole market is now quite neglected. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 164 N.W. of London.


Leigh. See Gray, or Grey Abbey. Leighlin, Old, in Carlow, Leinster.


* Leighton Buzzard, a large town in Bedfordshire, seated on a branch of the Ouse, over which is a bridge, leading into Buckinghamshire. It's market is considerable for fat cattle. It is 15 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N.W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Leighton-on-the-Moor, Yorkshire, SE. of Kibworth.

Leina, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Eichfield, and falling by Gottingen, Hanover, &c. falls into the Alster, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Zelle.

Leinigen, or Linange, a town and county in the circle of the Upper Rhine, almost surrounded by the palatinate.

Leinstor, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Connaught and Munster,
Leitrim, the county town of Leitrim, is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles NW. of Dublin.

Leith, a sea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. It is a large and populous town, containing many handsome houses; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. As the town is situated on both sides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is secured by a grand stone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay; and when the proposed new basin and docks are added, this place will become, in every respect, a safe, capacious, and convenient station for trading vessels. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, and constructed with peculiar elegance. The largest ships in this part, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. The port is well situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woolen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. Thence are imported vast quantities of timber, oak-bark, hides, linen rags, pearls, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, are imported wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; and from the W. Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Ships of considerable size are built at this port; and here are several extensive rope-walks. There are also flourishing manufactories of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; a great carpet-manufactory, a soap-work, some iron forges, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lat. 56° 0' N. lon. 3° 7' W.

Leith-Hill, in Surrey, parish of Lower Wotton, admired for affording one of the noblest prospects in Europe, is situated about 5 miles E. by S. of Wotton.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the NE. by Fermanagh, and on the SE. by Cavany; by Longford on the S. Roscommon on the SW. and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and from 6 to 7 broad; it is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle. It contains 21 parishes, but has few places of note.

Leixlip, a town of Kildare, Leinster, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Liffey, 8 miles from Dublin. Here is a magnificent waterfall, called the Salmon Leap.


Leburg, or Leopold, a town of Poland, formerly capital of the palatinate of Lemburg, now the capital of Galicia, and united to Austria. The square and public buildings are magnificent. It is seated on the river Peltu, 312 miles SE. of Warsaw. Lat. 49° 51' N. lon. 24° 26' E.

Lembror, or Imbro, the ancient Imbros, a town and island on the coast of Romania, mountainous and woody, with plenty...
plenty of game. It is about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 40° 25'. N. lon. 26° 6'. E.

Leo, a town of Lippe, Westphalia. 

Lemgow, a town between Richmond and Bedall. Leminon Hiflang, Warw. SW. of Dunchurch. Leminon Priors, near Warwick. Leminon, Upper and Left, Glouc. in Toddenham parish. Leminon, Lower, Glouc. 5 miles from Campden. Leminon, Northumberland, within 3 miles of Alnwick, in the valley of Whittingham.

Lemnos, a celebrated town and island of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene, situated near the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is above 112 miles in circumference according to Pliny, who says, that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was thence called Lemnius Pater. Lemnos was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace now remains. The modern Greeks seem to entertain the same opinion as the ancients, of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philectetus, and which Galen went to examine. It is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with all the pomp of ceremony. This earth, called Terra Sigillata, formed into small loaves, and sealed with the Grand Signior's seal, is then dispersed over all Europe. The greatest virtues are attributed to it. Some physicians have even prescribed it; but it appears to be nothing more than a mere argillaceous earth, incapable of producing the effects that have been attributed to it. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks, are very industrious. It is the seat of an archbishop. Lat. 40° 3'. N. lon. 25° 28'. E.

Lemon Island, one of the Skellig Islands, on the coast of Kerry. It is rather a round rock, almost covered with the innumerable flocks of gannet, which nestle here.

Len, a river in Kent, running into the Medway at Maidstone.

Len, a large river of Siberia, which rises in the government of Irkutsk, and passing by Yakutsk, Ziganik, &c., falls into the Frozen Ocean in lat. 73° N. and lon. 119° E.

Len's Castle, Herefordshire, between Pembroke and Kyheten.

Lenzi, a town and patrimony of Poland, now united to Prussia.


Lenham, a town of Kent, situated near the source of the Len, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, and 47 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Lenham, Egh, Kent, near Lenham.

Lenmore, Herts, SW. of Digswell.

Lennox. See Dumbartonshire.

Len, a town in the department of the Strains of Calais, 8 miles NE. of Arras, and 95 W. of Paris.


Lentini, a town and river of Sicily.

Lenton, SW. of Nottingham.

Leny, in West Meath, Leinster.

Lenyber, Glamorganshire, S. Wales.

Lenzburg, a town and bailliwick of Bern, Switzerland.

Leo, St. a town of Urbino, Italy.

* Leoninster, a populous town of Herefordshire, trading in wool, corn, gloves, leather, hats, &c. It is seated on the river Lug, 35 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Leon, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Asturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, on the S. by Estremadura, and on the E. by Old and New Catalonia. The soil is general fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Duero, or Duero. Leon is the capital.

Leon, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It has the finest cathedral in all Spain, and was formerly richer and more populous than at present. It is seated between two sources of the river Esla, 170 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42° 45'. N. lon. 5° 13'. W.

Leon, New, a province of New Mexico, little known. The principal towns are Monclova, St. Jago, Comargo, and Santander.

Leon de Nicaragua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of the governor. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It contains about 1200 houses, 4 churches, and several monasteries and nunneries. At one end of the town is a lake, which is said to ebb and flow like the sea. It is about 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lat. 12° 25'. N. lon. 88° 10'. W.
ancient town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, with a considerable manufactory of paper, and another of cloth. It is seated near the river Vienne, 12 miles NE. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris.

Leonard's, St. Sussex, in a forest of the same name, to the E. and SE. of Horsham. Leonard's, St. Bucks, S. of Tring in Hertf.


Leonhart, a town of Carinthia.

Leo NT IN1. See LENT IN 1.

Leopold. See LEMBURG.

Leopold Stad T, a town of Hungary.

LEost of F. See LEST of F.

LEorong, a country of Chinese Tartary, bounded by part of China, and a gulf of the same name on the S.; by Chinese Tartary on the N.; by Korea on the E.; and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themselves masters of it. The inhabitants are not so gentle, polite, and industrious as the Chinese; they neither like trade nor husbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Chenyang, or Mougden, the principal town, is large and populous.

LE PANTo, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, in Livadia, built on a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, on the top of which is a castle. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco. Near this town, Don John of Austria obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkish fleet in 1752. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 100 miles WNW. of Athens, and 964 WSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38° 30'. N. lon. 22° 0. E.

LEPER, Isle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Sea. Lat. 15° 23'. S. lon. 168° 0. E.

Lepper, in Waterford, Munster, Lepperay, Cornwall, among the hills, NW. of Letch withiel. Leppington, Yorkshire, between Stamford Bridge and New Malcolm. Lepson, Yorkshire, W. Riding, E. of Alnombury.

LEPA, or LERIA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura.

LERICE, a sea-port of Genoa.

LERIDA, an ancient and large town of Catalonia, with an university. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, 63 miles W. of Barcelona, and 200 NW. of Madrid. Lat. 41° 44'. N. lon. 0° 45'. E.

LERINS, two French islands in the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. of Antibes.

LERMA, a town of Old Castile.

LERICA, formerly a large city, on the S. coast of the Island of Cyprus; as appears from its ruins; now a large village, with a good road for vessels.

LERO, anciently LERIA, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situated on the E. side of the Mainland, as the principal island is called.

LERZ, a town of Lower Pyrenees, 3 miles NW. of Pau, and 42 SE. of Bayonne.

LESGUI, COUNTRY OF THE, one of the seven Caucasian nations, situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Leiguifan, or Dageftan. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs, elected by the people. The Leigs are probably descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lege or Ligyes; and the difficulty of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose pales are known only to themselves, has, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subtilt by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Persia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly sacked the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring districts; and the present wretched state of Georgia and part of Armenia, is owing to the frequency of their incursions. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

Lefante, Cornwall, S. of Launceston. Lefbury, Northumberland, near Aylmouth.

LESIN, a town in the depart. of the Lower Pyrenees, 3 miles NW. of Pau, and 42 SE. of Bayonne.

LESO, anciently LERIA, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia.

LESKARD, a town of Cornwall. The principal manufactures here are those of leather and yarn. It is 49 miles W. by

Leves, Kent, between Plumsted and Erith. Levechurch, Cornwall, near Tintagel Castle.

Lesparre, a town in the dept. of Gironde, in the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of the cailloux de medoc, medoc stones.

Levingham, Norfolk, between Walpole and the sea. Levington, Northamptonshire, near Oundle.

Lesnes, a town of the late Austrian Hainaut, seated on the Dender, and famous for its linen manufacture. It is 28 miles S.W. of Brussels.

Leighton, Yorkshire, NE. of Kirkby-Moresby.

Lestoff, Laystoff, or Lestooff, a town of Suffolk, seated on the sea-shore, and concerned in the fisheries of the North Sea, cod, herring, mackerel, and sprats. Here is also a manufactury of coarse china. The town consists of 300 houses. It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Leviathan Castle, Cornwall, near Leftwithiel.

Levitt, W. Linc. in the Isle of Axholm.

Leucate, a town and lake in the dept. of Aude, 11 miles NE. of Perpignan.

Leuchtenberg, a town and landgraviate of Bavaria.

Leveille, Staff., near Penkridge. Leven, Essex, S. of Faversham. Leven, a river in Lanc. see Foinse.

Leven, Yorks., in Holderness, W. of Hornsey-Meer.

Leven, White and Black, rivulets in Cumb., which, united, fall into the Kirkfop.

Leven, a river of Flintshire, in Scotland, which issues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering course through a beautiful vale, adorned with farms, seats, woods, and plantations, empties itself into the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumfriesshire.

Leven, a river in Cardiganshire. Lewenny, or Leonny, a river in Carnarvon.


L E W

LEU, a village in the dept. of Upper Saone, lying to the E. of Vesoul. Here is a cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which serves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible sign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, descend masses, or rather columns of ice, of a prodigious size. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in summer, yet flows in winter.


Leux, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Valais, seated on an eminence near the Rhone. It is one of the independent dixains of the Upper Valais, and is remarkable for its springs, whose water is so hot; that it will boil an egg. Leuk is much frequented in the summer, on account of these springs. The patients either bathe or drink the waters, which are beneficial in rheumatism, rheumatism of the skin, &c. and seem nearly to resemble those of Bath. In 1719, an avalanche (a vast body of snow) fell with such impetuosity from a neighbouring glacier, upon the village, as to overwhelm the greatest part of the houses and the baths, and to destroy many of the inhabitants. Lat. 49 12. N. lon. 7 39. E.

Levroux, a town in the department of Indre, 11 miles N. of Chateauroux.

Leuze, in the late Austrian Hainault.

Leutkirch, an imperial town of Swabia.

Leutmeritz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name.

Leuw, Oxfordshire, N. of Bampton.

Lewarden, a city of the Dutch United Provinces, capital of W. Friesland, in the quarter called Offergou. It's buildings, as well private as public, are magnificent; and it has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to their trade; especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 11. N. lon. 54. 42. E.

Leuscomb, Dorsetshire, NW. of Evercote. Lewell, Dorsetshire, between Stafford and Woodford.

Lewentz, a town of Gran, Hungary.

*Lewes, the principal town of Sussex, is a well-built, populous place, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. It is finely situat-ed on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, the envoys of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country, in which the downs form the most remarkable and striking part of the scene. On the river are several iron-works, where cannon are cast for merchant ships, besides other useful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiously large, and the soil is the richest in this part of England. Lewes is 30 miles E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 0. 5. E. Market on Saturday.

Lewis, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with Harris, forms but one island, which is about 40 miles in length, and 13 in its mean breadth. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea. By these it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various farts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are similar to those found in the northern isles, and the fisheries on the coast are not inferior. Stormaway is the only town in Lewis. The island belongs to Ross-shire. There are several inferior isles and rocks, which are comprehended under Inverness-shire. The whole lie 20 miles NW. of the Isle of Skye.


Lexington, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. It stands on the head of the river Elkhorn, about 480 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 57. N. lon. 84. 43. W.

Lexington, a town of Massachusetts, in N. America, celebrated for being the first place where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans; 12 miles NW. of Boston.

Ley, Devonshire, in Bear-Ferris parish. Leyborne, Yorkshire, a mile and a half N. of Middleham.
I, I B I L D

Leyden, a city of Holland, supposed to be the same which Ptolemy calls Lugdunum Batavorum, seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and it's ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with freestone. The public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which has generally about 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for these scholars board in the town, and have no desks to distinguish them. The school consists of a large pile of brick building, three stories high. Adjoining to the school is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 2600 workmen employed in them. It is 4 miles E. of the sea, 15 SSE. of Haarlem, and 20 SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 10'. N. lon. 4° 33'. E.

Leyte, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, about 80 leagues in circumference. It's soil on the E. side is very fertile, yielding two hundred for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; and cacao grows without culture. They have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the numerous rivers, descending from the mountains, not a little contribute. The island contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards in rice, wax, and quills. Lat. 31° 0'. N. lon. 125° 0'. E.

Lezaro, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, about 80 leagues in circumference. It's soil on the E. side is very fertile, yielding two hundred for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; and cacao grows without culture. They have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the numerous rivers, descending from the mountains, not a little contribute. The island contains about 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards in rice, wax, and quills. Lat. 31° 0'. N. lon. 125° 0'. E.

Lichtenau, a town of Nuremberg, Franconia; and several towns of Germany.

Lichtenberg, a castle, in the depart. of Lower Rhine, seated on a rock, near the Volges mountains, 12 miles from Hauguenau.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia.

Lichtenfeld, a town of Austria; and a town of Bamberg, Franconia.

Lichstall, a town of Bafle, circle of Upper Rhine.

Licky Bacon, Worc. N. of Bromgrove.

Licol, or Lago di Licol, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

Lida, a town of Wilna, Lithuania.

Liddbury, Shrop. near Bishops-Castle.


Liddel, Cumberland, at the conflux of Lid and Ek.

Liddel, a river of Roxburghshire, falling into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Ek.

Lidded, a river of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, running into the Severn opposite Gloucester.

Liddisdale, a district of Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasturage.

Liddesdale, a village of Hohen Solms, Upper Rhine.

Lichfield, a neat, well built city of Staffordshire, seated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE. of Stafford, and 119 NW. of London. Lat. 53° 54'. N. lon. 1° 44'. W. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Lichfield, Hants, near Pamber.

Lichtenaun, a town of Alava, Spain.

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village of Devon. Situated 2 or 3 miles E. of Brent Torr, the whole Forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river Lid, that is pent between two rocks; and the water is at such a depth below, that passengers can only hear the noise of the water without seeing it. Near this is a fine cataract. Lidford, E. and W. Somers., on the opposite banks of a river that runs from Bruton to Glastonbury. Lidgate, Suffolk, near Bury. Lidiard, Bishops., Somers. between Stogekomger and Taunton. Lidiard-Lawrence, Somers. between Bishop's Lidiard and Stogekomger. Lidbyth, Dorset. W. of Stourminster.

LIDNEY, a town of Gloucester., seated on the W. bank of the Severn, 8 miles NE. of Chepshow, and 50 SW. of Gloucecester. Market on Wednesday.


LIEFFENSHEX, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, on the W. side of the Scheldt, opposite Fort Lillo.

LIEGE, a large and populous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. Here the river Meaf is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Here is a famous university; the public structures are very numerous; and on the sides of the river are fine walks. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 50 streets, 16 gates, and 10 large suburbs. It is seated on the river Meaf, 15 miles SW. of Maaefricht, and 63 SW. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 37. N. lon. 5. 40. E.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxembourg; on the S. by Luxembourg and the dept. of the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. Liege was taken by Dumouier in November 1792; but the French were compelled to retire in the March following. In 1794, they again entered it, after a short residence, and Liege and Brabant are at present occupied by French troops.

LIEGE. See LIEE.

LIES, Cumb. near Wulsey-Caftle.

LIESMMA, a sea-port and island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 48 miles long and 8 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, flaf-

LIESMA, a town in the dept. of Aifne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to repair. It is 6 miles NE. of Laon.

LIFFEY. See ANNA LIFFEY.

LIFFORD, a town of Donegal, Ulster, seated on the river Foyle. 24 miles NE. of Donegal, and 102 NW. of Dublin.


LIGNE, in the late Austrian Hainault.

LIGNIERES, a town in the dept. of Cher, 24 miles SSW. of Bourges.

LIGNITZ, a town of Silefia, capital of a principality of the same name.

LIGNY, a town in the dept. of Meuf, 8 miles SE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 175 SE. of Paris.

LIGOR, a sea-port and territory in the peninsula of Malacca, with a magazine, lately subject to the Dutch E. India Company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lat. 7. 40. N. lon. 100. 5. E.

LIGRAVIE, Bedforshire, near Hockley.

LIGUEL, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, 23 miles SSE. of Tours.

LILBURN, E. and W. Northumb. near Woller. LIFord, Northampton., near Woller.

LILFORD, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 6 miles WNW. of Beathune.


LILLO, FORT, a fortrefs in the late Austrian Brabant, on the E. side of the Scheldt, 8 miles NW. of Antwerp. It was built by the Dutch in 1584, to prevent vessels of too large a size going up to Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794.

LILLY, Dorset., a hamlet to Wotton-fitwipain.

LIMA, a city of S. America, capital of Peru. It has an universitv, and gives it's name to the principal audience of Peru. The
The streets are handsome and straight, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and much adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because violent rains are not known here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height, they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionally broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal square is very handsome; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the public structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The city is about four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into 5 parishes. They make use of mules to draw their coaches, and of these there are about 50,000. The churches and convents are extremely rich, and divine service is performed in them with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined. The ornaments, even on common days, exceed, in quantity and richness, those which many cities of Europe display on the most extraordinary occasions. Lima is the seat of the viceroy, whose office is generally triennial, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the confiduaries, or commerce, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain, in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. It is said, that the inhabitants are very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious, having a strong belief in the power of charms; that about a fourth part of the city consists of monks and nuns, who are not more chaste than the rest; that if any one happen to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life; for they always carry a dagger under their frocks; that the most profiteers of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a mass, or kissing the robe of St. Francis, or St. Dominic; and that then they return to their former practices. Lima is seated in the pleasant and fertile valley of Rimac, or Lima, on a small river, near the sea. Lat. 12° 10' S. Lon. 76° 44' W.

LIMA, the Audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with an extensive valley, and a river of the same name. It contains one archbishopric, viz. Lima; and four bishoprics, viz. Truxillo, Guamanga, Cusco, and Arequipa. There are several animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawny tigers, or panthers, which are as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

LIMAY, See Newton Lima.

LIMAI, in the late Austrian Brabant.

LIMBEC, Nott. near the river Lim, W. of Sherwood Forest. Limbrick, Belf. in Luton parish. Limbrook, Heref. between Prelayne and Wigmore Castle. Limburg, Dorset. SW. of Todberr.

LIMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for its excellent cheese. It is seated on an agreeable mountain, near the river Weeze, 20 miles E. of Liege. Lat. 50° 38'. N. Lon. 6° 5'. E.

LIMBURG, the Duchy of, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Juliers; on the E. by the electorate of Cologne and duchy of Juliers; and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege. It is about 70 miles in length and 24 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron-mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is fertile for corn and pastures.


LIMERICK, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, three miles in circumference. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is divided into the Irish and English Town; the latter is situated on an island, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Island. It has been dismantled about 30 years, and has increased prodigiously within that period by the addition of handsome streets and quays; and its commerce has kept pace with its size. The trade of Limerick}
linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of beef and other provisions is considerable. Here are many hospitals, and some handsome public structures. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 40,000. The country, around it is fertile and pleasant, but the air is rather moist. It is 50 miles SSE. of Galway, 50 N. of Cork, and 94 SW. of Dublin. Lat. 52° 35. N. lon. 8° 30. W.

LIME, in Wexford, Leinster.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 40 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. and NW. by Tipperary and Clare; on the W. by Kerry; on the S. by Cork; and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants, and is a fertile and well-inhabited country, though the W. parts are mountainous.

Limerick, in Wexford, Leinster.

Limerstone, Isle of Wight, in the W. Medina.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland, first named Linth, till it joins the Mat, when it changes its name to Limmat; it passes through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, 3 miles N. of Baden.

Limme, Kent, near Hythe, 4 miles from Romney, was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands. Limington, Somerset, near Ilchester.

LIMOGES, a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, noted for horses. It contains about 130,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles NNE. of Perigueux, and 110 NE. of Bourdeaux.

Limousin, a gi-devant prov. of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the dept. of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

Limoux, a commercial town in the dept. of Aude. It has a manufacture of cloth; and it's environs produce an excellent white wine, called La Blanquette de Limoux, the Perry of Limoux. It is tested on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne.

Lincoln, the capital of Lincolnshire, is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides into 3 streams. It is much reduced from its former extent and splendor, and now consists principally of one street, above two miles long, wide paved, and several cros and parallel streets, well peopled. Here are some handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Roman's north-gate still remains under the name of New-port-Gate. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform shape. Upon the whole, this city has an air of ancient greatness, arising, in a great measure, from the number of monastic ruins; most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. The cathedral is much admired for it's interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Fosdyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Lat. 53° 15. N. lon. 0° 25. W. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the E. by Cambridgehire and Northamptonshire; on the S. by Rutlandshire; on the W. by the counties of Leicesters and Nottingham, and on the NW. by Yorkshire. It is 77 miles from N. to S. and 45 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the SE. Kefeven on the SW. and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, one city, 33 market-towns, and 630 parishes. It's principal rivers are the Trent, Humber,
ber, Witham, and Welland. The air is various, according to its three grand divisions, each of which see. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the tens cole-leed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somerfethire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme swiftness; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.


Lindau, an imperial town, with an abbey, of Suabia, on an island in the Lake of Constance. It's territory comprehends 14 villages.

Lindau, a town of Eichfeld, Lower Rhine; and a town of Anhalt Zerbst, Upper Saxony.

Lindfield, Bardolph and D'Arches, Sudffex, E. of Cuckfield. Lindford, Norfolk, between Mundford and Buckenham Parva.


Lindsey, the largest of the principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the county that lies N. of the Witham and the Fosdyke. It is the most elevated part of the county; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the western side. Toward the NE. part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S. part of which is well inhabited; but the N. is very thin of people. Great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract.

Lincoln, Oxf, near Chadlington. Liner, or Liser, a river in Cornwall. Ling, Norfolk, S. of Foulham. Ling, Somerf. near Petherton-Park and the river Tone.

Lingan, Heref. of Pedwardin.

Lingen, a town and county of Wefphalia, subject to the king of Prufia.


Linkoping, a town of Of testo-Gothland, near the lake Roxen.

Linlithgow, the county town of Linlithgowshire, stands on a rising ground, near a lake, remarkable for bleaching, and is an ancient, large, regular, and well-built place. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh.

Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Stirlingshire; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by Edinburghshire; and on the S. and SW. by Lanarkshire. It is about 17 miles long, and 8 in it’s mean breadth. It abounds with corn and pasture, and has also plenty of coal, lime- lone, lead-ore, salt, and fish.

Linos, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis.

Linon, or Llynon, a river in Anglefey. Linstead, Kent, 4 miles from Feverham. Linstead, Great and Little, Suffolk. W. of Haileworth.

Linton, a town of Cambridgeshire, 12 miles SE. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Market on Thursday.


Linz, a handsome town of Germany. capital of Upper Austria. Here are a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactories. It is 30 miles SE. of Passau, and 93 W. of Vienna.

Litz, a town of Cologne.

Lintwood, Linc. S. of Market-Raisin.

Lipari, the common name of 12 islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N. of Sicily, between lon. 14. 1. and 15.x. E. and lat. 33. 20. and 38. 40. N. They were formerly called Aeolian, and are nearly as follows, in the order of their size; namely, Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salini, Pelicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Liica, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. These islands are subject to the king of Naples, to whom they bring in a good revenue. They produce great quantities of allum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs, in great perfection. Some of their wines are likewise much
much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia, well known all over Europe. These islands are of volcanic origin. See Strombolo, Volcano, &c.

Lipari, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari Islands, about 15 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-house, as it's fires were never extinguished. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for many ages past, though it everywhere bears the marks of it's former state. The form of this island is very irregular; and in this volcanic spot, such a number of spires have been opened, that the greatest part of them are confounded with each other. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered. It's capital, an ancient town of the same name, stands on the S. side of the island. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the island; but the chief necessaries of life they import from Sicily. Lat. 38. 35. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temelwar, NE. of Belgrade.

Lippard, NE. of Worcester.

Lippes, a river and county of Westphalia.

Lippock, Hants, in Braughot parish.

Lipstadt, a town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It carries on a considerable trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lillo. It is seated in an unhealthy morais, 14 miles WSW. of Paderborn.

Lipwood, Northumb. in Langley manor.

Lique, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles W. of St. Omer.

Lire, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles SE. of Antwerp.

Lis, a river of the Netherlands, which passes by Aire, St. Venant, Courtray, &c. and falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisane, in Derry, Ulster. Lissianash, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, a large, rich, celebrated city, one of the principal of Europe, with an university. The squares, public buildings, and palaces were magnificent, but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The new town is much more handsome than the former; the plan is regular, the streets and squares are spacious, and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contain ten thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 370,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes make a sixth part. They reckon here more than 20,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. Lisbon is seated on the river Tajo, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42. N. lon. 9. 5. W.

Lisburn, a neat, handsome town of Antrim, in Ulster. It has a large manufacture for linen cloth, and is seated on the river Laggan, 8 miles SSW. of Belfast, and 73 N. by E. of Dublin.

Liscard, Cheshire, in Wirral-Hall.


Lisier, St. r, a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Satat, 50 miles S. of Toulouse, and 390 S. by W. of Paris.

Lisieux, an ancient town in the dept. of Calvados. The public buildings are handsome structures; it is a place of good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is situated 12 miles from the sea, and 40 SW. of Rouen.

Lisinyky, in Tipperary, Munster. L'Isle, or Little Isle, in Cork, Munster. It is situated in the river Lea, and is 3 miles long and 1 broad.

Lisle, or Liffe, Hants, N. of Petersfield.

Lisle, a large and handsome city in the dept. of the North, esteemed one of the richest and most commercial in France. It is situated in a rich, marshy foil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. The citadel is one of the best works of Vauban. They reckon 170 streets, 30 public places, 8000 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants. The public structures are the exchange, a general hospital, and, before the revolution, 3 colleges. Here are various sorts of manufactures, but the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 3. 9. E.

Lismore, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, in a spacious bay, between Mull and the coast of Argyllshire. It is fertile, and about nine miles long and two broad.
L I S

Lismore, a town of Waterford, in Munster, seated on the river Blackwater, over which there is a fine bridge, the span of the principal arch being 102 feet. Below the town is a rich fishery for salmon, which is the greatest branch of trade here. It is 100 miles from Dublin.

Lismullane, in Limerick, Munster. Lismingy, in King's County, Leinster. Lismacaw, in Cork, Munster. Lismarick, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

* Lismask, a town of Fermanagh, in Ulster, 70 miles from Dublin.

Lisneggan, in Cork, Munster. Lisnagill, or Lissinc, in Waterford, Munster. Lisnower, in Cavan, Ulster.

Lisnemo, a river and sea-port of Italy, on the Gulf of Triest.

Lispoole, in Kerry, Munster. Lissa, an island on the coast of Dalmatia, lately subject to the Venetians, where they had a fishery for sardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lat. 42° 52′ N. Lon. 17° 30′ E.

Lissa, a town of Poznania, in Poland, 70 miles W. of Kalisch.

Lissa, a town of Bruffa, Silesia.


* Listowel, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 131 miles from Dublin.

Litsowney, Hants, near Bishop's Waltham.

Listragnagh, in Waterford, Munster.

Litchet, Maltravers and Minster, Dorsetf. near Pool Harbour or Bay. Litchurch, near Derby, on the Derwent. Listerland, Lanc. near Liverpool Haven. Litherball, Bucks, near Bernwood Forest.

Lithuania, a large country of Europe, between Poland and Russia. It is about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dvina, Niemen, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elk, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, gluttons, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In these forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country abounds with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head-quarters in this district. "If you ask for an interpreter," says Mr. Caxo, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want post-horses, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you want to purchase, a Jew is your agent; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground: in passing through Lithuania, we frequently saw them engaged in sawing, reaping, mowing, and other works of husbandry." The peasants of this country are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The establishment of religion has heretofore been the Roman Catholic Church, but there were Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews. At present it is under Russia.

Litzitz, a town of Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing settlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. There is now, beside an elegant church, and the houses of the single brethren and single sisters, which form a large square, a number of houses for private families, with a store and tavern, all in one street. It is 3 miles from Lancaster, and 70 W. of Philadelphia.

ADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna and Albania; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean. This province includes ancient Greece, properly so called; its capital is Sestines, the once celebrated Athens.

ADIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in the province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece; and is 28 miles N. of Corinth, and 72 SW. of Larissa. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 23. 26. E.

ADOSTA, a town of Adia.

VENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory lately subject to Venice. *Livermore, Great and Little, Suffolk, SW. of Great and Little Fakenham. Livermore-Hall, Suff. 3 miles from Ipsworth.

Liverdun, a town in the depart. of Meurthe, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 miles NE. of Toul.

*Liverpool, a large, flourishing, and populous sea-port of Lancashire. At the commencement of this century, it was only a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, about 3 miles off; but it has now become, with respect to extent of commerce, the third, if not the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expense; here being 8 wet-docks, secured by large flood-gates, and capable of containing 900 vessels. The warehouses here are built upon a most extensive scale, some of them having 12 or more stories, or different floors. Since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's canals, the laft of which was that at Runcorn, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. One very considerable branch of trade carried on from this port, is that of procuring flaves on the coast of Africa, and disposing of them in the West Indies and N. America. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; and the coasting-trade hence to London, employs a great number of ships; the cargoes with which they are freighted consisting chiefly in corn and cheese; and many good ships are built here. Liverpool communicates, by the Mersey, with Warrington, and with a canal, called the Sankey Canal, running to some coal-pits and other

works, a little way up the country; by the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with Manchester; by the Weyver, with the Cheshire falt-works; and, by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all its communications. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants, and over it is the town-hall. The houses, in general, are new, and built of brick. The stone used here is obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; it is of a yellow colour, and extremely soft when hewn in the quarry, but hardens by being exposed to the air. The merchants of Liverpool have disgraced themselves, more than any other people in Europe, by their iniquitous exertions in the man trade; and they seem to wish those incorrigible men to perpetuate their infamy, by giving African names to the new and improved parts of the town. Liverpool is 25 miles W. of Warrington, and 293 NW. of London. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 2. 54. W.

Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

ADIA, a province of the Russian empire, situated to the E. of the Gulf of Riga, which, with that of Estonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1723. It now forms the Russian government of Riga, or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat fish, and many others. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deers, flags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear a bad sort of wool, resembling goat's hair. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and pot-alh. The Czar, Peter the Great, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict.
ed to repel all their country with other nations.

Lizar, in Kerry, Munster.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lat. 49° 37' N. lon. 5° 10' W.

Llanadarn-Fawr, a sea-port of Cardiganshire, 2 miles E. of Aberystwyth, and 197 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

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Llanbadoc, Monm. near Ufk. Llangattock, Monm. on the borders of Heref., Llan-

Llangollen, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales. Here is a beautiful bridge of four arches over the river Dee. The scenery in the vicinity of this place is very romantic and sublime, especially in approaching the lofty Berwyn mountains, which separate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. Llangollen is 7 miles S. of Wrexham, and 184 NW. of London.

Llangower, Monm. SE. of Ragland-Castle. Llangwili, Monm. near Caerleon.


Llantwit Major, Glamorgan.

Llantrisant, an ancient town of Glamorgan.

Llantrisant, Monmouthshire, near Strogle-Castle.
Glamorganshire, seated in a hilly part of the country, 10 miles NW. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Market on Friday.


Llanvihangel, a town of Montgomeryshire, seated on a flat, among the hills, near the river Cine, 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.


Loanda, a town of Africa, capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in the kingdom of Angola, with a good harbour. It is large and handsome, considering the country, containing several churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which only 1000 are whites. The houses are mostly built of stone, and covered with tiles. There is also a vast number of negroes' huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits had a college here. The country abounds in cattle and sheep, Indian corn, millet, manioc, and fruits. It is subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 8. 45. S. lon. 23. 25. E.

Loango, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Congo, or Lower Guinea, lying on the sea side, being about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The natives, it is said, are converted to Christianity, at least the greater part of them. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet a year; and there is a great number of trees, whence they draw palm wine. Their principal trade consists in slaves, elephant's teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. There is a great number of towns and villages in this country, of which little is known but their names. They have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame. The inhabitants are black, and of mild and agreeable manners. This country lies between 10 and 19 deg. E. lon. and 1 and 5 S. lat.

Loch Aber, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district of Inverness-shire, in the southern part of the county.

Loch Cenn, or Loch Cenn, a morass of Dumfries-shire, in Scotland, about 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth. From the vast oak-
trees that have been dug up here, it is evident that this moras has been, at some distant period, a great forest. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the present moras is but little elevated above flood mark, it is supposed to have been once covered by the sea.

Lode, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire. Here was one of those horrid dungeons, built by the cruel Lewis XI. the walls, floors, ceilings, and doors of which were lined with plates of iron, fastened to bars of the same metal. The unfortunate Ludovic Sforza, duke of Milan, taken in battle, under Lewis XII. ended his days in one of them. Loches is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S. of Amboise.

Lochmaben, a town of Dumfrieshire, situated on the W. side of the river Annan, 10 miles NE. of Dumfries.

Lochrida, or Ocrida, a large town of Albania, in Turkey, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name.

Lochto, a sea-port of E. Bothnia.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Renfrewshire, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in manufactures. It is seated on the W. side of a lake of the same name, called allo Castle Simple Loch, which is 2 or 3 miles in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake is seen an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland.

Lochyle, Loch, a lake in Inverness-shire, above 10 miles long, and from one to two broad, communicating with Loch Eil, Loch Linhe, and Loch Arkaig.


Loddon, a town in Norfolk, 8 miles SE. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Loddon, a river of Berks and Hants, running into the Thames near Twyford. Loddon Bridge, Berks, between Reading and Oakingham. Loder, a river in Welf. running into the Eyemot, near Penrith. Loders, Dorsetshire, near Bridport.

Lodesan, a small district of Italy, in Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. It's cheeses are in very high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, a town in the dept. of Herault. It has a manufacture of hats and of cloth, and is seated in a dry barren country, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles NW. of Montpellier, and 40 NE. of Narbonne.


Lodi, the capital of the Lodesan.

Lodomeria. See Galicia.

Lodrone, a town of Italy, in Trent.

Loemel, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, 35 miles E. of Antwerp.

Loewenstein, a town and county in Suabia.

Lofthouse, Yorks, NE. of Gisborough.

Loghill, in Limerick, Munster.

Loghawa, a town of Old Caflile, in a country abounding with excellent fruit, good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the river Ebro, 20 miles NW. of Calahorra, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid.

Loir and Cher, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from the rivers Loir and Cher; the first of which falls into the Sarte, above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, 5 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a dept. of France. It take it's name from the principal river in France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes in Languedoc, begins to be navigable at Roanne; and watering Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, falls into the Bay of Biscay, below Paimboeuf. Le Puy is the capital.

Loire, Lower, a dept. of France, on the Bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loiret, a dept. of France. It takes it's name from a small river that falls into the
the Loire, 3 miles below Orleans, the cap-

Lotham-Bridge, Northamptonshire, be-
tween Stamford and Market-Deeping.
Lollington, Sussex, W. of Pevensey.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which
comprehends almost all the ancient Cil-
poline Gaul. It lies toward the N. and is
divided into the Upper and Lower. Up-
ner Lombardy is the western part, and
comprehends Piedmont, with its depend-
cencies, and the duchies of Montferrat and
Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the
eastern part, comprehends Parma, Modena,
Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the
Paduan, Vicentin, Veronese, Bresil, Cre-
malco, Bergame, and some smaller prin-
cipalities and states.

Lombéz, a small town in the dept. of
Gers, 16 miles S.E. of Auch.

Lombé, or Loyne, a river which
rises in Westmorland, and flowing by
Kirby Lonendale in that county, falls into
the Irish Sea below Lancaster. The banks
of this river are beautiful and romantic.

London, the metropolis of Great Bri-
tain, one of the largest and most opulent
cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus
as a considerable commercial place in the
reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In
it's most extensive view, as the metropolis,
its confines of the The City, properly so
called, the city of Westminster, which was
once a mile from London, and the borough
of Southwark; beside the suburbs in Mid-
dlesex and Surrey, within what are called
the Bills of Mortality. London and West-
minster are situated in Middlesex, on the
N. side of the river Thames. Southwark
is seated on the opposite bank in Surry.
The extent of the whole, from Limehouse
and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall,
is above 7 miles; but the greatest breadth
does not exceed 3. With respect to the
government of this metropolis, the city is
divided into 26 wards, each governed by
an alderman. From the aldermen the
lord mayor is annually chosen. There are
likewise 236 common-councilmen, a re-
corder, two sheriffs, who are also sheriffs of
Middlesex, and other officers. The go-
vernment of Westminster is vested in the
high steward, an under steward, and the
high bailiff, all chosen by the dean
and chapter. The suburbs are under the
jurisdiction of the magistraté of Middle-
sex. Among the public buildings, St.
Paul's, as the most conspicuous,
This noble fabric
is 2292 feet in circumference, and 365 in
height to the top of the cross. It is infe-
terior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's
at Rome. Westminster Abbey is a grand
specimen of Gothic architecture, said to
have been founded by Sceby, king of the
East Saxons, in 610. Having been de-
troyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by
Edward the Confessor, in 1066. Henry III.
pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to
build the present structure in 1245. The
work was carried on slowly by succeeding
princes, and can hardly be said to have
been finished before the time of Sir Chris-
topher Wren, who built the two towers
at the west end. It is 360 feet in length
within the walls; at the nave it is 73
broad, and at the crois 195. The chapel
of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls
"The Wonder of the World." St. Ste-
phen's, Wallbrook, is a small church of
exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir
Christopher Wren; perhaps Italy itself
can produce no modern building that can
view with this in taste and proportion. Bow church, in Cheapside; St. Bride’s, in Fleet-street; St. Dunstan’s in the East; and St. Martin’s in the Field, are, among the other churches, most distinguish’d for fine architecture. The parishes, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With respect to palaces, the magnificence of royalty is not to be found in them. That of St. James was an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII, who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding it’s mean exterior, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the name of the palace, St. James’ Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, a few years ago, it was improved in a still more beautiful degree. The Queen’s Palace stands in the most favourable situation that St. James’ Park could furnish. It was erected by the Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence; when it acquired its present name. In 1775, parliament settled this house upon the queen, in case she should survive the king. Carlton House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, the gardens extending to St. James’ Park, is a stately building on which vast sums have been expended; but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended for the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Westminster Hall, and some buildings appendant to it, contain the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the superior courts of justice. The great hall, in which are held the trials of peers, and of persons impeached before the lords, exceeds, in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74; and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, situated at the end of King-street, Cheapside, was built in 1431. It’s great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high.

The front of this house has been rebuilt in the Gothic style. Here the courts of King’s Bench and Common Pleas hold sittings at nisi prius; here also the city elections are held, and all the business of the corporation transacted. The Sessions House in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals of both London and Middlesex are tried; and the County Hall for Middlesex, on Clerkenwell Green, are noble structures. Of the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiscal, the most ancient is the Tower of London. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which also inclose several streets. The circumference is about a mile. It was a palace during 500 years; the monarchs, on their accession to the throne, constantly holding their courts in this fortress; but after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, this custom ceased. The Horse Guards, an elegant structure, stands opposite the Banqueting House. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the army are held. The Ordnance Office, for the military department, is in St. Margaret’s-street, Westminster. The Admiralty is a large structure, in which the higher departments of the business of the navy are transacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houses. The Navy, Navy Pay, and Victualling Offices, are in Somerset Place, a stupendous and magnificent structure, built on the site of the old palace, erected by the first Duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI. It was begun during the last war, and was intended to bring into one spot the most considerable public offices; and, although not yet finished, it already contains, beside the offices above-mentioned, the following; namely, the auditors of impress, clerk of the esquires, duchy courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, hackney coach, hawkers and pedlars, horse duty, lord treasurer’s, remembrancer’s, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, lye, sick and hurt, signet, stage coach duty, stamp, surveyor of crown lands, tax, and wine licence offices. The king’s barge-houses are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge master; beside houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and 6 commissioners of the navy; 3 commissioners of the victualling and their secretary; 1 commissioner of the stamps, and 1 of the sick and hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a secretary, or some other acting officer, for a porter, and their families. In the front, toward the Strand, which consists of a rich basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order,
order, and containing a principal and at-
tic story, are apartments for the Royal
Academy, and the Royal and Antiquarian
societies. The grand entrance, by 3 lofty
arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle,
on each side of which, to the east and west,
a street is to be formed, beyond which the
wings are to be carried. The front to the
Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53
feet wide; and the building, when finis-
ed, will extend 1100 feet. This terrace,
paralleled for grandeur and beauty of
view, is supported on a rough rustic ba-
sement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32
arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high.
The grand semicircular arch, in the mid-
dle of the basement, is that intended for
the reception of the king's barges. The
Treasury, which has a noble, elevated
front, is in St. James' Park; and what is
called "The Cockpit," forms a part of
this building, and is now the council
chamber for the cabinet ministers. In the
city is the Royal Exchange, originally
built in 1567, by Sir Thomas Greffham.
Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666,
it was rebuilt, in its present form, at the
expense of 80,000l. In each of the prin-
cipal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre
an area. The height of the building is
56 feet, and from the centre of the south
side rises a lantern and turret 178 feet high,
on the top of which is a vase, in the form
of a grashopper, the crest of Sir Thomas
Greffham. The inside of the area, which
is 144 feet long, and 127 broad, is sur-
rounded by piazzas. The Bank of Eng-
land, a magnificent structure, is situated
in Threadneedle street. The Custom
House, to the west of the Tower, is a large
irregular pile, before which ships of 350
tons can lie, and discharge their cargoes.
It was built in 1718, on the site of a for-
mer Custom House, destroyed by fire. The
Excise Office, in Broad-street, is a build-
ing of magnificent simplicity, erected in
1768, on the site of Greffham College.
The East India House, in Leadenhall-
street, was built in 1726. The front is
very confined; but it has great extent in
depth, and contains all the offices neces-
sary for the transacting the business of a com-
mercial company. The South Sea House, in
Threadneedle-street, is a handsome build-
ing; but the General Post-office, in Lom-
bard-street, is rather convenient than splen-
did. Of the structures, which more par-
cicularly belong to the city, the most dis-
tinguished is the Mansion House, erected
in 1752, for the residence of the Lord
Mayor: it is magnificent, but ponderous.

The Monument is a grand-fluted Doric
column, 202 feet high, erected in com-
memoration of the great fire in 1666. The
bridges are a great ornament to the metro-
polis. The most ancient, London Bridge,
was begun in 1276, and finished in 1329.
The length of it is 915 feet. The num-ner of arches was 19, of unequal dimen-
sions, and deformed by the enormous ster-
lings, and by houses on each side, which
overhung in a terrific manner. These
were removed in 1756, when the upper
part of the bridge assumed a modern ap-
ppearance; but the sterlings remain, though
they so contract the space between the
piers, as to occasion, at the ebb of tide, a
fall of 5 feet, or a number of temporary
cataracts, which have occasioned the loss
of many lives. Westminster Bridge, one of
the finest in the world, was built by Labelye, a native of Switzerland. The
first stone was laid in 1739, the last in
1745; but on account of the linking of
one of the piers, the opening of the bridge
was retarded till 1750. The whole is of
Portland stone, except the spandrels of
the arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1223
feet in length. It has 13 large, and 2
small semicircular arches; the centre arch
is 76 feet wide; the other arches, on each
side, decreasing in width 4 feet. Black-
fiars Bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, was
begun in 1760, and completed in 1768.
It's length is 995 feet; the breadth of the
carriage way 28, and of the footpaths 7
feet each. It consists of 9 elliptical arches,
the centre of one of which is 100 feet
wide; and both this, and the arch on each
side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto
at Venice. This noble structure is built
of Portland stone. In London are several
museums. The British Museum, which
is open to the public gratis, was founded
by parliament, in 1753, in pursuance of
the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed
his executors to make an offer to the pub-
lie of his collection of natural and artifi-
cial curiosities and books, for the sum of
20,000l. and the noble building called
Montague House, was purchased for their
reception. At the same time were pur-
chased the MSS. collected by Edward
Harley, earl of Oxford. Here are like-
wise the collections made by Robert and
John Cotton; and large sums have since
been voted to augment this noble reposi-
tory. George II. presented to it the li-
lbraries of the kings of England, from the
reign of Henry VII. His present majesty
gave it an interesting collection of tracts
published in the reigns of Charles I. and
II. and antiquities, brought from Italy,
were purchased by parliament, for 8410l.
in 1762. The Leverian Museum is situated in Great Surry-street, on the S. side of Blackfriars Bridge. This magnificent museum was collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, and contains the most astonishing collection in natural history that had ever been formed by an individual. Having obtained an act of parliament, empowering him to dispose of this museum by a lottery, to consist of 30,000 tickets, at a guinea each, he found so little avidity in the public to adventure, that he sold no more than 8000 tickets, when the appointed time of drawing arrived; when this valuable treasure was transferred from him to the present possessor, Mr. Parkinson, who erected the building it now occupies for its reception. Another museum, consisting of anatomical preparations, and natural curiosities, collected by the late Dr. William Hunter, who built a spacious edifice for their reception, in Windmill-street, Haymarket, is now open to the public, and is to continue so for 30 years from the time of his death in 1783. Of the inns of court, or societies for the study of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staple's Inn. The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick-lane, was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Sion College, near London Wall, founded, in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White, is governed by a president, 2 deans, and 4 assistants; and all the clergy within the bills of mortality are its fellows. Here is a library for their use, and almshouses for 10 men and 10 women. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome hou...
Element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. It's situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes, and more liable to the influx of foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supp'y it with necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern colonies. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is, at the same time, the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactories; some almost peculiar to itself, as miniftering to the demands of studied splendor and refined luxury; others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general; with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactories is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engravings of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally, or solely, executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce; as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely to, as to number of inhabitants. It is probable, that the inhabitants in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out parishes, do not fall short of 900,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention; therefore, the great plague in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. Lat. 51. 31. N.


London, New, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. It's harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States, and is defended by 2 forts. It is situated on the W. side of the river Thames, near it's entrance into the Sound, about 90 miles ENE. of New York. Lat. 41. 24. N. lon. 73. 10. W.

Londonderry. See Derry.


Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 21 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, on the E. and S. by West Meath, and on the N. and NW. by Leitrim and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes, 10,000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and is a rich and pleasant country, though, in some places flat, and apt to be overflowed by the Shannon.

*Longford, the capital of the county of Longford, is seated on the river Cromlin, or Cammin, which falls into the Shannon a few miles below. It is 64 miles NW. by W. of Dublin.

LONG Island, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends NE. from the city of New York 140 miles, but is not more than 28 broad on a medium. Hence are exported, to the West Indies, &c. whale oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONGinico, a town of Turkey, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia.


LONGtown, a town in Cumberland, is seated on the river Esk, near it's confluence with the Kirklop, on the borders of Scotland, 9 miles N. of Carlisle, and

310 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

LONGUEVILLE, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 9 miles S. of Dieppe.

Longward, E. of Hereford.

Longwood, in Meath, Leinster.

LONGworth, Berks. W. of Abingdon.


LONGWY, a town in the dept. of the Moselle, seated on an eminence, 15 miles SW. of Luxemburg, and 167 NE. of Paris.

LONGdale, Westmorland, a vale on the river Lon.

LONG le SAULNIER, a town in the dept. of Jura, formerly celebrated for it's salt-works, which are not now carried on. It is seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles S. of Dole.

LOG, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

LOG, EAST, and WEST, two small towns in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge of several arches. East Looe is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Each of them have a market on Saturday.

LOOKE, Higher and Lower, Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury.

LOOP-Head, or Cape Lean, in Clare, Munster, at the mouth of the Shannon. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 9. 58. W.

LOOPOOL, Cornwall, a lake near Helston, 2 miles long, parted from the sea by a ridge, over which the waves sometimes beat with a wonderful roaring. It abounds with excellent trout.

LOOFE, Kent. S. of Maidstone.

LOOT, a town and county of Liege.

LOPHAM, N. and S. or Great and Little, Norf. on the borders of Suffolk W. of Disse. Lophamford, Suff. NW. of Budefield. Lappington, Shropeh. NW. of Wem.

LORA, a town of Seville, Andalusia.

LORA, in Hohenlein, Upper Saxony.

LORBUS, a town of Tunis, with a castle and fine remains of antiquity.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia.

LORCH, a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.

LORD Howe's Group, an extensive group of islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, who from the mailhead could distinctly deliver 32 of them. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives were of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seemed to have some method of...
of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which they fasten between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. To that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They have holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, they thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs are tattooed in the manner described by Captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called Tatowing; and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5° 30'.

Lord Howe's Island, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, about 140 leagues E. of New S. Wales. On the W. side is good anchorage, but the bottom is a coral rock. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and the island abounds with a variety of birds, which, when our seamen landed here, were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that they came near enough to knock down as many as they wanted with a stick. This island was discovered, in 1788, by Lieutenant King, in his voyage from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island. At the S. end of it are two very high mountains nearly perpendicular from the sea, the southern most named Mount Gower. About 14 miles to the S. is a very remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. Lord Howe's Island is three miles and a half long, and very narrow across. Lat. 31° 36'.

LORDING, Suffolk between Stepmah and Billinghuard.

LOREDO, in the Dogada, lately belonging to Venice.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. They pretend to show here the house of Nazareth, in which Jesus was brought up; and say that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house, or chapel, is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freestone. A statue, to represent Mary, the mother of Jesus, with the image of Child, covered with diamonds, in her arms stands upon the principal altar; it is of cedar wood, three feet high, but the face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps around it. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with a triple crown on her head, and the infant is covered with a shirt, holding a globe in its hand, adorned with rich jewels. The sanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and silver; one of the golden ones, which was presented by the Republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds; there are also angels waiting about the holy image, one of massive gold and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. Chrstlina, queen of Sweden, gave a crown of gold; worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent a garment, which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Before these crowns, they sent an angel of finely silver, holding in its hand the figure of the destruction of the temple, of solid gold. The Jewels of the Holy House are nothing in comparison with the treasure, where the number, variety and richness of the vestments, lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets. Loretto is seated on a mountain, 3 miles from the Adriatic, 10 SE. of Ancona, and 113 NE. of Rome.

LORGUES, a populous town in the dept. of Var, 5 miles W. by S. of Draguignan.

LORN, a district in the N. of Argyleshire, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a ci-devant province of France, abounding in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, fish, and, in general, all the necessaries of life. Here are fine meadows, and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt pits. The principal rivers are the Meuse, or Meuse, the Meuse, the Meuse, the Meuse, and the Saare. It now forms the departments of the Meuse, Meurthe. Moiselle, and Volges.

LORRIS, a small town in the dept. of Lorient. 12 miles W. by S. of Montargis.

Lorton, Cumb. a village divided into High and Low, it pleasantly seated on the river Cockermouth, in Lorton Vale, 2 miles SE. of Cockermouth. Lofcomb, Dorset. 2 miles and a half from Netherby, Lofesby, Leic. 4 miles SE. of Bilford. Lofley, Surry, on the Wey river, between Guilford and Godalming. Lockstock-Grampian, Chel. E. of Northwich, Lofsome, York NW. of Howden.
Lot, a river of France, which has its rise in the dept. of Lotere, and falls into the Garonne at Alguillon, in the dept. of Lot and Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a dept. of France. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, so called from the junction of the two rivers of that name. Agen is the capital.

Lotbury Bucks, N. of Newport-Pagnel.

Lothian, East. See Haddingtonshire.

Lothian, Mid. See Edinburghshire.

Lothian, West. See Linlithgowshire.

Lottackshell, Devonshire, near Collumpton.

Louans, a small town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, situated in a kind of island, between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan. It has many manufactories, and an hospital; and is 15 miles SE. of Chalon.

Loyard, Dorsetf. in Piddelton parish.

Loudbun, a town in the dept. of Vienne, seated on a mountain 27 miles NW. of Poiriers, and 155 SW. of Paris.

Level, Dorsetf. in W. Knighton parish.

Loveland, Kent, in Betherden parish. Lovells-Groß, and Heath, Suffolk, NE. of Horsham. Lovellou, Devonf. in Hewish parish.

Lovenden, a fortress in the late Austrian Flanders, 5 miles W. of Ghent.

Lovesterd, Devonf. in the Parish of Berry-Pomery.

Lough Aber, in Down, Ulster, 3 miles ESE. of Dromore. It is in length near a mile, and in breadth about a quarter; and stored with excellent trout and eels.

Lough Allen, in Leitrim, Connaught, more than 30 miles in circuit, and encompassed by high mountains, forming a beautiful and picturesque scene. This district abounds with coal and iron mines; and iron works have lately been established in its vicinity.

Lough Allua, in Cork, Munster, within a mile of Inchicore, and heretofore remarkable for the hermitage of Finnbar, situated on an island in this lake.

Lough Arrow, in Sligo, Connaught, 2 miles from Ballinasbad. It has in it a number of islands, romantically situated, and well planted.

Loughs Ballydowgan, Bally-

Kilbeg, Ballykinler, Ballynahinch, Ballymoney, and Beg, all in Down, Ulster, and generally abounding with eels, trout, pine, and roach.

Loughborough, a town in the Leicestershire, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, on the river Soar, near the forest of Charwood. It is 11 miles N. of Leicester, and 110 NW. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

Loughbrickland, a town in the county of Down, in Ulster. The name signifies the lake of the speckled trout, and it was so called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular species of fish. It consists chiefly of one broad street, and is a great thoroughfare, being by the great road from Belfast to Dublin, from which latter place it is 58 miles.

Lough Conn, a lake in Mayo, Connnaught.

Lough Corrib, in Galway, Connnaught, is upwards of 20 miles long, and, in some parts, 6 broad, having many very fine islands in it. It is remarkable for the Gillaroe trout, a very delicate fish, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds.

Lough Curran. See Lough Lee.

Lough Der, a lake of Donegal, Ulster, from which the river Dr. issues, which falls into Lough Foyle. In it is the island containing the narrow little cell, called St. Patrick's purgatory.

Lough Der, a large lake in the Shannon, between Tipperary and Galway.

Lough Dian, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Dryveagh, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Dorn, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Drine, in Cork, Munster.

Lough Erin, in Down, Ulster, in the parish of Anahilt. It is so deep, in some places, that a line of 16 fathoms has proved insufficient to found it. It is remarkable for breeding pike, trout, and eels of a very great size.

Lough Erne, in Fermanagh, Ulster, is divided into the Upper and Lower Lakes. See Erne, Lough.

Lough Esk, in Down, Ulster, produces plenty of char-fish.

Lough Falcon, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Foyle, in Derry, Ulster. Before the mouth of this lake, or gulf, is a great land, called the Toums, which, however, does not obstruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad as well as deep; and in that arm whereon Londonderry stands, there are 10 or 12, so that it is esteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.
Loughs Gará and Gill, in Sligo, Connaught.

Lough Gill, in Antrim, Ulster.

Lough Guir, in Limerick, Munster.

Lough Gule, in Antrim, Ulster.

Lough Hanch, in Queen's County, Leinster.

Lough Henney, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Hine, in Cork, Munster. It is about two miles in circumference, and abounds with salmon, white trout, lobsters, crabs, eel-slops, and small deep oysters.

Lough Inchiquin, in Clare, Munster, affords delicious fish, and fine views.

Lough Inny, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Kay, in Leitrim, Connaught. It is a beautiful piece of water, interspersed with islands, some of which exhibit old castles and ruins; some lofty timber-trees; and some, highly improved, a perpetual verdure, without a single tree.

Lough Kernan, in Down, Ulster.

Lough Lane, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Lean. See Killarney.

Lough Lee, or Lough Currane, in Cork, Munster, near the Bay of Ballinaskelligs. It is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad; contains 3 small islands, and abounds with excellent white trout and salmon.

Lough Leighe, or Healing Lough, in Cavan, Ulster.

Loughlin, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Lough Loughale, in Wett Meath, Leinster. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, having in it 5 small islands, which are planted with trees, and pretty well cultivated.

Lough Macnean, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

Lough Maghan, in Down, Ulster. It is in the barony of Kinelearty, covers about 23 acres, and is stored with pike, eels, roach, and bream.

Lough Mask, in Mayo, Connaught.

Lough More, in Limerick, Munster.

Lough Neagh, situated in or between the counties of Armagh, Down, Derry, and Antrim, in Ulster. It is the largest lake in Europe, those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland excepted, being 20 miles long and 13 broad. The area of it is computed to be 100,000 acres. It is remarkable for its healing virtue in scrofulous cases, by bathing; and, for it's petrifying quality, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent soil at a considerable depth.

Lough Ramor, in Cavan, Ulster. It is near Virginia, about 40 miles from Dublin, and contains several islands, where there are some ruins of castles.

Loughrea, a town of Galway, in Connaught. It is seated near a beautiful lake of the same name, which is more than a mile in length and one in breadth, 86 miles from Dublin.

Lough Rea, between the counties of Longford and W. Meath, in Leinster, and Roscommon, in Connaught, is a handsome, spacious lake, formed by the Shannon, and contains several small islands.

Loughrigg, Westmorland, near Rydal, to which it is joined by a bridge, making one village with it.

Lough Salt, in Donegal, Ulster, between Kilmacrennan and Glenn Inn, on the top of a lofty mountain.

Lough Scudy, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Lough Shank, in Down, Ulster, covers about 80 acres.

Lough Shelly, in W. Meath, Leinster, within a mile of Daly's Bridge. It contains some small islands, and is of considerable magnitude, extending to Finae, where it communicates with Lough Inny. Between the loughs is a bridge, which joins the counties of West Meath and Cavan.

Lough Shy, in Mayo, Connaught.

Lough Strangford, in Down, Ulster, takes it's present name from a small port town, called Strangford, seated on the W. side of the narrow entrance from the sea. It was formerly known by the name of Lough Cone, or Lough Coyne. It is a deep bay, or inlet of the sea, about 17 miles long and 4 or 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and, off the bar, there is a periodical herring fishery in autumn. It contains 54 islands, small and great, known by particular names, and there are many others which are nameless. Four of them are called Swan Islands, from the number of swans which frequent them. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in these islands, is the burning of sea-weed into kelp.

Lough Swilly, in Louth, Leinster.


Louisa, a sea-port of Nyland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, built in 1745.
as a frontier town towards Ruſſia. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.

Louisburgh, a town of N. America, capital of the Island of Cape Breton, subject to the English. It has an excellent harbour, near 4 leagues in circumference, with a fine careening wharf to have it down. It’s entrance is not above 1800 feet wide, formed by two small islands. The principal trade of Louisburgh is the cod-fishery; the fish being remarkably plentiful, and, at the same time, better than any about Newfoundland. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 59.48. W.

Louisiana, a large country of North America, situated on both sides of the Mississip, and bounded on the E. by Florida and the United States; on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico; on the W. by New Mexico; and on the N. by Indian Nations. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; it’s climate varying as it extends toward the N. The southern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes from the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitude in Africa; and it’s northern regions are colder than those in Europe under the same parallels, with a wholesome, serene air. From the favourableness of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the soil, with little cultivation, would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississip, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; the soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. Whatever is rich and rare in the most desirable climates in Europe seems to be the spontaneous production of this delightful country. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adaves, or Mexican. In 1763, Louisiana was ceded to Spain.

Louisville, a town of N. America, in the state of Kentucky, and county of Jefferson. It is seated on the river Ohio, opposite Clarksville, at the Falls, in a fertile country, and promises to be a place of great trade; but it’s unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded it’s growth.

It is 80 miles SW. of Lexington. Lat. 38. 3. N. lon. 86. 30. W.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 23 miles in length, and from 9 to 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Monaghan and Meath; on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford-Bay; on the E. by St. George’s Channel; and on the S. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleasant, and contains 61 parishes, 11,500 houses, and about 57,750 inhabitants. It’s chief towns are Dundalk, Carlingford, Drogheda, Ardee, and Dunleer.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 6 miles SW. of Dundalk.

* Louth, a town of Lincolnſhire. It is large and well built, containing about 4000 inhabitants. From hence there is a canal to the sea, at Tilney, about 8 miles. It is 28 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 143 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Lourdes, a town in the dept. of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, seated on a rock, 10 miles from Baigéres.

Louvain, a large city of the late Austrian Brabant, with a celebrated university. The walls of this place are nearly 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of sixty small colleges. They formerly made large quantities of cloth, inasmuch that there were 15,000 weavers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for it’s good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles NNE. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50.53. N. lon. 4.49. E.

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opposition to the stadtholder. Louvain is 6 miles SE. of Goucum, and 16 E. of Dort.

Louviers, a handsome town in the dept. of Eure, has a considerable manufactory of fine cloths, and is seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 16 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 NW. of Paris.

Louvois, a considerable town in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is seated in a pleasant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam.

Lowther, Westmorl. on the river Loder, 2 miles from Penrith. Lowther, Yorks. near Kilkham. Lowton, Linc. near Leigh. Lowye, Northumberland, near Woller.

Loxa, or Loja, a town of Granada, seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the river Xcnil, 26 miles W. of Granada. Loxa, or Loja, a town and jurisdiction of Quiro, S. America, famous for producing the quinquina-tree, or bark, a well-known specific for intermitting fevers.


Lyttelton, a town of Swedish Pomerania. Lozere, a dept. of France, having Upper Loire to the N. and Gard to the S. and including the range of mountains from which it takes its name: Mende is the capital.

Luban, in Novogrodeck, Lithuania. Lubansken-see, or the Lake of Luban, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania: It abounds with excellent fish.

Lubeck, a sea-port of Holstein, Lower Saxony. It is a free, imperial city, and was the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the north. Its fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode triumphant in the Baltic. But Lubeck retains scarcely a shadow of its former power. It's trade, however, is still considerable, but will probably be still farther diminished, if the Canal of Kiel should answer the purpose for which it was planned; for, by that means, great part of the merchandise, which now passes through this town, will be conveyed along that canal, down the Eyder, to Tonningen, and thence by sea, and up the Elbe to Hamburg. The houses of Lubeck are built in a very ancient style of architecture; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach-house. The walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century, and, at that period, no doubt, the town was esteemed very beautiful. Here are 4 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. In it is a large hall, called Haanseaal, where the deputies of the Hanse Towns used formerly to meet. Here is also a fine exchange, built in 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendant. Here were formerly 4 convents; and
and in that of St. John, there are still 22 Protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into a hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catharine, they have made a handsome college. In the great hospital, there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Beside this, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, one a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. Lubeck is seated at the confluence of several rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 miles SW. of the Baltic, and 40 NE. of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52'. N. lon. 10° 44'.

Lubeck, the Bishopric, a small territory in the duchy of Holstein. The bishop, who is always of the house of Holstein, is a prince of the empire. The chapter consists of 30 persons, who are all Lutherans, 4 Roman Catholics excepted. The cathedral stands in Lubeck, where, however, it has no authority.

Lubeck, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near Madura. Lat. 5° 50'. S. Jon. 112° 22'.

Lubeca, THE Republic of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and cuscumens. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem, but the poorer people receive part of their support from chinefums, lupins, and French beans. The industry of the people, in improving to the best advantage every spot of their ground, is equally surprising and commendable. This republic is under the protection of the emperor. The regency consists of a gonfalonier, assisted by a council of 9 members; all of these, however, are changed every two months, and are, chosen out of the great council. This is composed of 240 nobles, of whom one half forms the ordinary counsellors, and the others the extraordinary. Both are changed once in two years, by a new election. The gonfalonier, and nine regent counsellors, whilst in the administration, live in the state palace, and at the public expense. The republic maintains a regular body of 500 men, and 70 Swiss, as a guard for the regency. The number of souls in the city, and the 150 villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000. The revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum.

Luce, a great bay of Wigtonshire, lying to the E. of the Mull of Galloway.

Lucena, one of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the cantons of Zug, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are Romanists. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. The sovereign power of this republic resides in the council of 100, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the power resides in the latter, consisting of 36 persons, who are formed into two divisions, which exercise the office by rotation. Although the government appears purely aristocratic, yet this aristocracy is restrained in divers respects; as in the matter of making war or peace, concluding
ing new alliances, acquiring new territories, or imposing new taxes, the consent of all the citizens must be obtained. The chiefs of the republic are two magistrates, called advoyers.

Lucerne, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two parts by one of the branches of the river Reuss, which falls into the lake, on which the town is situated. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; and there are few places where learning meets with less encouragement, and, consequently, is less cultivated. The bridges, which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. Being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the beautiful and romantic country. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the Histories of the Hebrews, the Battles of the Swiss, and the Dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles SW. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lat. 47° 5'. N. lon. 8° 6'. E.

Lucern, Lake of. See Waldstaett-See.

Lucerna, a town of the Four Valleys, Piedmont.

Lucen, a town of Valencia, 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly consists of rich plains, well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays, and commodious harbours. In it are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. In 1779, it was taken by the English, but retored to the French by the peace of 1783. It has been again taken by the English in the present war, and still remains in their possession. It is about 70 miles NNW. of Barbadose, and 38 S. of Martinico. Lat. 12° 25'. N. lon. 60° 58'. W.

Lucia, St. a Cape-de-Verd Island.

Lucignano, a town of Tuscany.


Lucknow, an ancient city of Hindoostan, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but poorly built: the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The houles of the merchants are of brick, lofty, and strong. The others are mostly built on eminences here and there, whence the inequality of the ground makes it troublesome to walk, continually ascending or descending. The streets, moreover, are crooked, narrow, and thicketed, ever kind of filth being thrown through them, and no care taken to keep them clean. In the dry season, the dust and heat are almost intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot-passengers, and shopkeepers. The palace of the nabob is seated on a high bank near the Gomutal, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 26° 35'. N. lon. 81° 25'. E.

Lucko, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

Luckome, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Luckton, Heref. near Croft-Castle.

Lucr, a town of Abruzzo Ultra, Naples.

Lud, Dorset. N. of W. Chelburgh.

Lucion, or Luzon, a town in the department of Vendee, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle.

Lucoria, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and all sorts of game. The inhabitants are composed of several nations, besides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe who tattoo themselves, drawing curious figures on their bodies. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as silver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold-duff, from China and Japan. The Spaniards send hence two large ships every year to Acapulco in Mexico, with merchandise, and return back with silver.
LUG

There is an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. Manila, the capital, is in lat. 15° N. lon. 122° 0'.


Luder, a town of Fulda, circle of Upper Rhine.

Ludford, Hereford, near Ludlow. Ludford, Lincs. near Marke-Raifin.

Ludgershall, a small town in Wiltshire, 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 64 S. by W. of London. Market disused.

Ludgrave, Middl. near Hadley. Ludham, Norfolk, between Acle and Hickling. Ludley, Suff., W. of Pevenny Marth or Level.

Ludlow, a large, well-built town of Shropshire, seated on the river Teme, near it's conflux with the Corve, in a pleasant, fruitful, and populous country. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. held a court, and died here. It is 9 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW. of London. Market on Monday.


Lugano, a town of Swifferland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which is the principal of the 4 tranalpine bailiwicks. It is built round a gentle curve of the Lake of Lugano, and is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise, which passes from Italy over the St. Gouthard, or the Bernardin. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. Most of the houses are built of tufstone. The bailiwick is about 20 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It is governed by a bailiff, sent every 2 years by each canton in it's turn. Lugano is 17 miles NW. of Como. Lat. 45° 54'. N. lon. 8° 48'. E.

Lucano, a lake of Swifferland, on the Italian side of the Alps. It is about 25 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth; it's form irregular, and bending into continual sinuities. It is about 1500 feet perpendicular, higher than the lakes of Como and Locarno.

Lugham, Cornw., near Mount's-Bay. Luglan, or Luggan, Cornw., among hills, N. of Redruth.

Lugo, a city of Galicia, in the Minho, in which are warm medicinal springs. Lugwardine, near Hereford. Luke's, St. Sull. NW. of Midhurst.

Lula, a raport of W. Bothnia.


Lund, the capital of Scania, with an university. It is accounted the moat ancient town in Sweden, contains scarcely more than 800 houses, and has but little trade. Here is an university, founded by Charles XI. for 21 professors, and furnished with a good library. The number of students is about 300. Here likewise a Royal Physiological Society was instituted in 1776, and incorporated by the king in 1778. The subjects treated of in it's Acts relate only to natural history, chemistry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient, irregular building. It is 20 miles SSE. of Landeraun, and 225 SW. of Stockholm. Lat. 55° 33'. N. lon. 13° 26'. E.

Lunden, a town of Danih Holstein.

Lundy, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devon and Pembrok. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and encompassed with inaccessible rocks, so that it has but one.
one entrance, and there scarcely two persons can go abreast. In the N. part of it is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Here are horses, kine, hogs and goats, with great store of sheep and rabbits; but the chief commodity is fowl, with which it abounds much, their eggs being very thick on the ground at their season of breeding. It had once a fort and a chapel: at present the only inhabitants are a man and his family.

Lune, a river in Westm. and Durham.

Lune Forest, Yorks. near Richmond.

Lunel, a town in the dept. of Gard, producing excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier.

Lunenburg a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by the river Elbe. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility come to hunt here for their diversion, at certain seasons. It is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital.

Lunenburg, a large fortified town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are the places for public worship, the ducale palace, three hospitalls, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The salt-springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a large revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It contains about 1500 houses and 9000 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 31 miles SE. of Hamburg.

Lat. 53.16 N. lon. 10.31 E.

Lunera, a mountain of Italy, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alum, and the springs that rise from it are accounted excellent for curing various wounds.

Luneville, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on the river Meurthe, 12 miles SE. of Nancy.


Lupo Glavo, a town of Itria.


Lure, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, and a town in the dept. of Allier.

Lurgan, a town in Armagh, Ulter, situated about two miles from Lough Neagh, of which it commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively, and the country around is much improved. It is 67 miles N. of Dublin.

Lurgamboy, Leitrim, Connought.

Lurgan Green, a town in Louth, Leinster, 37 miles from Dublin.

Lurgashall, Suff. near Blackdown Beacon.

Luri, a town of Corsica, W. of Bastia.

Lusatiæ, a marquisate of Germany, 80 miles long and 40 wide, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg; on the E. by Silesia; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the W. by Meissen. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is subject partly to the King of Prussia, and partly to the Elector of Saxony.

Lusby, Linc. NW. of Spilsby. Luscomb, Devonshire, in Rattery parish.

Lusingan, a town in the depart. of Vienne, 12 miles SW. of Poitiers, and 200 SW. of Paris.

Luth, in Dublin, Leinster.

Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Rimini.

Lusfeld, Devonf. near Bovy-Tracy. Luzon, Heref. NW. of Leominster. Luton, Somerf. 2 miles from Yeovil.

Luternburg, two towns of Stiria.

Lutbingland, Suffolks, near Leoford.

Lutkenburg, a town of Holstein, near the Baltic, 10 miles from Ploen.


Lutschinen, a river of the bailiwick of Interlacken, and canton of Bern, in Switzerland. The road to Zwey-Lutschinen and Lauterburnen is over this river, by a kind of bridge, which, to a stranger to the country, presents the most terrific appearance. It is suspended over a roaring torrent, and fixed against the sides of rocks; while a huge, vertical stone, raised in the middle of the river, supports some thick planks, so badly joined, as to be neither steady nor solid; and these form a wretched, insecure bridge, over which the inhabitants of the country daily pass, with a firm step and undaunted eye; a passage, which the traveller, unaccustomed to such strange communications, would tremble to attempt.

Lutter, a town of Brunswick, Lower Saxony;
Saxony; also a river of Westphalia; and a river of Lower Saxony.

*LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 88 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.


Luttrell's Town, in Dublin, Leinster, a romantic spot near Lucan.

Lutzen, at town of Merseburg, Upper Saxony.

Lutzenstein, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 30 miles NW. of Strasbourg.

Luxembourg, the Duchy of, one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, lies in the centre of the Forest of Arden, W. of the electorate of Treves. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but it is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines and founderies. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the districts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers; and during the present war, the whole has submitted to the French Republic. The principal rivers are the Moselle, the Lahn, the Ourte, and the Semoy.

Luxembourg, a town in the dept. of Upper Saone, 15 miles NE. of Vézou.


Luzzara, a town of Mantua.

Luzzi, a town of Calabria Citra.

LYCHAM, or LYTCHAM, a town of Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Cattle Rising. It is 92 miles NNE. of London. Market ditified.

LYDD. See LIDD.

Lyddam, Shropshire. N. of Bishop's-Cafile.


LYSS, a town in the department of the North, 15 miles E. of Landecy.


*Lyme Regis, a town of Dorsetshire, seated in a cavity between two rocky hills, at the head of a little inlet. It's harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which ships lie in safety; and it has a Newfoundland and coal trade, but greatly on the decline. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Lyming, Kent, 2 miles S. of Elham.

*LYMINGTON, a town of Hampshire, about a mile from the channel that runs between the main land and the Isle of Wight, has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The chief trade is making salt. It is 97 miles SW. of London. Market on Saturday.


*LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a populous and flourishing town of Norfolk, carrying on a large trade by means of it's inland communications. By the Ouse, and it's associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities. It also partakes in the Greenland fishery; and trade to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, and to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to
enter by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. It's air is wholesome, on account of it's vicinity to the sea. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and it has a good market-place, and a noble old town-house and exchange. It is 106 miles N. by E. of London. Lat. 53. 45. N. lon. 0. 38. E. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Lynn, North, Norf. at the mouth of the Ouse. It had formerly a church, called St. Edmond's, which has long since been entirely swallowed up by the sea. On the opposite side of the river is Lynn, Old or Weel. Lynslock-Castle, Cumb. on the river Eden, NE. of Carlisle. Lynthorpe, Yorkf. W. of Bradford. Lynston, Yorkf. E. Riding, N. of York Woulds. Lynston, Yorkf. on the Ouse, SE. of Boroughbridge. Lynston, Yorkf. W. Riding, on the Wherse, between Bardon-Chance and Kettledale. Lynston, Northumb. NE. of Morpeth. Lynston, Weel, Cumb. on the Leven, W. of Brampton. Lynwood, Hants, in the New Forest. Lynum, Northumb. NE. of Woller. Lynoakes, Cornwall, part of the promontory overflowed at the Land's End.

LYNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which, with those of Beaujelois and Forez, now form the department of Rhone and Loire. It was 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. Lyons is the capital.

LYONS, a large, ancient, and famous city in the dept. of Rhône and Loire, the most considerable in the kingdom next to Paris. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane, by the side of 2 high mountains. It contains about 160,000 inhabitants. The houses, in general, are high and well built; it has 6 gates and 4 suburbs, and had, before the revolution, 4 abbeys, 50 convents, 3 public schools, a college of physic, an academy of arts and sciences and belles lettres, a society of agriculture, a veterinary school, a public library, and a well supplied arsenal. The town-house, cathedral, and other public buildings are magnificent. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Swisserland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon; and is 70 miles S. by W. of Geneva, and 250 SE. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N. lon. 4. 55. E. Lyonshall-Castle, Cumberland, near Carlisle.

LYPEZ, or LIFCH, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Lypeze.

Lypiatt, Upper and Lower, Gloucestershire, hamlets in the parish of Stroud.

LYSTON, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Lyd, 4 miles from Newport. Market on Saturday.


MAC

ABERIA, a lake of Africa, formed by the Senegal or Niger. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 7. 40. E.

Mabin, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford. Mablethorpe, or Mallerthorpe, Linc. near the coast, SE. of Saltfleet.

MABRA, a town of Aligierz, W. of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the town and harbour since the early part of the 17th century. The houses are built after the same manner as in Europe. The Portuguese on this island are properly a mixed breed; having taken Asiatic women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese govern-

nor, as well as a Chinese mandarin. The former nation pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chusing their own magistrates, &c. The city is defended by 3 forts, built upon eminences; the works are good, and well planted with artillery. Lat. 22. 13. N. lon. 113. 51. E.

MACASSAR, or BONY, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the southern part of the Island of Celebes. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkeys, whose enemies are the serpents; and it is said, that some of them are so large, that they will swallow a monkey whole. The Macassars are
are large, robust, courageous, and addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profession, and the flattest-nosed women are accounted the greatest beauties.

Macassar, a town and harbour on the SW. coast of the Island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up when they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, so that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. The king is in alliance with the Dutch. Lat. 5°. S. lon. 119°. 44. E.

Macassica, a sea-port of Dalmatia.

Macclesfield, a town of Cheshire, seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin. It is a large, handsome town, and has manufactures of cotton, mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Here are several mills, for the winding of silk, and a considerable manufacture of mohair buttons. It is 36 miles E. of Chester, and 171 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Macdonia, a province of Turkey, bounded by Romania and Bulgaria on the E. the Archipelago and Thessaly on the S. Servia and Bulgaria on the N. and Albania on the W. Salonichi is the capital. See MACER.

Macerta, a town of Ancora, Italy, with an university; and a town of Lavora, Naples.

Mac Gill Cuddy's Rocks, a range of high mountains in Kerry, Munster, in the parish of Knockane.

Machecoul, a town in the depart. of Lower Loire, 18 miles SW. of Nantes, Machia, a town of Molise, Naples.

Macian, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the W. coast of Borneo. It is about 29 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves and figo. The Dutch have three forts, with companies of soldiers to guard the island. Lat. 14°. 26. N. lon. 116°. 55. E.

Machineth, a town of Montgomeryshire, seated on the river Douay, over which is a large stone bridge which leads into Merionethshire. Here Owen Glendower, in 1403, accepted the crown of Wales, and assembled a parliament; the house wherein they met is now standing, divided into tenements. It is 50 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Mackeran, or Mackeran, 3 province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Sigeistan and Candahar, on the E. by Hindooftan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Kerman. It is the Gedroia of the ancients. Kidge is the capital.

Macquelin, near Derby.

Macuway, in Cork, Munster.

Macoco. See AMICO.

Macou, or Mascom, a town in the dept. of Soane and Loire, remarkable for good wine. It is 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 SE. of Paris.

Macreddin, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Macres, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, E. of Lebeda.

Macri, an ancient town of Samos.

Macronisi, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 90 miles E. of Selin. See MACROOM.

Macroom, a town of Cork, in Munster, where many persons are employed in combing wool and spinning yarn. Some sail works have been erected here. Half a mile from the town there is a mild chalybeate spa. It is situated in the barony of Muckerry, 146 miles SW. of Dublin, Macuma, one of the Navigators Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, where M. de la Peyrouse met with his first fatal accident, M. de Langle, his captain of the Astralabe, with officers and seamen, being massacred by the natives. Lat. 14°. 19. S. lon. 169°. W.

Macua, a small island in the Red Sea, Madagascar, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 400 in breadth. The inhabitants in the interior are black. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coast; and there are some like wise of a yellowish complexion, who have neater features than the rest. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages, a small distance from each other. Their houses are huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 13 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in, and they can change their habitats when they please. There are great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are often at war with each other. Great quantities of iron and steel are found throughout the island; as also three sorts of gold. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious stones. The productions of the island, are rice, barley, sugar canes, white C 17 pepper,
pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, saffron, several kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds, and there are great numbers of sheep, whose mutton is finely tasted, as well as goats and kids. Crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, camellons, locusts, and insects are numerous. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in building, gold and iron works, making earthenware, spinning, weaving, cordage, fishing, hunting, and mostly in agriculture. The language has a great affinity with the Arabic, the Arabs having made a conquest of the island about 300 years ago. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been driven hence. Lat. from 12° to 25° 30' S.


**Madeira, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, principal of a group called the Madeiras, and subject to the Portuguese. The climate is more temperate than in the Canaries, and the soil more fertile. Spring and autumn reign here together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges of all sorts and dimensions, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, figs, plums, and strawberries that grow wild in the mountains with astonishing profusion; grapes which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The oranges are of a tanguine red: this species is produced from the common orange-bud, in grafted on the pomegranate stock. There is likewise a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very crisp. The sugar-cane also is cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The cedar tree is found in great abundance; it is extremely beautiful; most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nured in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jellamine, and honeysuckle in everlasting bloom, while the larkpur, the flax-de-lis, the lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for its excellent wine, which moreover keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the W. India Islands, that can afford it, drink little else; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. These wines are of different kinds, different both in taste, colour, and strength. The exports of this article, and the profits on it are immense, and bring a large revenue to the king of Portugal. In Madeira are made the finest sweetmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. Madeira is well watered and peopled; the inhabitants are good-natured, sober, frugal, and indolent. Funchal is the capital of this island, which is about 130 miles in circumference, and lies in 16 deg. W. lon. and 33 deg. N. lat.

**Madeley, a town of Shropshire, near Colebrook Dale.


**Madia, Maggia, or Meyenthal, a long and narrow valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milaneze and the Upper Valais, containing 22 parishes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is watered throughout it's whole length by a river of the same name, and is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiss in Italy. There is a town of the same name, leated on the river.

**Madingley, 3 miles from Cambridge. Madley, SW. of Hereford.

**Madras, or Fort St. George, called by the natives China-pattam, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India Company on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a flucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish is equally splendid with that elegant material.
MAD
terial. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be considered as elegant, particularly so, from being finished with such a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only whitewalls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect, the white ant. These animals are chiefly formidable from the immensity of their numbers, which are such as to destroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimensions. It is the wood work which serves for the basis of the ceilings, such as the laths, beams, &c. that those insects attack.

"The approach to Madras, from the sea," says Mr. Hodges, "offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country, filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, presents to his mind for a moment the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold earrings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by an European voyager, are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females; and do not appear to be, what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive: in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a Missoolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, and sewn together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material; they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are usually attended by two kattamarans, (rafts, paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that, should the boat be overset by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine sandy beach, and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck are to be discovered: beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulders on palankeens, and men riding on horseback, clothed in linen dresses like women; which, with the very different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived of, excite the strangest emotions of surprise!" There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommode also with a high and dangerous surf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, and is situated in the middle of the White, or English Town, is one of the best fortresses in possession of the British nation. The town is also encompassed with a strong wall, of the same stone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, bastions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with upwards of 300 pieces of cannon and mortars. Opposite the west gate of the citadel are barracks, and a convenient hosp-
Madras was first settled by the English, in 1640, and greatly enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 13.5. N. lon. 30. E.

Madrasfield, Worcestershire, N. of Malvern-Chace.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an obscure place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged Charles V. and his successors, to chuse it for their residence. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is surrounded with 136 houses, five stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handiome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, forming a piazza round the square. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass-windows, they being only lattices. The Prado, which is the public airing place, is shaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. Here the lately Spaniards make the most brilliant display of their finery. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 parishes, 33 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hospitals, or houses of charity, 739 dwelling houses, and about 160,000 inhabitants. There are four academies in Madrid; the Academy of the fine Arts, painting, sculpture, and architecture; and the Academy of Medicine; which last is held in no great esteem. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 3. 30. W.

Madridal, two towns in Old Castile.

Madrid, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan.

Madroon, or Buonatapa, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious palace, where the king resides. The upper part of the houses are in the shape of bells. Lat. 18. 0. S. lon. 31. 40. E.

Madura, a town of Hindostan, capital of a province of the same name, 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is situated on the coast of Coromandel, 80 miles SSW. of Tanjore. Lat. 9. 55. N. lon. 78. 12. E.

Madura, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, 75 miles in length, and from 9 to 15 in breadth. Two provinces are under the Dutch; the third is governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile in rice. Madura, the capital, is situated on the S. coast, in lat. 7. 5. S. and lon. 112. 49. E.

Maella, a small town of Aragon.

Maeler, a beautiful lake of Sweden, situated between the provinces of Westmanland and Sudermanland, and communicatig with Stockholm. It is said to contain 110 islands.

Maestrand. See Marstrand.

Maestrom, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in lat. 68 deg. N. Of the situation of this whirlpool we have the following account from Jonas Rasmus: "The mountain of Helfeggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island Ver, and betwixt these two, runs that large and dreadful stream, called Mokkoestrom, from the island Mokko, which is in the middle of it, together with several circumjacent isles, as Ambaren, half a quarter of a league northward, Ilsefen, Hoeholm, Kieldholm, Suurven, and Buckholm. Mokko lies about half a quarter of a mile south of the island of Ver, and betwixt them these small islands, Otterholm, Filmers, Sandselfen, and Stockholm. Betwixt Lofoden and Mokko, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but on the other side, toward Ver, the depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, without the risk of splitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmest weather. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Mokko with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of it is insupportable.
impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataleps; the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather, and last but a quarter of an hour, it's violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and it's fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ships, and yachts having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within it's reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by it's violence; and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves.

A bear once, attempting to swim from Lossoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep at pasture in the island, afforded the like spectacle to the people; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large flocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as to bristles grew on them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea; it being constantly high and low water every 6 hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Secagemsina Sunday, it raged with so much noise and impetuosity, that on the Island of Moskoe, the very stones of the houses fell to the ground."

Maenclochog, Pembroke-shire, S. Wales.

Maer, Staffordshire, between Drayton in Shropshire and Whitmore.

Mae, Meuse, or Meuse, a large river which rises in France, near the village of Meufe, in the dept. of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Sedan, &c. and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont; Namur, Liege, Maelbricht, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Waal. At Dort, it receives the Merwe, and enters the German Ocean by several channels, through the islands of Holland and Zealand.

Maesland-Sluts, a town in S. Holland, 5 miles SW. of Delft.

Maeysthirt, a town of the Netherlands, about 4 miles in circumference.

The town-house and other public buildings are handsome, and the place is so well defended by detached bastions, horn-works, intrenchments, and numerous redoubts, &c. that it is justly reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It is seated on the river Maeze, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge. It is 13 miles N. of Liege.

Maeysteke, a town of Liege, on the Meuse. 

Magadoxa, or Moldoschö, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, on the coast of the Indian Sea; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. The country of Magadoxa extends from the river Jupon, near the equator, to beyond the fifth degree of N. lat. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans, who came and settled here in the time of the caliphs. Mixed with them are the Bedewin Arabs, who still follow their old pagan superstitions, and a still greater number of Abyssinian Christians. All speak the Arabic tongue. The inhabitants are warlike, and use poisoned arrows and lances. Lat. 2° 30'. N. lon. 44° 0'. E.


Maccalene's-Cave, a cave in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Grott. It appears like a chair in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, so much that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded by magnificent pillars, some entire, and others broken.

Magdeburg, a large and trading town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. The public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Here are different manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, hats, beautiful leathern gloves, tobacco, and snuff; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town and mallerated the inhabitants, of whom
whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe to escape violation. It is 52 miles WSW. of Potsdam. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 11. 45. E.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy in Lower Saxony, about 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, subject to the King of Prussia. In 1703, it contained 35 towns and 431 villages. It produces fine cattle, and a considerable quantity of corn; those parts, which are not marshy and overgrown with wood, being very fertile. The country affords several mines of pit-coal; and the salt-springs are so rich, that they are able to supply all Germany with that commodity.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which rises under the equator, and running N. through Terra-Firma, unites with the Cance, is then called Rio Grande, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Madre de Popa.

MAGDALENA, a river in Louisiana.

MAGEE, an island on the coast of Antrim, Ulster, 6 miles long and 2 broad, situated N. of Carrickfergus-Bay.

MAELEMOAN, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has many safe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, sheltered closely on all sides by high mountains. The inhabitants on each side are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the rest of the native Americans. On their heads they have caps of the skins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of skins. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the Strait, Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait, but the men all perished through cold and want of provisions.

Maglan, Dorsetf. near Gillingham.

Maggia. See MADIA.

Maggiore, or Locarno, a lake in Italy, about 45 miles long and 6 or 8 broad, lying between the Swiss bailiwicks and the Milanese.

Maghen, Monmouthf. W. of Newport.

Maghera, in Derry, Ulster, 92 miles from Dublin. Maghera, in Down, Ulster. Magheracreggan, in Tyrone, Ulster. Magheraderry, in Armagh, Ulster, pleasantly situated on the river Lagan; there are several bleach-yards and manufactories about it. Magheredroll, i.e. The Field of Difficulties; a name given to the country about Ballinheich, in Down, Ulster, on account of it's being full of rocks and mountains.

MAGHERIES BAY, in Kerry, Munster, between Brandon-Head and the Magheries Islands, or Seven Hogs. It is a dangerous place, being full of sunken rocks, and exposed to frequent squalls from the mountains.

Magherelin, or Maralin, in Down, Ulster. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively here. Mayhenevally, in Fermanagh, Ulster. Magherbeyg, in Kerry, Munster. Maghermore, in Donegal, Ulster. Magillan-Point, a cape in Derry, Ulster.

MAGLIA NO, a town of the pope's territories, in Sabina, 28 miles N. of Rome.

MAGNAVACCA, a fort in the Ferrarese.

MAGNESIA, a town of Natalia, seated on the Sarabat, 12 miles above the city of Smyrna. It was formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire, and is still large, populous, and rich. Lat. 38. 50. N. lon. 27. 25. E.

MAGNY, a town in the dept. of Seine and Oise; and a town in the depart. of Nièvre.

Magner, Monm. SW, of Caldicot.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennine Mountains, in the Valley of Magra, and falls into the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. of Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa.

MAGUELONE, a lake in the dept. of Herault, near a town of the same name, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Magunily, in Kerry, Munster. Maguire's Bridge, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

MAHAL, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia, trading in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lat. 31. 50. N. lon. 30. 31. N.

Maballagh, in Cork, Munster, on the L. 5 miles E. of Macroom.

Mahanada, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Berar, crosses the country of Orissa, and falls, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal, 40 miles ESE. of Cattack.

Mahan River, in Waterford, Munster.

Mahrattas, the name of two large states of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahartras; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the southern part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Candeih, Vishapur, and part of Orissa; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere;
M.A. I.

Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their extensive empire, which extends nearly from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kilton southward; forming a tract of about 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whole obedience to the paišwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the Nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the English East India Company, in the late war against Tippoo Sultan, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they gained some considerable acquisitions.

Maiden-Bradley, Wilts, 5 miles from Frome and Warminster. Maiden Crofts, Herts, near Hitchin.

*Maidenhead, a town of Berkshire, seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, carrying on a great trade in malt, meal, and timber, in their barges to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Maiden-Heath, Lanc. near Blackburn.

Maiden Newton, a town of Dorset. 3 miles N.W. of Frampton. Market dilated.

Maiden-Oak, Sussex, near the road from Petersfield to London.

Maiden, or Whilans, rocks so called between the mouths of Lorne and Glenarm Bays, in Down, Ulster.


*Maidstone, a borough of Kent, seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town. It is a large and populous place, with a jail and county-hall. In the ancient Britons' time, it was reckoned their third chief city, having been a station of the Romans. By means of the Medway, it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it, as well as orchards of cherries. Here are likewise some capital paper-mills, and a manufactory of linen thread, originally introduced by the Flemings. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges of 30 or 60 tons. It is 20 miles W. of Canterbury, and 35 SE. by E. of London. Lat. 51° 16'. Lon. 0° 38'. E. Market on Thursday, and another market on the second Tuesday in every month.


Maitland's, near Harborough.

MAINZ, near Harburg. Main, Suckex, near Selmton.

Mainhead, Devon. W. of Exmouth.

Main, a province of North America, which belongs to the state of Massachusetts. It is 300 miles long and 104 broad, and is bounded on the N. and NW. by Canada; on the NE. by New Brunswick; on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Vermont and New Hampshire. It is divided into three counties, Lincoln, Cumberland, and York. Portland is the county town of Cumberland, and capital of the whole territory. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter equally extreme: all the fresh-water lakes, ponds, and rivers are usually passable on ice for near three months in the winter. The climate is very healthful; many of the inhabitants living 90 years.

Maine, a country in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants were never yet subdued by the Turks. They maintain their independence in the fastnesses of their mountains, and traffic in slaves, which they take differently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, 30 miles SW. of Mistra.

Main-Broad, Dorsetshire, 3 miles N. of Owen Main.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in the marquisate of Culmbach, on the confines of Bohemia, and running westward, falls into the Rhine, near Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wurtzberg, Aschafenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

Maine, or Mayenne, a department of France. It takes its name from the river Mayenne, which joins the Sarthe near Angers, and soon after falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine and Loire, a department of France. It takes its name from the river Mayenne, which joins the Sarthe near Angers, and soon after falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mainland, Orkney, or Pomona, the principal of the Orkney Islands, is 24 miles long and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland.
The soil, however, is more fertile, and, in some parts, better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See Orkedes.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Isles, is 80 miles long from N. to S.; it's breadth, which varies greatly, seldom exceeds 6 miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, intersected with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the windsing bays resort the swans, geese, scops, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish, such as the cod, turbot, and haddock; but, particularly, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings of incredible extent; and they are visited, at the same time, by whales, and other voracious fishes. Lobsters, oysters, mussels, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly very soft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, stockings of a fine texture have been made, that, though of a large size, a pair was capable of passing through a common gold ring. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. Many rivulets, and considerable lakes, abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have lately been opened near the S. extremity of this island. They are in the hands of the Anglesey Company, and are said to be extremely productive. There is an inexhaustible store of peat; but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, Northumb. in the barony of Wark. Main Little, or Frier, Dorset. Main, Lancas. in Amoundberes.

Mainenon, a town in the dept. of Eure and Loire, seated on the river Eure, 7 miles N. of Chartres. Mainingen, a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

Majorca, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 50 miles in length and 35 in breadth. It is mountainous in the N. and W. parts, but fertile, producing corn, oil, honey, asparagus, cattle, fish, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild fowl, horses, &c. The whole island is encompassed with watch towers. It is temperate and wholesome, but the excessive heat frequently occasions a scarcity. It has no considerable rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells, and several good harbours. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and good sailors. The capital, Majorca, anciently Palma, is a large and rich town, situated in a bay on the SW. coast of the island, with a good harbour. It has large and broad streets, spacious squares, stately stonehouses, built in the antique manner, and 22 churches, besides chapels and oratories. The inhabitants are about 80,000. The university is more ancient than celebrated. Lat. 39. 34. N. lon. 2. 25. E.

Maine, Le, a fruit of S. America, lying between Staten Land and Terra del Fuego, so called from the navigator, who discovered it in 1616. Lat. 55. 0. 8.

Maine Hill, Kent, in East Greenwich. Mainmore, near Gloucester.


Makran. See Mackeran.

Malabar, the name of the western coast of the peninsula of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to about 100 miles S. of Goa.

Malacca, a large peninsula in Asia, bounded on the N. by Siam; and on all other sides by the ocean; about 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjoostain is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambutan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, yet has a very delicious taste. They have plenty of cocoa nuts, and their flesh will hold an English quart; besides lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangos. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish are very plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism. Their language is peculiarly soft, and is as common in the Indies as the
the French is in Europe. The interior inhabitants have abandoned themselves, with desperation, to the most ferocious habits, taking delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have been masters of the town of Malacca, situated on the SW. coast, since 1640, when they took it from the Portuguese, after a six months siege. During the present war, it has been attacked and taken by the English, and is now in their possession. Lat. 2° 11' N. lon. 101° 11' E.

MALACCA, Strait of, the narrow sea between the Island of Sumatra and the SW. coast of Malacca.

Malabar, Cornwall, N. of Grampound.

MALAGA, a considerable sea-port of Granada, with a good harbour. The inhabitants export to the amount of two millions and a half of piastras, in wines, fruits, souchon, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and only import to about one million and a half; Malaga, however, has little navigation of its own, the ships which arrive there being chiefly English and Dutch. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 135 miles S. of Cordova, and 335 S. of Madrid. Lat. 36° 44' N. lon. 4° 25' W.

MALAHIDE, a town and bay of Dublin, six miles from the metropolis. A cotton manufacture is established here, and the works are carried on by water.

MALAMOCO, a small island and sea-port of Italy, in the Lagues of Venice, 5 miles S. of that city.

MALATIAH, a town of Aladulia, in Turkey in Asia.

Malborough, Devon, on the coast, between Salcombe and Hope Key. Malbanger, Hants, SE. of King'scire.

MALCHIN, a town of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony.

Malchway, a river in Radnor, Kent, in Shropshire. Malden, Surry, 5 miles from Kingston.

Malden, a town of Essex, the first Roman colony in Britain, and the seat of some of the old British kings, situated near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of 400 tons burden come up to the haven to unload. Malden carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, rum, and deals. It is 30 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London. Market on Saturday.

MALDEN-JENKINS, Essex, two miles from Malden.

MALDIVES, a cluster of islands, said to be 1000 in number, SW. of Cape Comorin, in the Indian Sea. The northernmost is in lat. 7° 5' N. lon. 73° 4' E. The are mostly small, and uninhabited.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs, and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, tortoise-shell, and, especially, cowries.

*MALESHERBES, a town in the dept. of the Loiret.

*MALESTROIT, a town in the dept. of Morbihan.

Malshury, Yorkshire, S. of Boroughbridge.

MALHAM, Yorkshire.

MALIN, in Donegal, Ulter.

MALINES. See Mechlin.

MALIO, St. ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, 50 miles SE. of Misitra.

Mallerst-Forest, Westmorland.

MALLICOLLO, one of the largest of the Hebrides, in the 5. Sea, lying in 16° deg. 15' min. S. lat. and 167° deg. 45' min. E. lon. It is about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. It's inland mountains are high, and clad with forests. 'The soil is a rich and fertile mould. It's vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs, and common poultry, are their domestic animals. They had no dogs, for which reason, Captain Cook left them a dog and a bitch. The inhabitants, in their form, language, and manners, are widely different from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. They correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. Both men and women are ugly; and the latter paint their heads, faces, and shoulders red. They are of a slender make, have lively features, and tie a rope so fast round their belly, that the shape of their bodies resembles that of an overgrown pismire. The climate of Mallicollo is very warm, and the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almost naked, either from heat or cold. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the S. Sea.

MALLING, West, a town of Kent, seated near Compherst-Wood. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. This parish was anciently taxed to contribute, towards the repair of the third arch, or pier, of Rochester-Bridge. Market on Saturday.

*MALLO, a considerable town of Cork, in Munster. Here is a fine spring of moderately tepid water, resembling in its qualities the hot-well waters of Bristol. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 14 miles N. of Cork.
MAL

Mallocks, or Maltocks, Herts, on the river Ais, near Hunston.

Malmedy, a town of Liege.

Malmostaat, a town and river of Natoitia.

Malmbury, a sea-port of Sweden, in Scania, seated on the Sound.

Malmedy, a town of Liege.

Malmostaat, a town and river of Natoitia.

Malmo, a sea-port of Sweden, in Scania, seated on the Sound.

Malmsbury, an ancient town in Wiltshire, pleasantly seated on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has 69 bridges. It was long famous for its abbey, which exceeded all the county in revenues and honour. This town drives a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. King Athelstan was buried under the high altar of the church, and his monument still remains in the nave of it. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Malmeon, Linc. N. of Kirton, in Lindsey. Malmborn, Westm. SW. of Appleby.

Malto, St. a sea-port in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine. It is seated on an island, united to the main land by a causeway; has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a rich, trading place, defended by a citadel. It is 70 miles NW. of Paris. Lat. 48° 39'. W.

Malépartido, a town of Spanish Estramadura, 14 miles SSW. of Placentia.

Malpas, a town of Cheshire, seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee. It contains three streets, an hospital, and a grammar-school, and the benefice is rich enough to support two rectors, who officiate alternately. It is 45 miles SE. of Chester, and 166 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Maltmore, Dorset, near Charborough.

Malplacet, a village of the late Austrian Hainault, famous for a dearly-purchased victory, gained, in 1709, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by the Marshals Villars and Boufflers. The confederates took 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a good number of prisoners.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in its greatest breadth. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa, that it is now become fertile. It has excellent vines, lemons, fruits, cotton, plenty of honey, good pastures, considerable fisheries, salt, and a profitable coral fishery. However, they sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at 60,000, who speak a corrupt Arabic, and, in the towns, Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566; who, after many dreadful assaults, were obliged to abandon the enterprise, with the loss of 50,000 men. The whole island is extremely well fortified. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of 8 nations; but they have long been only seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to supply all the sailors, at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans, and are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity. It is about 60 miles SSW. of Cape Passaro, in Sicily.

Malta, or Civita Vecchia, a strongly fortified town of the island of Malta, seated on a hill in the centre of the island. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several churches and convents, besides the cathedral, which is large and handsome. Near it are the caracoms, which are laid to extend several miles under ground.


Malton, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Derwent, which has been made navigable to the Ouse. It is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, and is well inhabited. It is 20 miles NE. of York, and 216 N. W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Maltravil, near Montgomery, North Wales, a poor village, but formerly a large place, and the residence of the princes of Powyland.

Malvasia, anciently Epidaurus, a small promontory of Turkey in Europe, almost surrounded by the sea, on the eastern coast of the Morea. The rich wine, called Malmsey, is brought hence. It is 40 miles ESE. of Mistra. Lat. 36° 57'. N. lon. 23° 22'. E.

Malver Hills, hills in the SW. part of Worcestershire, which may be seen at a great distance. In these hills is a spring of uncommon purity, much resorted to in scrofulous and scrobutic cases.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Guzerat; on the N. by
Man, or Mann, a river in Nottinghamshire. Manach, Cornwall, a rocky point, E. of Lizard Point.

Manatee, or Mannate, an island of Agra, on the NW. coast of the island of Ceylon. It gives the name of Gulf to the Sea which lies to the S. The Portugese got possession of it in 1569; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lat. 9. o. N. lon. 79. 58. E.

Manatee, a chain of islands in Lake Huron, N. America, extending 30 leagues in length, and about 2 in breadth. The name signifies "a place of spirits;" and they are considered as sacred by the Indians.


Man'by, Lincolnſ. NE. of Louth. Mance', Yorkt. on the Wherfe, N.W. of Thirsk.

Mancester, Warwickſ. near Atherſtone.

Mancha, LA, a mountainous territory in New Castile, having Murcia on the E. and Murcia and Jaen to the S. This is the most cheerful country in Spain. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing. A late traveller says, "There is no labourer, or young female, who is not well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho."

Manche, LA, or THE CHANNEL, a department in the ci-devant Normandy, forming nearly a peninsula, on the N. coast. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a large, populous, and flourishing town in Lancashire, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, upon a stony hill, is a place of great antiquity. It was famous for its population and manufactures of stuffs in Camden's time, but it is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, an immense business, extending, in some or other of its operations, from Furneis (where great cotton spinning-mills have been established) to Derby N. and S. and from Halifax to Liverpool E. and W. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton, flax, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea, and bringing back vast profits to this country. The manufacture of ticking, tapes, filleting, and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, is also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. It's buildings, especially the more modern ones, are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. It's chief ornaments are
the college, the market-place, the exchange, the collegiate church, and the infirmary. By the river Irwell, over which it has an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 67 miles WSW. of York, and 182 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Treves.


MANDRIA, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It is surrounded by rocks, and gives name to the sea near it.


MANGAlore, a sea-port of Hindostan, in the Canaracountry, on the coast of Malabar. It has an excellent road for ships to anchor in, while the rainy season lasts. On their festival days, the Hindoo inhabitants carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers. There are several sharp, crooked, iron hoops fastened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. Their manner of punishing criminals, is by exposing them quite naked on the sands, where they expire by a miserable and lingering death. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church, frequented by black converts. The housethis meanly built along the sides of the rivers. Lat. 47. 35. N. lon. 16. 12. E.

MANGEEA, an island in the S. Sea, about 4 leagues in circumference. The coast is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, against which a heavy surf is continually breaking. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, whence there is an easy descent to the shore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plantains, taro, and bread-fruit. Captain Cook represents this as a very fine island; but the hostile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any stay. Lat. 21. 27. S. lon. 158. 13. W.

Mang-River, in Kerry, Munster, near the Lake of Killarney, accounted the highest in Ireland.

Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, 4 miles NE. of Bristol.

MANGUSCHLACK, a town on the E. coast of the Caspian Sea. It is a place of considerable trade between the Russians and Tartars, the latter bringing thither the produce of their own country, and even of Bucharia, such as cotton, yarn, and stuffs; furs and skins, and rhubarb. It is 180 miles SE. of Astrakan. Lat. 44. 10. N. lon. 52. 0. E.

Mangwell, Oxfordshire, near Wallingford.

MANHARTZBERG, a quarter, or division of the archduchy of Austria, lying between the Danube and Bchemia and Moravia.

MANHEIM, one of the most beautiful cities in the palatinate of the Rhine, circle of Lower Rhine. The streets are all straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. The town has three grand gates, adorned with baso-relievs, very beautifully executed. The town is almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and the country about it is flat. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent structure, containing a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, a library, treasury, and museum. The number of the inhabitants, in 1784, exclusive of the Garrison, was 35,337. Manheim is 8 miles NE. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 26. N. lon. 8. 31. E.

MANHOOD, Sussex, near Thornley. Manie, Lincolnshire, W. of Spilsby.

MANIEL, a mountain in the Island of St. Domingo.

Manning, Cornwall, near Stow. Manningham, Yorkshire, N. of Bradford.

MANILA, capital of the Island of Luconia, as well as of the Philippine Islands, is situated on a bay on the SW. coast. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, exclusive of the Chinese, who live in the suburbs, and as many more throughout the islands. There are 15 other suburbs, inhabited by Japanese and nations of various mixtures. The citadel is at the W. end of the city, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels. In 1762, Manila was taken by the English, and to save it from destruction, it was agreed to pay a million sterling for it's ransom; but this agreement was ungenerously dishonoured by the Spanish court.

*MANINGTREE, a town of Essex, seated on the river Stour, 9 miles ENE. of Colchester,

Manosque, a town in the department of the Lower Alps, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Manor Resa, a town of Catalonia. Mans, LE, a large town, capital of the dept. of Sarte. The inhabitants amount to about 14,000. It has excellent poultry, known at Paris by the name of pullets of Mans; and its wax and ſtuffs are very ſamous. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Sarte and the Huine, and is 75 miles W. by N. of Orleans.

Manzard, a large lake of Thibet, from which the southernmoſt head of the Ganges is ſuppoſed to iſſue. It is 100 miles in circumference.


Manſeld, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name. *Manſfield, a town in Nottinghamſhire, ſeated near the edge of the forest of Sherwood, is a pretty large town, has a great trade in corn and malt, and participates in the ſtocking manufacture. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Manſfield Woodboſſe, Nottinghamshire, N. of Manſfield. Manſeld, Durham, E. of Bishop Auckland.


Manute, the Duchy of, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into parts, having the Verowſe and Brefian to the N. and the Cremones to the W. It is about 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, paſtures, ſalt, fruits, and excellent wine. The House of Austria has been in poſſeſſion of this duchy since the death of the laſt duke, Charles IV. in 1708, having annexed it to the government of Milan. It now, however, maintains a French garrison, and forms a part of the new Cialpine Republic. The principal rivers are the Po, Oligio, Mincio, and Secchia; and the principal town is of the same name.

Mantuia, the capital city of the duchy of the same name, in Italy, is ſeated on an ſland in the midst of a lake, and is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as art, as there is no coming at it, except by two cauleways, which croſs the lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 ſaithes, 4 conven ts, and numeriſes, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and the houſes well built. It was greatly noted for its ſilk, and other manufactures; but they are now inſeconderable, and the air in the ſummer-time is unwholeſome. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, and has an university; 35 miles NE. of Parma, 32 SW. of Verona, and 230 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 10. N. lon. 10. 50. E. Mansiſon, Suffolk. Manſworth, Devonſhire. In Houlſworthypariſh. Manyan, a river in Denbigh. Manſfield, a river in Staff. Maperley, N. of Nottingham. Maperton, Dorſet, near Bridport. Maperton, N. and S. Dorſet, near Beminiſer. Manſe ton, Somerſet, SW. of Wincuſton. Mapes, Middleſex, near Kilburn. Maple beck, Nottingham. Maperley, N. of Southwell. Mapleborough, Warw. near Studley. Maplewell, Hants, near Bafingboke. Maplenorſth, Oxford, 4 miles from Reading. Mappleford, Kent, NW. of Wrotham. Mappleton, Great and Little, Ells, near Cale-Henningham. Mapleton, Yorkſ, in Holdereſs, near Frodingham. Mapledates, Dorſet, 3 miles NE. of Buckland-Abbans. Mapleton, Derb. near Alborn.

Mar Forest, a woody, mountainous diſtriſt in the W. angle of Aberdeenshire. Maraghon, or Maranhao, a province of Brazil, which comprehends a fer tiſe, populous ſland, upwards of 50 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1622, and built a town; but they were soon driven from it by the Portuguese, who have poſſeſſed it ever since. It is now very ſtrong, and has a convenient harbour. The climate is agreeable and wholesome.
wholeſome, and there is plenty of moſt things. Lat. 2. 39. S. lon. 45. 55. W.

MARANO, a town of Fruili, Venice; and a town of Lavura, Naples.

MARASCH, a town of Aladulia; and a town of Caramania.

MARASONA, a village of Livadia, the ancient Marathon.

MARAYCABO, a rich and considerable town of S. America, capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in fkins and chocolate, which is the belt in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It is feated near the entrance of a lake of the fame name. Lat. 10. o. N. lon. 70. 45. W.

MARAYCABO, a large lake in Terra Firma, 100 miles long and 50 broad, emptying itself into the Gulf of Venezuela.

MARAZON. See Merazon.

MARbach, a town and river of Suabia; a town of Austria; and several towns of Germany.

MARBELLA, a town of Granada, feated at the mouth of the Rio Verde.


MARCA, a small island in the Adriatic, about 5 miles from Ragusa.

Marcellin, St. a town in the dept. of Iere, feated in a country that produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris.

Marcellino, a river of Sicily; and a town of Calabria Citra, Naples.

March, or Mersh, a town of Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely. Market on Friday.

Marcham, Berkshire, near Abingdon.

Marche, a ci-devant province of France, about 55 miles in length and 20 in breadth, pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse, and part of that of Vienne.

Marche, Lq, a town in the dept. of the Volges, 20 miles S. of Neuchétau.

Marchena, a town of Seville, Andalusia, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water.

Marchiennes, a town of Liege.

Marchiennes, a town in the dept. of the North, feated in a morais, on the river Scarpe, 7 miles ENE. of Douay.

Marchington, Staffordshire, 2 miles below Uttoxeter. Marchamley, Shropshire, SE. of Prest.

Marchburg, a town of Stiria.

Marcigliano, in Lavora, Naples.

Marcignano, a town in the dept. of Sabine and Loire, feated near the river Loire.

MAREE, Loch, a great fresh-water lake of Rossshire, 11 miles long, and, in some parts, 4 broad. Many small islands are scattered over it; and it abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Mare End, Glouc. near Ashworth.

Marensines, a town in the department of Lower Charente, remarkable for its salt-works, and the green-finned oysters found near the coast. It 8 miles SSW. of Rochefort, and 270 SW. of Paris.

Marefield, Sufex. Mare-Street, Middlesex, in Hackney.

Maretimo, an island near the W. coast of Sicily, about 10 miles in circumference, has a few farm-houses, with a chateau, and produces a great deal of honey. Lat. 38. 5. N. lon. 12. 35. E.

Margam, Glamorg. Margaret’s, St. Wilts, near Marlborough. Margaret’s, St. Northumberland, SE. of Alnwick.

Margaret’s, St. Kent, between St. Mary Cray and Gravesend. Margaret’s, St. Suffolk, near Bungay. Margaret’s, St. Suffolk, SE. of St. Margaret’s, near Bungay. Margaret’s, St. Hereford, near Morehampton. Margaret’s-at-Cleff, St. has a bay NE. of Dover. Margaret’s, St. Kent, adjoining Rochefort. Margaret’s, St. Herts, near Amwell. Margaret-Marthb, Dorsetshire, SW. of Melbury.

Margaretta, an island of S. America, near Terra Firma, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant, but the Spaniards have retired thence to Terra Firma, and the inhabitants now are Mulattoes, and the original natives. Lat. 17. 7. N. lon. 63. 12. W.

* Margate, a sea-port of Kent, on the 

N side
M A R

N. side of the Isle of Thanet, which has rapidly increased, of late years, by the great resort to it for the purpose of sea-bathing. Here is a salt-water bath, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic cases, and numbness in the limbs. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are, moreover, regular packet-boats, 10 and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London.

MARGENTHE IM, a town of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order; seated on the river Tauber, 25 miles SSW. of Würzburg.

MARGENTHE IM, a town in the department of the North, 10 miles from Okeham. Market Street, in Herts, and Bedford. 3 miles from Dunstable. Market Hall, Essex, near Hatfield. Market Overton, Rutlandshire, 3 miles from Oakham. Market melted.

Market Street, in Herts, and Bedford. 3 miles from Dunstable. Market Hall, Essex, near Hatfield. Market Overton, Rutlandshire, 3 miles from Oakham. Market melted.
his admission, gave to the mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Marborough, Fort, an English factory, on the SW. coast of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen.


Marlow, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. It's chief manufacture is bone-lace. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Market on Saturday.


Marly, a ci-devant royal palace in France, and forest of the same name, noted for its fine gardens and water-works. It is 3 miles N. of Versailles.

Marmande, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brass; and is 40 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Marmora, an island in the Sea of Marmora, 10 miles long, and 3 wide; with a town of the same name, and a few villages.

Marmora, of the White Sea, between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Straits of Gallipoli, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is 90 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

Marne, a department of France, W. of the department of the Meuse. It takes its name from a river which rises 3 miles E. of Langres, passing by Chaumont, Vitré, Epernay, Meaux, &c. joins the Seine at Charenton. Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a dept. of France, divided into nearly two equal parts by the river, Marne, which has its rise here. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhams, Nottinghamshire, two hamlets by the Trent, near Normanton. Marnhill, Dorsetshire, a village on the Stour, 5 miles SW. of Shrewsbury.

Maro, a town of Oneglia.

Marogna, a town of Romania.

Marolles, several towns of France.

Marple, Cheshire, near Stockport.

Marpur, a considerable town, capital of Upper Helf, with an university, academ-
Mar. It is subject to the Spaniards. Marstough, with its Chase, Lancashire, near Garstang. Marsden Chapel, Yorkshire, SW. of Almondbury. Marsden Rocks, Northumberland, a little way from the shore, are sometimes visited by parties on pleasure, from Tynemouth. They have some large caverns in them, and are perforated, in several places, as to give a free passage to boats.

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Marseilles, a flourishing sea port in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, lately an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands, and is divided into the Old Town or the City, and the New Town. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In the latter, the streets are straight and broad, and adorned with hand-some edifices. In this part, is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. This place was considered as endowed with an invaluable privilege confirmed by different popes; namely, that it should be forever exempt from an interdict. The armoury is the finest in the kingdom, and contains arms for 40,000 men. Here is also a large arsenal, well stored with all the implements for building and fitting out the galleys. The harbour is not deep enough for men of war. Gold and silver stuffs are made here. The inhabitants are estimated at 99,000. With respect to commerce, Marseilles, has been eminent, since the days of antiquity, and it is now sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this last dreadful visitation, M. de Belfunce, (the "Marseilles good bishop" celebrated by Pope) the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Moutier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable humanity, did the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature. Marseilles is 18 miles NW. of Toulon, and 365 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43°. 18'. N. lon. 5°. 27'.


* Marstoke, a town of Somersetshire, near E. and W. Coker.


Marstoke, a considerable clothing town of Gloucestershire, seated on the Cotswold-Hills, 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 102 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Marstoke, Norfolk, a marthy peninsula, opposite to Lynn. It seems to have been gained from the water, and has at different times been inundated both by the ocean and by the rivers which nearly surround it, to the great damage of the inhabitants. Marstoke, Yorkshire, E. Riding, between the rivers Are, Dun, Oupe, and Trent, which with Marstoke Ditch, make a river island several miles in length and breadth. Marstoke Salt, Gloucester, by the Severn side. Marstoke, Middl. NE. of Edmonton. Marstoke, N. and S. Devonshire, near Modbury. Marstoke Street, Essex, between Waltham and the river Lee. Marstoke Street, NW. of Sandwich. Marstoke, with its Vale and Park, Dorsetshire, 4 miles NW. of Whitchurch. Marstokewood, Huntingdonshire, near Redbridge.

Marstoke Nuovo, a town of Principato Ultra, Naples.

Marstoke Vetere, a town of Basilicata, Naples.

MAR


MARSTRAND, a rocky island of W. Gothland, in the Cattegate, about 2 miles in circumference. The town, which lies on the eastern side, contains about 1200 inhabitants. The harbour is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery; by the number of ships which in rough weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 18 miles NW. of Gotheborg.

MARTANo, a town of Otranto, Naples.

MARTABAN, a province of Pegu, on the Gulf of Bengal, a long time an independent kingdom. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. Its capital is of the same name, and was a rich trading place before ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, which it has done effectually. The chief trade is now in earthen ware and fish. The whole country, moreover, is now subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province. The town of Martaban is 80 miles SE. of that of Pegu. Lat. 16. 38. N. lon. 97. 3. E.

MARTEL, a town in the department of Lot, 28 miles NNE. of Cahors.

MARTHA, Sr. a province of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma. It is 350 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and is mostly a mountainous country, having Venezuela on the E. and Carthagena on the W. It is extremely hot on the coast, but within cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built St. Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholesome, and it is seated near the sea, having a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was formerly very considerable, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now come almost to nothing. Lat. 11. 27. N. lon. 74. 22. W.

MARTHA, St. a province of S. America, on the coast of Sierra Nevada, a high mountain in Mexico, said to be 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high; the top being always covered with snow in the hottest weather. In 1759, France imported from Martinico, in 202 trading vessels, merchandise to the amount of 356,631l. sterling. In Feb. 3. 1779, this island was attacked by the English, under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, and the
the conquest was completed on March 26th. Fort-Royal is in lat. 44° 14' N.

Martingley, Hants, W. of Hartley.

Martin-Hoſyntree, Worc. between Worcester and Droitwich.

Martin-Meer, Lanc. W. of Eddie-

Martin's, St. Northamp. near Stanford.

Martin's-Tor, Rul. 3 miles from Up-
pingham.

Martinſdale, Weftmorl. apariſhof Barton.

Martleſham, Suffolk, 5 miles from Ip-
fwich.

Martley, W. of Worcester.

Martock, or Mattack, Somerl. between Ilchef-
ter and Ilminster.

Marton, Cheſh. E. of Delamere-Foreſt.

Marton, with it's Mere, Cheʃhire, SW. of Macclesfield. Marton,

Devonſ. near Heviſh. Martin, Lancat.

N. of Ormskirk. Martin, Linc. near the

Trent. Martin, Linc. near Gainborough.

Martin, Norfoſk, S. of Watton. Morton, 

Nottingh. a hamlet of Harworth. Morton,

Shroff. bordering on Denbigh. Morton,

on the Leame. Morton, Weftmorl. NW.

of Appleby. Morton, Yorkſ. near Flam-
brough. Morton, Yorkſ. in Holderners.

Morten, E. of Ripoſon, Morton, Yorkſ.

near Stokesley. Morton, Yorkſ. SE. of 
Kirby-Moorſide. Morton, Yorkſ. SE. of 
Boroughbridge. Morton, Yorkſ. NW.

of Boroughbridge. Morton, Yorkſ. E. 
of Ealingwould. Morton-Brook, running 
into the Derwent, near Derby. Morton,

E. and W. Yorkſhire, E. of Gibborn.

Morten, Great and Little, Lancashire, in 
Amounderness. Morton-Mof, Lanca-
shire, in Amounderness.

Mortan, in Calabria Citra.

Mortan, a town of Catalonia.

Morton, a town of Jaen, Andalusia.

Marvejols, a trading town in the 
department of Lozere, 10 miles NW. of 
Mende, and 300 S. of Paris.

Marve, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.

Marville, a town in the department of Meufe, 
feated on the river Olishe, 4 
miles W. of Longwy.

Marwood, a town of Durham, on the 
Trees, near Barnard-Caftle. Market on 
Wednesday.

Marwood, Church, and Middle, Devonſ.

NW. of Barnstaple. Marybora, St. Hants, 
W. of Whitchurch. Mary Church, De-
vonshire, near Torbay. Mary Hill, St.
Glarmorganſhire.

Maryland, one of the United States of 
America, lying about the N. end of Cheʃ-
peak Bay, which divides it into two parts 
called the eʃtern and western ſhores; 
bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on 
the E. by the state of Delaware, on the 
SE. and S. by the ſea and Virginia, and on 
the W. by the interior country of Ame-
rica. It is 174 miles long, and 110 
broad. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 
of which are on the ſea, 5 on the eʃtern 
shore of the Cheʃpeak. The ex-
ports are ſeafod and ſtoacco, which are 
the ſtaſle commodities; ſiuger, ſeem, 
dex ſ. and bearelled pork, there being va-
t numbers of ſwine, which run wild in the 
woods, feeding on the maat or nuts of va-
rious kinds of trees. The number of in-
habitants is about 260,000. The chief 
towns are Annapolis and Baltimore. The 
climate of this province, which in moſt 
respects, ſeemſ resembles Virginia, is 
generally mild and agreeable.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, 
on the ſeſt. It has a good harbour, and 
30 or 90 ſail of ſhipping, from 50 to 300 
tons burden; some of them ſail up the 
Baltic for ſiuger, dex ſ. iron, &c. The 
coať and coaſting trade and ſhip-building 
are carried pretty ſteendenſively, and lately an 
extentive ſinanuary manufactory has been 
erected. Here is a ſame for ſaft-iron, 
and one of the ſeitest ſlaſh-houſes in the 
British dominions. It is 7 miles NW. of 
Corkermouth, and 307 NNW. of London. 
Market on Friday.

Mary, St. Cambridges. near Wiſbeach.

Mary’s, St. Devonſ. near Ottery. Mary’,

St. Kent, 5 miles NE. of Rocherter. Mary’,

St. Kent, between Clift and the 
Iſle of Greane. Mary’s St. Kent, in 
Rumney Marsh, 2 miles N. of New Rum-
ney. Mary’s, St. Linc. W. of Walpole 
in Norf. Mary’s, St. Linc. near Wayn-
fleet. Mary’s, St. Norſ. SE. of Walpole-
Mary’s, St. Hants near Southampton.

Mary’s River, St. a river of N. 
America, in Georgia, which forms a part 
of the southern boundary of the United 
States, and enters Amelia Sound, in lat. 
30° 44' N. It is navigable for veſſels of 
conſiderable burden for 90 miles; and it’s 
banks afford immeſe quantities of fine 
timber suited to the ſeat-India markets.

Mary’s Strait, St. a ſtrait in N. 
America, which forms the communica-
tion between Lake Superior and Lake 
Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and 
at the upper end is a rapid fall or ſeent, 
which, though it is impoſſible for canoulos 
to ascend, yet, when conducted by careful 
pilot, may be ſeended without danger.

Maryborough, the county town of 
Queen’s County, in Leinſter, with confi-
merable
MAS

derable woollen manufactures, 40 miles SSW. of Dublin.

MARY GERANE'S HOUSE, a name given to Dunmore-Head, in Kerry, Munster.

MARZA STRUCCI, a small gulf on the S. side of the Ile of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta, for which reason the Grand Master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 30 miles S. of Pamplona.

MASEBATE, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the rest. It is 80 miles in circumference. The natives, are mostly independent; about 250 families are tributary to the Spaniards. Here are some mines, which are not wrought. The principal produce is rice. Lat. 12° 0′. N. lon. 128° 25′. E.

MAFRAO, Upper and Lower, Shropsh. near Oswestry. MASFROUGH, a most flourishing village of Yorkshire, near Rotherham. Here is a considerable iron manufactury, with furnaces for smelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, and mills for flattening the tin plates, which are also tinned here. Great quantities of goods of hammered iron are made here for exportation; and they also convert iron into steel, and cast all kinds of vessels, &c. in the same metal.

MASILATE, the principal town of Oman, on the coast of Arabia, before a small gulf encompassed with steep rocks, and forming a secure harbour for the largest vessels. Arrian calls it Meca, and speaks of it as being, even then, a great emporium of the trade of Arabia, Persia, and India; an advantage which it has ever enjoyed, and still possesses. The Portuguese conquered it about the year 1508, but the Arabs took it from them in 1658, and put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the palace of the wali or governor, acting for the sheik or iman, and their other church is a magazine. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the coast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The bazaars, or market-places, are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams, which reach from the housetops on one side, to the other. The horses, cattle, and sheep are accustomed to eat roasted fish; notwithstanding which, the beef and mutton are both good.

Their religion is Mahometanism, and yet they suffer any one to go into their mosques, contrary to the custom of the Turks. There are about 1200 Banians in this city, who are permitted to bring their wives here, set up idols in their chambers, and burn their dead, &c. The produce of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinofs, a root that dyes red. Lat. 24° 0′. N. lon. 57° 26′. E.

MAS D'ASIL, LE, a town in the department of Arrtige.

MASFENGILL, Lanc. near Kirby-Lonsdale.

MASH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a cotton manufactury, seated on the river Ure, 218 miles from London. Market on Tuesday.

Masbury, Essex, NW. of Chelmsford.

MAF, Yorkshire, near Richmond. MAF, Yorks. on the coast, NE. of Gisborough.

MASKAT. See MASCATE.

MASKELL, Essex, near White Roding.

MASCLETYNE'S ISLES, a group of small, but beautiful islands, lying off the SE. point of Mallicolo, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 16° 32′. S. lon. 167° 55′. E.

MASFCAMEL, in Cork, Munster.

MASSEN, a town and territory of Italy, between the dominions of Genoa and Tuscany, united to Modena. It is seated 3 miles from the sea, and is famous for quarries of fine marble.

MASSA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Sienese. Between this town and the sea is an unhealthy tract, called Maremma di Sienna. Near it are found borax and lapis lazuli.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont; on the W. by New York; on the S. by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the E. by that ocean and the Bay of Massachusetts. It is 120 miles long, and 50 broad; and is divided into 11 countries. It produces Indian corn, flax, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, peas, fruits, &c. Iron has been found in immense quantities; as likewise copper ore, black lead, alum, flake, &c. This state owns more than one third part of the trade and shipping belonging to the United States. The negro trade was prohibited by law in 1778. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 378,787. Here are 265 towns, the principal of which are Boston and Salem. They have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish.

MASSAFRA, a town of Otranto, Naples.
Maffeek, a river in Cardiganshire.
Masserano, a town of Piedmont.
Massingham, Great, a town of Norfolk, near Rougham. Market on Friday.
Massingham, Little, near Great Massingham.
Massitown, in Cork, Munster.
Massico, Cape, a cape on the W. side of Scio, in the Archipelago.
Massborne, Cumberland, near Hathwait.
Massah, an island in the Red Sea, three quarters of a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad. One third of it is occupied by hovels, another by cisterns to receive rain water, and the last is reserved for burying the dead. The hovels, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns of Arabia. Here is an excellent harbour, with water deep enough for ships of any size, where they may ride in the utmost security, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of strength the wind blows. Lat. 15.45. N. lon. 40.3. E.
Masulipatam, a sea-port on the coast of Coromandel, seated near the mouth of the Kithna, in the circar of Condapilly. Lat. 16.2. N. lon. 81.13. E.
Mataca, or Mantaca, a commodious bay in the West Indies, on the N. coast of Cuba. Here the galleons usually come to take in fresh water, on their return to Spain. It is 35 miles E. of the Havanna.
Matagorda, a fort which covers the entrance of Cadiz harbour.
Matalona, a town of Lavora, Naples.
Mataman, or Cimbera, a country of Africa, S. of Benguela, on the coast of the Atlantic, extending from lat. 16 to 24 S. and lon. 13 to 18 E. It is a country little visited by Europeans.
Matapan, or Caglia Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, E. of the Gulf of Corom. Lat. 36.33. N. lon. 22.40. E.
Mataram, a territory of Java, on the S. side, near the centre of the island. Lat. 20.20. S. lon. 110.13. E.
Mataro, a town of Catalonia, remarkable for its glass works, and other manufactures.
Matching, and Matching Barns, Essex, near H. low.
Matcowitz, a town of Hungary.
Mategles, Essex, a town in the department of Hertford.
Matera, a town of Basilicata, Naples.
Mastford, Devon. near Exeter. Matham, Great, Kent, in Brenden parish.
Matfield, Upper and Nether, or Mayfield, Staff. on the Dove, near Ashborn, in Derbyshire. Matblington, Shropshire, NW. of Bishop's-Castle. Mathon, 7 miles from Worcester. Matby, Pembrokelet. Mathlik, Norfolk, between N. Walsham and Holt. Matlock, Derbyf. near Wirksworth, situated on the river Derwent. It has two baths, whose waters are milk warm, and efficacious in cholicky, confumptive, and cutaneous cases. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the hovels rising regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the summit. There are good accommodations for the numerous company who resort to the baths; and petrifactions, crystals, and other curiosities for sale. Notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. Mathfall, Norfolk, near E. Dereham. Matfen, near Gloucester.
Matsumay, a sea-port of Jedio, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lat. 42.0. N. lon. 138.55. E.
Mattheo, St. a town of Aragon.
Mattheo, St. an island of Africa, 410 miles distant from Cape Palmas, the nearest land on the coast of Guinea. It was formerly planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lat. 1.24. S. lon. 6.10. W.
Matthew's, St. Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5.23. S. lon. 123.51. E.
Maubeuge, a town in the department of the North, seated on the river Sambre, ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is 12-miles S. of Mons.
 Maul dah, a city of Bengal, situated on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It is a place of trade, and produces, in particular, much silk. It is about 190 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 25.10. N. lon. 88.28. E.
Maulden,
MAY

Maulden, Bedfordshire, near Ampthill.
Maul's-Meburn, Westmorland, in the parish of Crosby-Ravenworth.

MAULEON, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 miles W. of Pau.
MAULEON, a town in the department of Vendee.

MAULEO, a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 9 miles SE. of La Barthe.

MAURA, St. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania.

MAUR1ac, a trading town in the dept. of Cantal: the horses are accounted the best in France. It is seated near the river Dordogne, 26 miles WNW. of St. Flour.

MAURICE, St. a small town of the country of Vallais, situated on the Rhone, 16 miles NNW. of Martigny.

MAURITIUS. See Isle of France.

MAURIN, St. a town in the depart. of Indre and Loire, 17 miles S. of Tours, and 148 S.W. of Paris.

MAURILNO, a neat well built town of Kildare, in Leinster, 12 miles W. of Dublin.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, with a lighthouse.

MAYMENNE. See MAINE.

MAYNOOTH, a neat well built town of Kildare, in Leinster, 12 miles W. of Dublin.

MAYSTE. Shrops. near Bishop's-Castle.

MAY, or MAYO, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, about 21 miles in circumference, it's form oval, with a variety of sharp rocks and points projecting into the sea about a mile. The soil consists of sand, or a loamy, crumbling stone, without rivulets, springs, or any natural moisture, except the dusts in the night, and showers in the wet season; however, they have plenty of beves, goats, and fides; as also, some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, water-melons, citrons, oranges, pumkins, and calavanas, or a species of bean. In the whole island is but one spring, which rises in the centre, and runs off in a small stream through a valley confined by the hills. Here are no large trees; what few they have are on the side of the hills. Here is a large salt-pond, a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; with this commodity many English ships are loaded in the summer time. The sea is plentifully stocked with a variety of fish. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and are stout, lusty, and plump. There are only three villages, the principal of which is Pinoasa, with a church, and about 200 inhabitants, many of whom go naked. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 22. 25. W.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 49 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It contains 68 parishes, about 27,970 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants, and is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. and NE. by the ocean and Sligo, on the E. and SE. by Roscommon and Galway, and on the S. by Galway. The western coast is mountainous, and scarcely inhabited; but in the interior there are good pastures, lakes, and rivers, with several excellent harbours on the coast. It's ancient capital, Mayo, is gone to decay. Ballinrobe is now reckoned the chief town, but the assizes are held at Castlebar.

MAYOTTA, the most southerly of the Comora Islands.

Maypole, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Maypowder, Dorsetshire, NW. of Mid-
MADON. Maysemere, 2 miles NW. of Gloucester.

MAZAGAN, a fortress of Morocco, 65 miles NW. of the city of Morocco.

MAZANDERAN. See MEZANDERAN.

MAZARA, a sea-port of Sicily, on the SW. coast, with a good harbour. It is the capital of a considerable valley of the same name, fertile and well watered with several rivers.

MEACO, or KIO, a town of Nihon, in Japan, the ancient metropolis of the whole empire, and the residence of the ancient and present dairies. Meaco is still the grand store-house of all the manufactures of Japan, and foreign and home merchandise. Here they refine their metals, print books, and weave and dye the finest silks and stuffs; make Japan work, porcelain, musical instruments, paintings, carvings, gold, silver, and copper work, steel of the finest temper and curious workmanship, gowns, toys, trinkets, &c. The inhabitants are said to be 60,000 in number, besides strangers who come hither to trade. Lat. 35. 30. N. lon. 136. 25. E.

MEADHAM, or MEADBAN, Norfolk, near Harleston. MEADHUN, Park, Sussex, N. of Petworth.

MEADIA, a town in the Bannat of Tremswar, Hungary.

Meadown, in Meath, Leinster.

MEALEY, Lancashire, on the coast, between the Mofe and the mouth of the Ribble. MEAN, E. and W. Hants, near Petersfield, to the west. MEAN STIES, Hants, NE. of Bishop's-Waltham.

MEAO, one of the small Molucca Islands.


Measham, Derbyshire, near Alby-deia-Zouch.

MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles from N. to S. and from 25 to 35 from E. to W. bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by Meath and Kildare, and on the S. by King's County. It's greatest length is 38 miles; it's greatest breadth 21. It contains 62 parishes; and besides Lough Ree, formed by the Shannon on it's western extremity, it is watered by a number of other agreeable lakes; as the Loughs Leign, Derrivaragh, Iron, Ennel, Drom, and Bencan Annagh. The chief town is Mullingar, where the second great fair in the kingdom for wool is held.

MEATUX, a large, handsome, and populous town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, seated on the river Marne. The country round this place abounds in corn and cattle; and the fine meadows produce a cheese, well known by the name of the Cheese of Brie. It is 25 miles NE. of Paris.

MECAN, a large river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, and flowing SE. through the Chincee province of Yunnan, and the kingdoms of Lahos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Indian Ocean, 300 miles below the city of Cambodia, which gives it's own name to the eastern branch.

MECCA, a city of Hedias, in Arabia, seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded by little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It has neither walls nor gates, but the buildings are better here than in any other town of Arabia. What chiefly supports it, is the annual resort of a great many thousand pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are numerous; all consist of a blackish rock; and some of them are half a mile in circumference. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-fluff; but there are several sorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. Mecca stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. Among it's edifices, the most remarkable is the famous Kaba, or House of God, held in high veneration by the Arghars, even before the days of Mahomet, and said to have been Abraham's house of prayer. The Kaba is a square tower, covered on the top with a piece of black gold-embroidered silk stuff. It has 42 doors, and resembles, in it's form, the Royal Exchange, but is near ten times as large. The ground in the middle, or area, is wholly covered with gravel. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are cells for those that live a monastic life.
The arcades around the square are said to be magnificent, and are illuminated with a vast number of lamps, and candelaffs of gold and silver. In the Kaba is a singular relic, the famous black stone, said to have been brought from heaven by the Angel Gabriel, which every Mussulman must kiss, or at least touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. Here also is the Well of Zemzem, said to have been that where Hagar quenched the thirst of Ishmael.

Mechlin, or Malines, a town and district of the late Austrian Brabant. It consists of several small islands, made by artificial canals, over which are great many bridges. Here is a very large house, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls, and a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds. It is famous for its manufactures in bed-quilts, thread, and particularly in fine lace, and they brew a fort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. It is seated on the river Dyle, 10 miles NNE. of Brussels.

Mecklenburg, a principality of Lower Saxony, including the duchies of Schwerin and Güstrow, which are divided into three circles, Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It abounds in corn, pastures, and game; and is well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade. The sovereignty of this country is divided between the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is the eldest branch, and has a revenue of 300,000 rix dollars per annum, and the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whose revenue amounts to about 126,000 rix dollars.

Mechoacan, or Valladolid, a province of Mexico, on the South Sea. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessities of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, and great plenty of coconuts, beside a great deal of silk. The capital is of the same name, in lat. 20. 5. N. long. 105. 47. W.

Meckley, a large province of India, bounded on the N. by Aflam, on the E. by China, on the W. by Bengal, and on the S. by Rofhaan and Burmah. It is subject to the king of Burmah.

Medica, a town of Spanis_Edramadura, seated on the river Guadiana.

Medeliptadi, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, N. of the province of Helsingia. It is full of mountains and forests, and has only one sea-port, Sundsvall, the capital.

Medemblick, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuyder Zee, with a good harbour. They trade chiefly in timber brought from the Baltic. It has a house belonging to the E. India Company, is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 25 NNE. of Amsterdam.

Medford, Dorsetshire, near Catstock.

Medlow, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Medlicoes. See Meciers.

Medina, a city of Hedias, in Arabia Felix, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is of moderate extent, is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed within iron rails, hung with curtains, and surrounded by a vast number of lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the 40 eunuchs who guard it, and light the lamps. It is placed between two other tombs, in which rest the ashes of the two first caliphs. The story of it's being suspended in the air by a lodestone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nubia, across the Red Sea, in odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats. It is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants, when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 176 miles NNW. of Mecca. Lat. 24. 30. N. long. 39. 33. E.

Medina Celli, a town in Old Caftile. Medina-de-Los-Torres, a town of Spanish Edramadura.

Medina-del-Campo, a considerable town of Leon, endowed with great privileges. It is a trading place, 46 miles SSW. of Valladolid, and 75 NNW. of Madrid.

Medina-del-Rio-Seco, a town of Leon, 14 miles NW. of Valladolid.

Medina-Sidonia, a town of Andalusia, 20 miles SE. of Cadiz.

Mediterranean, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the Straits of
MEG

of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. It's name, signifying Middle of the Earth, was given to it by the ancients, who were acquainted with little more of the surface of the globe, than the lands which encompass it.


MEDNIX, or WARMIC, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 60 miles SW. of Mittau.

MEDUA, a town of Algiers, seated in a fertile country, 180 miles SW. of the city of Algiers.

Medway, a river rising in Surry, in different branches, which unite in Kent, where it waters Tumbridge, and from Maidstone is navigable to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. It falls into the Thames at the Nore. From Rochester Bridge to Sheerness, the distance is about 17 miles. In this part of the river, the channel is so deep, the banks so soft, and the reaches so short, that it is one of the best and safest harbours in the world. The forts of Upnor and Gillingham, erected on opposite shores of the river, are well furnished with cannon, and defend all the ships which ride between them and the bridge. There is also a platform of guns at the Swan, and another at Cockhamwood. But the principal defence of this river is the castle and works at Sheerness. On the 22d of June 1667, the Dutch squadron sailed boldly up to Blackstake, and 7 of their largest ships went as far as Upnor, where they burnt the London, and several other men of war, damaged most of the ships within reach of their cannon, and carried off the Royal Charles, a first rate of 100 guns.

Medwi, a town of E. Gothland, 3 miles from Wadstena. It is called the Swedifh Spa, on account of it's waters, which are vitriolie and sulphureous. The walks and rides in it's environs are pleasant, particularly on the banks of the Wetter Lake.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Volhinia, Poland, near the source of the river Bog.

Mellick, in Clare, Munster. Mellick, in Galway, Connaught.

Meen, Gloucester. in Queinton parish. Meer, Cornwall, NW. of Stratton, near Bred's-Haven. Mejden, or Mejdon, Hertf. on a hill, NW. of the Pelhams.

MEGARA, a town of Africa, in Fez.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant.

MEGESVAR, a town and country of Tranzylvania, remarkable for good wines.

MEGERS, a town of Tranzylvania.

MEHRAN, the name of the principal of the many mouths of the river Indus, near Tatta, in Hindooslan.

MEHUN-sur-YvRE, an ancient town in the dept. of Cher. Here are the ruins of an old castle built by Charles VII. as a place of retirement, where he starved himself to death, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, the infamous Lewis XI. It is seated on the river Yevre, 8 miles NW. of Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris.

MEHUN-sur-Loire, a town in the dept. of Loiret, 6 miles NE. of Beaunancy.

Meir, a river in Shropshire, running into the Severn at Shrewsbury.

MEILLERIE, a village of Chablais, in the dept. of Mont Blanc, seated on the S. side of the Lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, and at the foot of impending mountains.

Meissen, a considerable town of Saxony, in Milinia. Here is a famous manufacture of porcelain, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Elbe, 14 miles NW. of Dresden.

Meissen, or Misnia, a margravate of Upper Saxony, about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, united to the electorate of Saxony. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meifen, Leipfick, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neufadt, including the foundations of Wurzen, Merleburg, and Naumburg Zeitz. It is a very fine country, well supplied with water, and producing corn and wine; and in their hills are rich mines. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable, and speak the purest language in Germany. The capital town is Meifen.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolim. MELAZZO, a sea-port of Sicily.


Melck, a small old town of Austria. Melcomb Bingham, and Melcomb Horsh, Dorsetshire, NW. of Chelsham.

Melcombe-Regis, in Mayo, Connaught.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire,
shire, at the mouth of the river Wey, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which was erected in 1770, and has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. It is 8 miles SW. of Dorchester, and 129 WSW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Melcrith, or Melerig, Northumb. near Bellingham and Chester on the Wall.

Meldendorf, a town in Romagna.

Meld ERT, a town of the late Austrian Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain.

Meldon, Northumb. SW. of Morpeth.

Meldor P, a sea-port of Danish Holstein.

Meldrith, Cambridge, near Foulmere.

Melendyder, or Melendeder, a river in Denbighshire, running into the Conway.

Melford, Long, Suffolk, a large, well-built village, near Stour river, between Clare and Sudbury.

MelGaSSO, a town of Douro, Portugal.

Melilla, a town of Fez, subject to the Spaniards.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches and 9 convents. They have warehouses well provided with European goods, which they exchange for gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, fena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is surrounded on all sides by fine gardens, and has a good harbour; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants confit of Chriftians and negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lat. 3. 10. S. lon. 39. 40. E.

Melentia, a town in the Val-di Noto, Sicily.

*MelkshAM, a town of Wilts, on the road between Devizes and Bath, 96 miles W. of London. Fine broad cloths are manufactured here. Market on Saturday.

Melham, St. Monm. NE. of Cardiff.

Mella, a town in the dept. of the Two Sevres, 13 miles S. of St. Maixent.


Mellinger, a town of Weimar, Upper Saxony.

Mellington, Lancashire, S. of Ormskirk.

Melling's-Hoyle, St. Cornw. NW. of Saltash.

Melden, Somerfell. 2 miles W. of Frome.


Melnix, a town of Boiles, Bohemia.

Melock, Corunwall, NE. of Bottreaux-Castle.

Meloag, River, in Down, Ulter.

MelouE, a town of Upper Egypt.

Melrose, a town of Roxburghshire, close by which are the magnificent remains of Melros Abbey, the finest of any in Scotland, founded in 1136, by David I. Part of it is at present used for public worship. In 1791, 1232 pieces of linen cloth were whitened here. Melros is seated on the Tweed, 18 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Melrischtadt, a town and bailiwick of Wurtzburg, Franconia.

Melton, Yorkshire, NE. of Richmond.


*Melton Mowbray, a town of Leicestershire, seated on the river Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges. The houses are well built. It is a large town, with a considerable market for cattle, provisions, &c. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs the first Tuesday after January 17th; Whit-Sun Tuesday; and August 11th.

Melverley, Shropshire, near Shrewden-Castle.

Melun, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 10 miles N. of Fontainbleau. Melwood Park, Linc. in Ashholm Isle, Membrillo.
MEN

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spanish Extremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara.

MEMBURY, Devonshire, S.W. of Chard.

MEMEL, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with the finest harbour in the Baltic, and a very extensive commerce; but it is an ill-built town, with narrow, dirty streets. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curish Haff, an inlet of the sea, 72 miles NNE. of Königsburg. Lat. 55° 46' N. lon. 21° 28' E.

MEMLINGEN, a free town of Suabia.

MEMINGEN, a town of Suabia.

MENKANICK, in Cornwall.

MENDHAM, Suffolk, 1 mile from Harleston.

MENDIP Hills, in old records called Moiderop, a lofty, mineral tract, stretching from E. to W. and from N. to S. of Somersetshire, and abounding in coal, lead, and trapanum. The lead is of a harder quality than that of Derbyshire, and is mostly used for making bullets, shot, &c. The trapanum is carried to Bristol, &c. to be used in the making of brass. Copper, mangefen, bole, and red ochre, are also found in their hills. On their summits are vast heaths, covered with fern, in which are some swampy flats, dangerous to crosses.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, 18 miles E. of Bury, and 82 S. by E. of London. Market on Tuesday.

MENDOZA ISLANDS. See MARQUESAS.

MENDRAH, a province and town of Fezzan, 60 miles S. of Mourzouk. The quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given a higher importance to this barren country than that of the most fertile districts. The trona is conveyed to Tripoli, and shipped off for Tunis, Turkey, and particularly Morocco, where it is employed in the red dye of the leather, for which they are so famous.

MEQ

MENEBILLY, Cornwall, between Foy and Trewardren Bay.

MENEHould, St. a considerable town in the dept. of Marne, seated on the river Aisne, 20 miles NE. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris.

MENIN, a strongly fortified town of Flanders, seated on the river Lys, 10 miles N. of Lille.

MENJA, in Galway, Connaught.

MENJON, Yorks. near Otley. Mentorp, Yorks. SW. of New Malton. Mentmore, Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury.

MENTON, a town of Monaco, in Italy, with a castle, 5 miles NE. of Monaco.

MENZ, a considerable city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector of the empire, archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He also convokes the electorial colleges, and is the first code of the empire, after the emperor and king. The chapter consists of 5 prelates and 19 capitulars. This city is finely situated, built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. The cathedral is a gloomy fabric. Here are manufactures of stockings and stuffs. Many of the public buildings, and private houses, have been destroyed, or greatly injured, during the late sieges. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats communicating with Cassel. It is 20 miles N. of Worms. Lat. 49° 59' N. lon. 8° 20' E.

MENTZ, THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile. Beside this archbishopric, the elector of Mentz is sovereign of the country of Eichsfeld, Eifeld, or Eifel; and also of the city and territory of Erfurt.


Meopham, Bedfordshire, 4 miles from Bigglewade.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Arragon, seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, 16 miles SSW. of Lerida.

MEQUINES, a city of Fex, in Morocco, 26 miles SW. of Fez, the residence of the emperor, and the capital of the whole empire. Hither the bashaws and alcajs re-
refort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, walled in and guarded, with an alcazay to protect them. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against a Moor, insomuch that the boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the NW. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are armed with knives and scimitars, covered with wrought silver. The streets are exceedingly narrow, with hardly any of the windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The houses are flat at the top; so that, in many places, they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Here, as well as at Morocco, is a convent of Spanish Recollets, for the benefit of Christian captives, the fathers of both which, supply the poor with medicines gratis. Lat. 33.56. N. lon. 6.6. W.

Mere, Somerset, near Pen. Mere, Staff., at the head of the river Tern. Mere, Devonshire, NE. of Tiverton.

Mere, a town of Wiltshire, 28 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Merecz, a town of Troki, Lithuania. Mereworth, Kent, between Hadlow and Maidstone. Merefleet, Yorks. near Headon. Meriam-Court, Kent, near Maidstone.

Mergentheim, See Margentheim.

Merida, a town of Spanish Estramadura, built by the Romans before the Christian era, and called Augusta Emerita. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated on the Guadalina, 32 miles E. of Badajoz.

Merida, a town of Mexico, capital of Yucatan, about 40 miles S. of the Gulf of Mexico, and 130 NE. of Campeachy.

Merida, a town of Terra Firma, capital of a district called Merida, or Grilla, bordering on the province of Venezuela. It is seated in a country abounding with fruits, 130 miles NE. of Pampeluna.


Merionethshire, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; on the S. by Montgomery and a small part of Cardiganshire; and on the W. by the Irish Channel. It extends 36 miles from N. to S. and is 34 wide in it's broadest part. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, being very rocky and mountainous; however, large flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of horned cattle, find pretty good pasture in the valleys. The face of the country is awfully and astonishingly romantic, and it is well clothed with wood. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionethshire contains 5 hundreds, 5 market-towns, 37 parishes, 2,500 houses, and 17,100 inhabitants. Harlech is the capital.

Meriton, Shropshire, near Albridgeon.

Meritz, or Merrick, a fortress and city of Visiapour, in Hindostan, situated on
on the N. bank of the Kistna, 50 miles SW. of Vizapour.

MER, a river which rises in Austrian Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterward turns W. and joins the Meuse by two channels, E. of the Island of Overflacke, in Holland.

Merkes, Yorks. N. Riding, near Skelton. Merland, and Merland-Peters, Devon. in Padstow parish. Meronfield, Somerf. NW. of Ilminster.

MERO, a town of Pegu, near the SW. coast.

Mero, a town of Korasan, in Persia; famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Risa, an iman, of the family of Ali, to which the Persian devotees resort. It has a manufactory of beautiful pottery, and of skins, and is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turkey stones, 190 miles NNW. of Herat. Lat. 37.12. N. lon. 57.20. E.

Mesched, a city of Korasan, Persia; seated on the Irish Sea below Liverpool. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited annually by shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

Mersey, a river of England, the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. Above Stockport, it receives the Tame; lower down, the Irwell; and passing by Warrington, &c. enters the Irish Sea below Liverpool. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited annually by shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

Mersburg, a town and principality of Upper Saxony.

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Messina, a town of Sicily, about five miles in circumference, with four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and well endowed, and it contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, extremely deep, and defended by a citadel and other works. The viceroy of Sicily resides here six months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overthrew many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. It is seated on the sea-side, 104 miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 37.10. N. lon. 15.50. E.
MESURATA, a sea-port of Tripoli, and residence of a governor; caravans travel from hence into the interior parts of Africa: 75 miles ESE. of Tripoli.

Mejhampton, Glouc. near Fairfax.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, NNE. of Scio. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines loft any thing of their ancient reputation. It is governed by a bashaw. Caffro is the capital.


METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles NW. of Thetford, and 86 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.

Metley, Warw., in Tillongley parish.

METLE, a fortress of Corniola.

METRO, a river of Urbino.

METHY, a department of France, almost equally divided by the river Meuse, or Mele. Bar-le Duc is the capital.

METZ, a large town, capital of the dept. of the Meuse, or Mele. Bar-le Duc is the capital.

METZ, a noted town in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts; but it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 130 miles S. of Bagdad.

METXAT-ALI, a noted town in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts; but it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 130 miles S. of Bagdad.

METXAT-OCEM, a noted town in Irac-Arabia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Euphrates, 75 miles SSW. of Bagdad.

MEXBOROUGH, Yorks. N. of Rotherham.

MEXICO, a city of N. America, capital of the province of that name. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and is seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, to which there is no entrance, but by five sluices, three of which are about two miles in length. It formerly contained 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico resided. Mexico was taken by Ferdinand Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, with a suburb of 3000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans, 29 churches, and 22 monasteries and nunneries. It is the usual residence of the viceroy, whose employment continues 3 years, and has a royal audience, an university, and the tribunal of the inquisition. All the streets are straight, and exactly disposed in point of regularity, and
and it is remarkable for having neither gates, walls, nor artillery. The revenue of the cathedral amounts to nearly 80,000l. a year, out of which the archbishop receives annually 13,000l. besides vast sums that arise by perquisites. The inhabitants are immensely wealthy, and a vast abundance of silver, gold, and jewels, is exposed in plate and toys in the streets, by the goldsmiths and shopkeepers. Mexico enjoys a prodigious commerce, being the centre of all the trade carried on between Spanish America and Europe, and Spanish America and the E. Indies. An incredible number of horses and mules is employed in transporting goods from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and silver is brought to be coined; here the king's fifth is deposited; and all that immense quantity of plate wrought which is annually sent to Europe. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October, 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct of three miles in length. The Spaniards do not make tents; part of the inhabitants, the others being negroes, mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 130 miles W. by N. of Vera Cruz, and 250 N.E. by N. of Acapulco. Lat. 19° 54'. N. lon. 100° 0'.

Mexico, or New Spain, a country of N. America, including, in its largest sense, all that extensive peninsula situated between Louisiana and unknown countries on the N. and Terra Firman, in S. America, on the S. but the audience of Mexico contains only the provinces of Mexico Proper, Mechoacan, Guanateca, Tlaacala, Guaxaca, Tabaco, and Yucatan. It is washed on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. and W. by the S. Sea, and is above 1000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 districts or provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico Proper, and contains mines of gold and silver, of the latter of which they count above a thousand, besides mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, crystal, vitriol, precious stones, marble, &c. The soil produces Indian corn, cabbage-trees, cocoa-nuts, vanellias, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, and several other fruits, gums, and drugs proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here, they had a sort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; grey lions, less formidable than those of Africa; and also small tigers, bears, though uncommon, elks, or moose-deer, peccaries, warres, beavers, opolums, armadillos, guanos, flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, ma-mares, or fen-cows, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other insects. The Spanish clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of convents. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys: but the highest mountains are near the coast of the South Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. The hills between the mountains, and the flat country, are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown, which are great, arise from a fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs, as well as the lands held of the crown.

Mexico, New, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of California; it's other limits are uncertain. The soil and climate are as rich, plentiful, and temperate as in any county of America, or any other part of the world. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and others dwell in towns and villages. The chief divisions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and California: the principal Spanish colonies are St. Barbe, and Santa Fe, the capital town.

Mexico, a large gulf of N. America, lying between the S. coast of E. Florida and the NE. point of Yucatan.

Meyenfield, a handsome town in the country of the Grifons, in the league of the Ten Juridictions. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles N.E. of Coire.

Meysey. Hampton, Gloucestershire, E. of Cirencester.

Mezanderan, a province of Persia.

Mezens, a town in the dept. of Ardennes, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles NW. of Sedan, and 127 NE. of Paris.

Meznin, a small town in the dept. of Lot and Garonne, seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they sell both in its natural
natural state, and in corks. It is 6 miles SSW. of Nerac.

Mezour, a town of Candahar.

Mezurado, a cape on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagonir, or Cape Lodo.

Mezurata, a cape of Tripoli.

Mezzana, a town of Corsica.

Mia, or Mijah, a town of Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Niphon.

Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, near the town of Zira.


Michael, St. a strong town of Malta, seated on a rock, separated from the mainland by a ditch.

Michael, St. a borough of Cornwall, yet has no market, 8 miles SW. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London.

Michael, St. a considerable town in the dept. of Meule, seated on the river Meule, 20 miles NNE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 16 E. of Paris.


Michelau, a town of Culm, Prussia. Michelhow, Cornw. SW. of Camelford.

Michigan, a lake of North America, 260 miles in length, and above 50 in breadth. See Michiganmackinac.

Michiganmackinac, a strait of N. America, which unites the Lakes Michigan and Huron. Lat. 46 o. N. lon. 85 o. W.


Middleburg, a large, commercial town, capital of the Island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, townhouse, and other public buildings are magnificent. It has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels; and is 72 miles SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 32'. N. lon. 39'. E.

Middleburg, in Dutch Flandres.

Middleboro, Shrophire, near Muncow.

Middlemary, Dorıeth, near Great Minffern. Midlmead, Effex, W. of Maldon.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Effex; on the S. by Surry, and a corner of Kent; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least countries in England, being only about 22 miles in length and 14 in breadth, but is much the richest and most populous, and pays more taxes than any ten beside. It contains 7 market-towns, and about 200 parishes, without including those in London and Welfminster. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being a lean gravel, it is naturally a district of little fertility; though, by means of the vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Before the Thames, the Lea, and the Coin, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Indeed, the whole county may be considered as a demesne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, pastures, and inclosures of all sorts for its convenience and support.

Middlemore, Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Netherdale. Middlesy, Somerf. 3 miles from Bridgewater.

Nott. a hamlet of Ncrwell. **Middleton, Westm.** a chapel of ease to Kirkby-Londdale. **Middleton, Derby.** S. of Bakewell. **Middleton, Durham, SE. of Darlington.**


* **Middleton, a town of Cork, in Munster.** Seated on the NW. angle of Cork-Harbour. Contiguous to the town there is a subterraneous river, and a romantic cave. **Middleton, in Armagh, Ulter.**

**Middleton, a town of Connecticut, seated on the W. bank of the river Connecticut, 15 miles S. of Hartford.** It is the principal town of the county of Middlesex.

**Middleton, a town of New Jersey, adjoining that of Shrewsbury, in the county of Monmouth.** Sandy-Hook (so called from it's shape and foil) is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. **Middleton is 14 miles ESE. of Brunswick.**

**Middlewich, a large town of Cheshire, seated on the river Croke, and noted for making fine salt.** Here are two salt-water springs, the brine of which is said to be so strong, as to produce a full fourth part salt. A cotton manufacture has been lately established here. It is 24 miles E. of Chester, and 167 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

**Middlewood, Heref. W. of Bredwardine-Castle.** **Midgely, Yorkshire, W. of Halifax.** **Midgham, Berkshire, near Thatcham.**

* **Midhurst, a large town of Sussex, seated on the river Arun, which almost surrounds it, 11 miles N. of Chichester, and 50 SW. of London.** Market on Thursday.

**Midlam, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ure, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 NNW. of London.** Market on Monday.

**Midlam, Durham, NE. of Bishop-Auckland.** **Midlovam, Sussex, N. of Chichester.** **Midley, Kent, near Romney.** **Midpace-River, in Down, Ulter.**

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**Middlewich, a largetown of Cheshire, seated on the river Croke, and notedeformaking fine salt.** Here are two salt-water springs, the brine of which is said to be so strong, as to produce a full fourth part salt. A cotton manufacture has been lately established here. It is 24 miles E. of Chester, and 167 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

**Midlam, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ure, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 NNW. of London.** Market on Monday.

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broad, and 400 high. It stands in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter’s at Rome, is the largest in Italy. This vast fabric is entirely built of solid white marble, and supported by 50 columns, said to be 84 feet high. The 4 pillars under the cupola are 38 feet in circumference. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides some thousands of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed volumes. It is an academy of painting. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (especially rice), cattle, and cheese, which they export; and they have manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, starchings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, gowns, and earthenware, in imitation of China. Here are several rivers and many canals. It is 65 miles N. of Genoa, 145 NW. of Florence, and 270 NW. of Rome. Lat. 45° 28' N. long. 9° 16' E.

MILAN, THE DUCHY OF, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons; on the E. by the c-devant state of Venice, and the dukedes of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by Parma and Piedmont; and on the W. by Piedmont and Savoy, being 108 miles in length and 96 in breadth. The soil is as fertile as that of any country of Europe in corn, wine, fruits, rice, olives, and vegetables; and the district of Lodi breeds vast herds of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, Tisin, Adda, and Pozza. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This duchy, including the Milanese Proper, the dukedom of Mantua, the territories of Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Cremona, has been, since the beginning of this century, subject to the house of Austria, but in the present war it has been overrun by French troops, and now forms a principal part of the new Cisalpine Republic.

MILDENHALL, a large and populous town in Suffolk, seated on the river Lark, 12 miles NW. of Bury, and 69 NNE. of London. Market on Friday.


Milford, in Cork, Munster. Milford, a town of N. America, in the state of Delaware, and county of Sussex, of which it is the emporium. It is situated 15 miles from the Bay of Delaware, and 150 S. of Philadelphia.

Milford-Haven, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembroke, universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays, and 3 roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which 1000 sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at sufficient distance from each other. There is no danger in sailing in or out with the tide, by day or night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in, without either anchor or cable, she may run on shore on soft ooze, and there lie in safety till she is refitted. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, two forts were begun at the entrance of the haven, one on each side, called Nangle and Dale Blockhouses, but they were not finished. In the middle of the entrance between Nangle and Dale, the Stack Rock rises above water. The breadth of the entrance, between rock and rock, is but 200 yards at high water, and 122 at low water. One great advantage attending this harbour is, that a ship may be in or out of it in an hour’s time, and may get out to the W. much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. The parliament, on April 14th, 1759, granted
granted 10,000l. for fortifying this harbour, all of which was expended on the fort at Neyland, which, however, still remains unfinished.

Milgate, Kent, near Maidstone.

Miliane, a town of Tremecen, in Africa, seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in Barbary.


Milhaux, a town in the dept. of Aveyron, seated on the river Tarn, 50 miles NW. of Montpellier, and 143 S. of Paris.

Millaztown, in Louth, Leinster.


Millington, Cheshire, NW. of Knottesford. Millington, Yorkshire, near Poole. Mill-

Mill-Isle, a group of rocks, 2 miles S. of Donaghadee, in Down, Ulter.


Mill-Tborp, Nott. in Cokeney parish. Milltown, Derbyf. NW. of Alfreton. *Milltown, a town of Kerry, in Munfter, 152 miles from Dublin. Milltown, a village in Dublin, Lein-

*Milltown, a town of Weft Meath, in Leinster. Millum, Cumb. the most southern manor in the county, lying between the Dudden and the Ek, thinly peopled. Market discontinued.

Milky-Chapel, Shropf. NW. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Milto, an island of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. All its productions are of incomparable excellence. The earth, constantly heated by subterraneous fires, produces, almost without intermission, wheat, barley, cotton, exquisite wines, and delicious melons. The cattle, especially goats, are very good, and here are mines of, iron and sulphur. In the spring, the fields are enamelled with anemones of all sorts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the cadi, are good sailors. A fort of plunous alum is found here, in large lumps, composed of threads as fine as the softest silk, silvered over, and shining very prettily; it has the same taste as rock alum. Here is a waiwo, who is a Greek, and 3 consuls, who can depo the cadi when he fails in his duty; here are likewise 2 bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the same name, in the eastern part of the island, which is a poor dirty place. The whole island, which in the time of Tournefort, in 1700, had upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, from the peliience, and the oppression of the Turks, does not now contain above 700. Lat. 36. 41. N. lon. 24. 6. E. 

Milsted, Kent, near Sittingbourn. Milton, Wiltshire, on the Avon, N. of Aun-

Miltenberg, a town of Mentz.

Miltorpe, Linc. SE. of Fokingham.

Milton, a town in Kent, seated on a branch of the Medway, near the Ile of Sheppey, is of great note for its excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 132 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Milton, an ancient town in Dorset-


M I N

Bridgenorth, bordering on Staffordshire.
Milton, Upper and Nether, Somerset, NW. of Bruton.
Milton, Upper and Nether, Somerset, W. of Queen Camel.
Milton-Abbots, Devonshire, near Brentor.
Milton-Bryan, Bedfordshire, near Woburn-Abbot.
Milton-Damerell, Devonshire, NW. of Padstow.
Milton-End, Gloucestershire, near Arlingham.
Milton Ernest, 4 miles from Bedford, near the Ouse.
Milton, Upper and Nether, Somerset, W. of Queen Camel.
Milton Abbots, Devonshire, near Brentor.
Milton Brian, Bedfordshire, near Woburn Abbey.
Milton Ernest, 4 miles from Bedford, near the Ouse.
Milton Great and Little, Oxfordshire, near Taunton.
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Milton, Great and Little, Oxfordshire, near Taunton.
Milton, alias Middleton-Hall, Essex, near Prittlewell.

It is an excellent nursery for oysters, which are brought hither small, and are planted about with a shovel, till they come of a proper growth.

Milverton, Somerset, near Wellscomb, 13 miles E. of Dulverton.
Milton-Malbay, in Clare, Munster.
Milton-Pass, in Roscommon, Connaught.
Milverton, Warwick, on the SE. side of the Avon, below Guy's-Cliff.
Mimere, a river in Hertfordshire.

Mimi-Hall, Middlesex, NE. of South Mims.
Mims, North, Hertfordshire, two miles from Hatfield.
Mims, South, Middlesex, 2 miles from North Mims, in the most northern angle of the county.
Mincleton-Hall, Middlesex, near Southgate.

Mindano, one of the Philippine Islands, and next to Luconia in point of size, being 180 miles in length and 120 in breadth. It is generally a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys; but the mould is deep, black, and fruitful. There are many lofty trees of kinds not known in Europe, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. The inhabitants find very good gold, by digging deep into the ground, as also in the rivers, making trenches before the floods. The river "oro" produce the sago, of which, when reduced into meal, the poor people make bread and biscuits. Here are all the various sorts of fruits proper to the climate, besides plenty of rice. The cinnamon-tree grows here on the mountains, without culture, and has no owner but him that finds it. They have hares, beavers, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys, guanoes, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes; but they have neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are accounted very ugly creatures, and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their flesh is sweet. Their fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parquokets, and turtle-doves, besides many small birds. The air is temperate, they having tea-breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The inhabitants are of a mean, low stature, with small limbs, and little heads. They have flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. Polygamy is practiced here. The sultan has a queen, belide 20 other women, and many of the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets. They have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmetto leaves. The principal town, of the same name, is pretty large, and is seated on the eastern coast.

Mindelheim, a town and small territory of Suabia.

Minden, a considerable trading town of Westphalia, with a territory of the same name, subject to Prussia. On a heath, near this town, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French Marshal Contades in 1759. It is situated on the river Weser, and is 37 miles SW. of Hanover.

Mindoro, an island in the Eastern Ocean, one of the Philippines, 150 miles in circumference, and separated from Luzon by a channel 18 miles over. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, cocoa-trees, various sorts of fruits, and rice. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minegabone, in Kerry, Munster.

Minehead, a town of Somersetshire, with a good harbour for ships of large burden, formed by a pier and quay, to which last a new head has been added, the beach cleared, &c. It carries on some trade to Ireland and the West Indies, and is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Mineries, Somerset, near Chewton Mendip. 

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, situated along the E. coast of the Black Sea. The principality is hereditary, and is governed by a prince, who takes the title of dadian, or chief of justice. The tribute enforced by the Turks is a quantity of linen cloth made in the country. The principal commerce is in slaves. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

Minnamit, Cornwall, E. of Lifkard.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises near Minondo, in Galicia, and passing by
by Lugo, Ortenfo, Tup, &c. falls into the Atlantic at Caminha.

MINATO, St. a town of Tuscany.

Mintley, Hants, near Blackwater.

Minola, In Mayo, Connaught.

MINORBINO, a town of Calabria Citra; and a town of Bari; both in Naples.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean, lying 24 miles NE. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for the excellent harbour of Port-Mahon. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Rabbits are in great plenty, and here are plantations of palm-trees, which bear no fruit, vines, olives, cotton, and capers. The peasants are very dexterous with their slings, and command their cattle with them. The houses on the island are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. It was taken by the English in 1708, and kept by them till 1756, when the French took it. It was restored to the English by the treaty of 1763, and retaken by the Spaniards in the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Ciutadella is the capital, beside which there are Port-Mahon, the fortifications of which are now demolished, Labor, and Mercadal.

MINO, in Principate Citra.

Minsenden, Middlesex, near Southgate.

Minshull Church, Chefs. N. of Numptwich.

Minshull-Perron, Cheshire, SE. of Church Minshull.

Minning, Herts, near Barley.

MINSKI, a town and palatinate of Russian Lithuania. The forests contain vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country.

Minship, Yorksh. near Boroughbridge.

Minstrel, Hants, in New Forest.

Minster, Cornw. near Betteauch Castle. Minster, Kent, in the isle of Thanet, 3 miles and a half from Sandwich. Minster, in Stepney Isle, near Shene. Minster-Lovel, Oxst.

3 miles from Witney.

Minster, South. Effex, near Barnham and Tillingham.

Minsteracres, Northumb. NW. of Ebychurch, near Sleasy. Minsterlegh, Shrop. near Hayes Forest. Minsterworth, four miles from Gloucester. Mintern, Great, Dorset. two miles from Cne Abbas.

Minting, Lincolnsh. NW. of Horncastle.


MIO, a fortress in the dept. of the Lower Alps, 9 miles NW. of Barcelo-
ed Perileptos, is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. The Turks have a superb mosque, and magnificent hospital; and the Jews, three synagogues. Mistra contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of a boy, an aga, and a wazode. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamos, 60 miles S. of Corinth. Lat. 37° 6'. N. lon. 22° 30'.

Mistra-Haven, Suff S. of Dunwich.

Missit, Nottingh. NE. of Bautree.

Missen, Head, the most southern point of Ireland, in Cork, Munster. Here is a large bay. Lat. 51° 14'. N. lon. 9° 35'.

Missenden, Great and Little, Bucks, N.W. of Amersham.

Mississippi, a considerable river of N. America, which is the great channel of the waters of the Ohio, the Illinois, and their numerous branches from the E. and of the Missouri and other rivers from the W. It's source is unknown, but its length is supposed to be upward of 3,000 miles, in all its windings, to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, between the 89th and 90th degrees of W. Lon. In this river, in lat. 44° 30'. N. are the Falls of St. Anthony, where the whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

Miss Silabb, or Mountains of the Moon, two mountains of Ireland; one in Antrim, Ulster; the other in Kerry, Munster, near Tralee-Bay.

Missouri, a large river of N. America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Missisippi, in lat. 39° N. and lon. 91° W. but is a longer, broader, and deeper river than that, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upwards of 1,000 miles, and from the depth and breadth of the river, at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.


Mitchell's Fort, in Cork, Munster.

*Mitchel's Town, a town of Cork, in Munster. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed men, and the same number of women, who have 40l. yearly, and handsome apartments, and a chapel at 100l. per annum, with a house, who officiates daily in a neat chapel belonging to the college. It is 102 miles from Dublin.


MITTAU, the capital of Courland.


*MoaT, called also MoATAGRENOC, a town of West Meath, in Leinster, 52 miles W. of Dublin.

MoaT of Afuli, in Kildare, Leinster, 3 miles from Athy.

Moate-Hall, near Shrewsbury. Mobberley, Cheshire, NE. of Northwich.

Mocha, a considerable town of Yemen, Arabia, surrounded by walls, consisting of half stone and half earth; and several towers, guarded by soldiers. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day-time, but visit each other in the evening. Over their other dress, they wear a large veil of painted calico, that they can see through without being seen. They have also little bukins of Morocco leather; some of the women of rank are handsome, and not browner than the Spanish women. Mocha was the last city in Yemen of which the Turks retained possession. It has now no other master than the Imam. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without comprehending the Armenians, or the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. Here are about 700 Banians and other Indians, who, when they have made a small fortune, commonly return to India. The English engrace almost exclusively the trade of this place, which consists chiefly in coffee, and often gain considerably by carrying money to India, with which the Arabian merchants intrust them. It is seated in a sandy country, abounding in date-trees, near the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 13° 19'. N. lon. 43° 23'.

Mackes, near Hereford. Mockley, Warwickshire, near Umberley.

Mocloop, in Waterford, Munster. Morcurry, in Wexford, Leinster.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, noted for fine white ale. It is 14 miles SE. of Plymouth, and 208 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

Modiligo, in Waterford, Munster.

Modena, a city of Italy, capital of the Modene, seated between the rivers Secchia
Secchia and Penaro. It is pretty large and populous, having several piazzas; but the streets are narrow, and the walks low and dark. The churches have little or nothing worth notice, but the Ducal palace is large and splendid, and is richly furnished. The picture-gallery consists of 6 rooms, all filled with select pieces of the most famous masters. The inhabitants are said to be 40,000. It is 22 miles NW. of Bologna. Lat. 44° 39' N. Lon. 11° 18' E.

MOLESESE, The, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, and the state of Genoa; on the N. by the duchy of Mantua; on the E. by the Bolognese; and on the S. by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and from 20 to 36 in breadth. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and other productions. It also feeds a great number of cattle. The duchy of Modena consists of Modena Proper, the duchies of Reggio, and Mirandola, the principalities of Correggio, Carpi, and Novellara, with a few other estates.

MODICA, a town and river of Sicily.

MOIDICOT, Shropshire, N.W. of Church Stretton.

MODON, a town on the SW. coast of the Morea, with a safe and commodious harbour. It is seated on a promontory, advanced into the Sea of Sapiens, 20 miles SSW. of Corone. Lat. 36° 56' N. Lon. 21° 35' E.

MODZIK, a town and district of Lithuania, on the river Prypec.

MOFFAT, a town of Dumfrieshire, seated near the river Annan. It has a manufacture of coarse woollen stuffs, with a mineral springs, of a bracing quality, accounted the strongest in Britain. Moffat is 20 miles N. by E. of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, mountains in the northern part of Dumfrieshire; from which descend, in different directions, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan.

MOGADOR, or SUEIRA, a sea-port of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. The town, which was begun in 1760, is now completely finished. The houses are handsomely and solidly built, with great regularity of plan, the streets being all straight lines. It is defended by walls and batteries.

MOHELY, in Cork, Munster.

MOOREBANGER, Bedfordshire, NW. of Biggleswade.

MOHACS, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 56 miles W. of Zegedip.

MOBILL, or MAILEY, in Leitrim, Connacht.

MOHILLA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose huts are made of reeds and straw. The inhabitants tattoo their skins. Some of them are Mahometans, and have a few mosques, built with wood and straw without, and matted nearly within. It produces buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bees, cedars, rice, pease, honey, coca-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grasses and trees are green all the year. The cattle, called buffaloes, have a great bunch on their shoulders, but in other respects are not like those of the E. Indies. Here is a good road for ships. Lat. 31° 30'. S. lon. 44° 5'. E.

MOHILEF, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, containing 12 districts, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland, by the partition treaty of 1772. It's capital is

MOHILEF, a populous trading town, seated on the Dnieper. Lat. 53° 52'. N. Lon. 31° 2'. E.

MOIRA, or MOYRA, in Down, Ulster, 69 miles N. of Dublin. It is noted for it's linen manufacture, and has a monthly market for vending the same.

MOISSAC, a town in the dept. of Lot, seated on the river Taro, near the Garonne. It is 13 miles W. of Montauban.

MOKEBEARE, Devonshire, near Halberton.

MOLA, a town of Lavora, Naples.

MOLANDS, Kent, near Sandwich.

MOLD, a town of Flintshire, where the assizes are held, 5 miles SSE. of Flint.

MOLDAF, Kent, adjoining Godmersham.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland; on the E. by Bessarabia and Budaiczaeatar; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Transylvania, being 180 miles in it's greatest length, and somewhat less in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, Bardalach, and Sereth. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of berries, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. The Turks oblige the hospice, dar, or waifade, to pay an annual tri-
bute, and to raise a large body of troops at his own expense, in time of war. Jaf- 
fy is the capital.

**Moldsworth, Chef. in Delamere-Forest.**

**Mole,** a mountain in the department of Mont Blanc, which, from its height and fine sloping peak, is an object of great beauty, when seen from the Lake of Ge-

eya.

**Mole,** a river in Surry, which is sup-
poised to run underground from Boxhill, near Dorking, till it appears again near Leatherhead; it afterward enters the Thames opposite Hampton-Court. Per-

haps it is rather absorbed, especially in dry seasons, by a tract of soft ground, called the Swallows, near two miles in length, and by caverns in the sides of the banks: yet not so as to prevent a constant stream from taking it's course in an open chan-

nel above ground, winding in the valleys from Dorking to Leatherhead. **Mole,** Kent, N. of Tunbridge. **Mole-Hall,** Es-

sex, near Tendring. **Mole,** or **Moo-
cop,** Stafford, on the borders of Cheshire, towards Congleton. **Moldsworth,** Hunt-
ingdon, SW. of the Giddings.

**Molfetta,** a town of Bari, Naples. **Molina,** a town and river of New Castile; and a town of Murcia.

**Molingdon,** near Chester.

**Molise,** a territory of Naples, bound-
ed on the N. by Abruzzo Citra; on the E. by Capitanata; on the S. by Lavora; and on the W. by the States of the Church. It is 30 miles long and 24 wide, is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, faftron, and flk, and abounds in game. Molifo, which is not the capital, is 50 miles N. of Naples.

**Molland,** Devon, NE. of S. Moulton. **Mollers,** a town of Saxe-Lauenburg, Lower Saxony; in the territory of Lubeck, and 6 miles S. of that city.

**Molwitz,** a town of Brieg, Silesia.

**Mombaza,** or **Monbaza,** a town and country of Africa, on the eastern coast, in Zanguebar, S. of Melinda. The soil is fruitful, producing rice, millet, and other grain, variety of fruit-trees, vegetables, and efcultents. Here is also plenty of cattle and poultry, and the country abounds with springs of fresh water. The climate is temperate, and the air healthy. The city was held some time by the Portuguese, but they were driven out in 1631, by an Arabian sheik, and their converts are mostly turned Manometans. Lat. 3. 45. S. lon. 39. 0. E.

**Mon A,** or **Moen,** an island of Den-
mark, in the Baltic, SE. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

**Monaco,** a small city of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, 4 or 5 Italian miles in circuit. It is seated on a craggy rock, which stretches out into the seas, and has, or lately had, it's own prince, under the protection of France. It has fortifications, with a good harbour, and is 3 miles NE. of Nice. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 36. E.

**Monaghan,** the capital of the county of Monaghan, was fortified with a castle and fort against the Irish, in the reign of Queen...
Queen Elizabeth. It is 62 miles NNW of Dublin. Lat. 54° 15'. N. lon. 7° 10'.

Monallen, in Down, Ulster. At Shanmore, near this place, on the new canal being cut, some years ago, a multitude of fallen trees of oak, ash, elder, &c. was discovered, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in some places 6, in others 8 feet deep, many of them of large bulk, tumbled down, one over another, some lying in slanting lines, and others in an oblique or transverse position.

Monamultina, in Wexford, Leinster.

Monasterboice, in Louth, Leinster.

Monastervan, a town of Kildare, in Leinster. It is seated on the river Barrow, 6 miles W. of Kildare, where a branch of the Grand Canal is united with that river, hereby opening a passage between the metropolis and the province of Munster. From its being a station or stage of the packets, as well as of the lumber-boats, it has of late been much improved and enlarged.

Moncallier, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles W. of Turin.

Moncalvo, a small town of Italy, in Monferrat, seated on a mountain.

Moncón, or Monzon, a fortified town of Douro, on the Minho.

Monasteri, Cumberl, near Ravenglass.

Moncón, a fortified town of Douro, on the Minho.

Moncontour, a town in the dept. of the N. Coast; and a town in the depart. of Vienne.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and, crossing Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic near Cape Mondego.

Monderfield, Heref. S. of Bromyard.

Mondiéder, a town in the depart. of Somme, seated on a mountain, 18 miles SE. of Amiens.

Monondeda, a town of Galicia.

Mondoubleau, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, 13 miles NNW. of Vendome.

Mondevi, a town and territory in Piedmont. Besides the cathedral, it has 5 parish churches, an university, 12 convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, 30 miles S. of Turin.

Monza, in Fermanagh, Ulter.

Monmouth, in King's County, Leinster.

Monmouth, in Wexford, Leinster.

Moneymore, a town of Derry, in Ulster, 83 miles from Dublin.

Monford, 3 miles from Shrewsbury.

Monforte, a town of Trala-Monte; a town of Beira; and a town of Alentejo; all in Portugal: a town of Galicia; and a town of Valencia; both in Spain: and a town in Sicily.

Mongallo, a town and kingdom of Africa, N. of Monomotapa.

Mongams, St. NW. of Monmouth.

Mongham, Great and Little, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. and SE. of Sandwich.

Monchir, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated on the S. bank of the Ganges, 70 miles E. of Patna.

Mongols, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They assume to be of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquests of India, Persia, and other countries, and called, in most histories, Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. The Mongols dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils; they not having the use of money. The religion of the Mongols of the W. is that of the Dalay-Lama, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike Popery.

Monbally, Effex, NE. of Bumpsted.

Monheim, a town of Neuberg, Bavaria; and a town of Berg, Westphalia.

Monikedom, a sea-port of N. Holland, on the S.W. coast of the Zuyder Zee.

Monningby, Linc. near Bullingbrook.

Monington, Heref. near Stanton.

Monington, Heref. near Morehampton.

Monivea, in Galway, Connaught.

Monk-Breton, Yorksh. near Barnfield.

Monkey Island, Berks, in the Thames, between Maidenhead and Windsor.

Monkland, Heref. NE. of Pembroke.

Monk-Leigh, Devon. S. of Frithefield.

Monkliden, Dorsh, on the ocean, NW. of Hertlepool.

Monksey, Suff. near Billerton.

Monks Park, Warw. 2 miles from Shutford.

Monkton, Kent, in Thanet Ile, 4 miles and a half NW. of Sandwich.

Monk Seton, Northumb. on the ocean, NW. of Tinnouth.

Monk Silver, Suff. NW. of Framingham.

Monks Ely, Suff. near Bishops.

Monks Park, Suff. NW. of Framingham.

Monkton, Hants, SW. of Andover.

Monkstown, in Dublin, Leinster, 5 miles from
from the metropolis. Monkston, in
Cork, Munster, near Cove.

Monkton, Devonshire, N. of Honiton.
Monkton, Dorsetshire, S.W. of Cramborne.
Monkton-Farley, Wilts.

Monkton, Dorsetshire, S.W. of Cramborne.
Monkton, Kent, N.E. of Lenham.
Monkton, Somerſ., N.E. of Taunton.
Monkton, Wilts, E. of Calne.
Monkton-Bishop, Yorkſ., S.E. of Boroughbridge.

Monkton-New, Yorkſ., N.E. of the N. Yd.

Monkton-Weft, Somersetshire, between Bridgewater and Taunton.
Monkwood, Dorsetshire, N.W. of Armifwell.

*MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Mynnow, which almost surround it. It is a large and handsome town, carries on a considerable trade with Britifh by the Wye, and is 31 miles W. by S. of Gloscofter, and 128 W. by N. of London. Lat. 51.49. N. long. 2.46. W. Market on Saturday. Fair on Whiffun Tuesday, September 4th, and November 22d.

Moxmouthshire, a county of Eng-land, bounded on the N. by Herefordshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Gloucefher, on the S.E. by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It's extent from N. to S. is about 28 miles, and from E. to W. 20. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market-towns, and 127 parifhes. The air is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed ſheep, goats, and horned cattle; and the valleys produce plenty of graſs and corn. Befide the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almſt peculiar to itſelf the river Ulf, which divides it into two unequial portions, the eаſtern, and large part of which is a ſtrad; fertile, on the whole, in corn and paffure, and well wooded. It abounds with limeſtone, which is burnt on the ſpot, for the general manufe of the country. The smaller western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unſuitable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the ſeeding of ſheep. It has ſeveral long, narrow valleys, watered by ſtrams that fall into the Brilſ Channel. All the rivers above mentioned, particularly the Wye and Ulf, abound with ſhil, especially ſalmoſn and trout. Monmouthſhire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of its towns and villages, it's mountainous, rugged
and Trouide, 17 miles SSE. of Tournay.  
Monsanto. See Montsanto.  
Montier. See Montier.  
Montauber, a small town of Treves.  
Montagnac, the name of several towns of France.  
Montagne, a castle in the dept. of Dordogne, 25 miles from Perigueux.  
Montagniac, a considerable town of Nataolia, on the Sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 12 miles from Burga, and 60 SE. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 20′ N. lon. 29° 42′ E.  
Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean.  
Montaigne, a commercial town in the dept. of Lot. The inhabitants amount to 40,000; and have manufactures of silk, stockings, and leather. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N. of Toulouse. Also a town in the dept. of Ille et Vilaine; and a town in the dept. of Drome.  
Montbazon, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated at the foot of a hill, 135 miles SW. of Paris.  
Montbellerard, a town and principality of Germany, situated in France, by the departments of Upper Saone, Upper Rhine, and Doubs. It is seated at the foot of a rock, near the rivers Alaine and Duubs, 33 miles W. of Basle.  
Montbien, a town of Catalonias.  
Montbrison, a considerable town in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, seated on the river Veize, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris.  
Mont-Cassino, a town and abbey in Livoria, Naples.  
Mont-Dauphin, a town in the department of Upper Alps, 3 miles N. of Embren, seated on a raggy mountain, almost surrounded by the river Durance.  
Montecchio, a town of Modena, Naples.  
Monteccece, a town of Molillo, Naples.  
Montefalco, a town of Spoleto.  
Montefalcone, a town of Molillo, Naples; and a cape on the W. coast of Sardinia.  
Montefiascone, a small, but populous town in the Patrimonio, near the Lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. It is 21 miles NNW. of Viterbo.  
Montelimart, a town in the dept. of Drome, trading in wool, silk, and leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris.  
Montemariano, a town of Principato Ultra, seated on the river Calere.  
Monte Moro Novo, a considerable town of Alenectomy, on the Canna.  
Monte Moro Velho, a town of Beira, on the Mondego, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SW. of Coimbra, and 30 N. of Lisbon.  
Monte Peloso, a town of Basilicata, Naples.  
Monte Pulsiano, a town of Tuscany, seated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles SE. of Sienna.  
Montesa, a town of Valencia.  
Monte Sancio. See Athos.  
Monte Verde, a town of Principato Ultra.  
Monte Ferrato, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Milanese, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the ci-devant Savoy; on the W. by Piedmont; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It contains 200 towns and castles, and is very fertile, and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Caial is the capital.  
Montfort, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, 22 miles W. of Paris.  
Montfort, a town in the department of Ille et Vilaine, 12 miles NW. of Rennes; also a town in the dept. of Eure; a town in the dept. of Landes; and a town in the dept. of Gers.  
Montfort, a handsome town of Utrecht, seated on the river Yssel.  
Montfort, a town of Austria; and a town and country of Suabia.  
Montfort-de-Lezoes, an ancient town of Galicia, seated in a fertile country.  
Montgatze, a strong town of Hungary, 52 miles ESE. of Cazchau.  
Montgomery, the county town of Montgomeryshire,
Montgomeryshire, a small, neat town, with a rich soil, but little trade. It is pleasently seated on the ascent of a hill, 26 miles SW. by W. of Hereford, and 161 NW. of London. Lat. 52. 26. N. lon. 3. 5. W. Market on Tuesday.

Montgomeryshire, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the NE. and E. by Shropshire, on the S. by Radnorshire, and on the W. by part of Mercionethshire. It extends 33 miles from N. to S. and nearly the same from E. W. containing 7 hundreds, 6 market towns, and 47 parishes. The air is pleasant and salubrious; and the country mountainous, but fertile, and agreeably interspersed with valleys, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. The hilly tracts are almost entirely sheepwalks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal.

Montgomery, a small town, near a botanic-garden, the first established in Europe. Here was also an academy of sciences. The townhouse is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 50,000, who trade in verdigris, which is the principal manufacture, wool, wine, aqua-vite, Hungary-water, cinnamon-water, capillary, essence of bergamot, lemons, &c. also in woollen carpets, futians, and silk flockings. These commodities are sent, by the canal, to Cette, which is the export of Montpellier. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated upon a hill, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, 27 miles SW. of Nimes, and 122 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 37. N. lon. 3. 58. E.

Montpensier, a township in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 20 miles NE. of Clermont, and 210 SE. of Paris.

Mont-Real, a town of Arragon; and a town of Navarre, both in Spain; and a town of Sicily, 3 miles WSW. of Palermo.

Montreal, an isle of N. America, in the river St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome. It was surrendered by the French, in 1760, to the English, by a capitulation, by which all Canada was likewise ceded. It has a town of the same name, with wide, open streets, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. It is pretty strongly fortified by a citadel, wall, bastions, &c. and has suffered much by fires, since it has been in the possession of the English. The only staple commodity is furs and peltry, produced by their trade with the Indians, together with corn and lumber to the W. Indies. Montreal is now the capital of the province of Upper Canada, and is 120 miles SW. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lat. 45. 38. N. lon. 73. W.

Mont-Real, or Mount Royal, a fortress of Treves, on the Moselle.

Montreal, the name of four towns in the respective departments of the Yonne, Gers, Aude, and Ain.

Montreal, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, seated on a hill near the river Canche, 10 miles NW. of Hesdin, and 177 N. of Paris. Also, several other towns of France.
river Touet, 9 miles S. of Saumur, and 155 from Paris.

Mont-Richard, a small town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, seated near the Cher, 12 miles SSE. of Amboise, and 155 SW. of Paris.

Montrose, a town in Angusshire, near the estuary of the river South Esk. Over this river a new bridge has been lately erected. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a handline stone pier; and a great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the town-house, the presbyterian church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen, coloured and white thread, brown sheeting, Osnaburgs, and stockings. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is 48 miles NE. of Edinburgh.

Montsaunou, a town in the dept. of Upper Marne, 15 miles S. of Langres, and 145 from Paris.

Montserrat, a high mountain in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion, or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and 5 high. From the top of it is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 20 miles NW. of Barcelona.

Montserrat, an island in the West Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain in Spain. It is about 9 miles in length, and as much in breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar, cypress, and other three, and some odoriferous shrubs. As to soil, animals, and commerce, Montserrat is much the same as the other Caribbee Islands. It is held by the English, and is 30 miles SW. of Antigua. Lat. 16. 54. N. lon. 75. 56. W.

Morat, a considerable town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the Valais, 12. miles W. of Bern, Morat, a lake of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of the same name, 6 miles long, and a broad, emptying itself into the Lake of Neuchatel by means of the river Broye.

Moravia, the Marquisate of, a province of Germany, surrounded by Silesia, Bohemia, and Auffria, and divided into six circles. It is partly mountainous and woody, and partly champaign, with many moras, bogs, and lakes; and has constantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the Unitas Fratrum, or Brethren, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been early promulgated here. Olmutz is the capital.

Moravia, or Morava, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia; crosses all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hraditz, and falls into the Danube after separating the countries of Lower Hungary and Upper Auffria.

Moravia, a river which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Nissa, and falls into the Danube 8 miles E. of Semendria.

Morbach,
MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 42 miles S. of Strasburg.


MORBEGNO, a handsome commercial town in the Valteline, in the country of the Grifons, seated on the S. side of the Adda. It is the residence of a bailiff, who has the title of Podesta, and is 12 miles S. of Chiavenna.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, of which Vannes is the capital. It takes its name from a small bay between that town and the Island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.


MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNESUS, a peninsula on the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Corinth, lying between the Gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. It's present name is said to be derived from Morsus, a mulberry-tree, from the great number of mulberry trees it produces. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasilinopato, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into four districts. The Landscape of the Morea resides at Modon.


MORELLA, a town of Valencia, on the mountainous frontiers of Arragon.


MORET, an ancient town in the dept. of the Seine and Marne., on a canal, near the Seine, 35 miles SE. of Paris.

Moresby, Staff., near Wolverhampton. Moreton-Hampstead, a large town of Devonshire, with a noted market for yarn. It is seated on a hill, near Dartmoor, 14 miles SW. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.


MORGES, a town of Switzerland, in the Vaudois, and capital of a bailiwick. It is a place of some trade, with a port and quay, on the N. side of the Lake of Geneva. It is 5 miles W. of Lausanne.

MORGES, a town in the dept. of Ilere.

MORHANGE, a town in the dept. of Motelle, 22 miles ESE. of Metz, and 200 E. of Paris.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit
habit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Wala-chian extraction; but this is denied by Abbé Fortis, who thinks their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the sea-coast of Dalmatia tell many frightful stories of their avarice and cruelty; but these, M. Fortis thinks, are all either of an ancient date or, if any have happened in later times, they ought rather to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad disposition of the nation in general. Indeed, among a variety of curious particulars respecting their manners and customs, he presents some very pleasing traits of character. "Friendship," he says, "is lasting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Sclavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. He was present at the union of two young women, who were made Pofºfrere, in the church of Peruñich. The satisfaction, he continues, that sparkled in their eyes, when the ceremony was performed, gave a convincing proof, that delicacy of sentiments can lodge in minds not formed, or rather not corrupted, by society, which we call civilized. The male friends, thus united, are called Po-bratimi, and the females Pofºfrerne, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters. Friendships between those of different sexes are not bound with so much solemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was also the custom. From these consecrated friendships among the Morlacchi, and other nations of the same origin, it should seem, that the sworn brothers arose, a denomination frequent enough among the common people in many parts of Europe. If discord happen to arise between two friends, among the Morlacchi, it is talked of, over all the country, as a scandalous novelty; and there have been some examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depredity of their countrymen, to their intercourse with the Italians, Wine, and strong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuse, after our example, wall, of course, produce the same bad effects as among us."

**MORLAIX,** a considerable sea-port in the dept. of Finistre, with a tide-harbour. The Notre-Dame church is a singular structure, and the hospital is very handsome; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles NE. of Brest.


**Morocco**, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Algiers and Beledulgerid, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Zahara. It's greatest length is about 450 miles; and, where widest, about 390. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and perpetually at variance with each other, till, at last, they were all subdued, and united under one sovereign, by the Bajzers. The S. part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Suz. Tarudant, Morocco Proper, Tafletz, and Segilmeifa; and the N. part, those of Fez, Mequinez, and Truncceex; but the latter having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of that regency. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of Mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry on the western coast, is exceedingly fertile; the land containing within itself falls sufficient to make it fruitful. The increase of corn is often as sixty to one. The fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The humidity of the atmosphere is so corrosive, that it quickly covers with rust, iron, steel, metals, and even, the keys and scissors carried in the pocket. The Moors make food of the locusts; prodigious quantities of them are brought to market, salted and dried like red herrings. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse and wielding a lance. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 200 tents, and the Bereberics, or Brebes, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian
Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactories, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have men, gold, and elephants' teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, confiding of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, ostrich feathers, salt, and wax; in return, have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, grapes, almonds, lemons, oranges, melons, pomegranates, apples, pears, &c. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Sallee. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and six crowns a year of the Jews; but he often breaks through these rules, and seizes what he pleases. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know but little of the art of war.

Morocco, the capital of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful plain, planted with palm-trees, formed by a chain of mountains on the N. having Mount Atlas, from which it is distant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is inclosed by remarkably strong walls, built of tabby, the extent of which fill exists entire, and supposes a city which might contain 300,000 souls; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular, and many of the houses uninhabited, and falling to ruin. Those which are decent are built of tabby, and inclosed in gardens; but the generality of them, which are no better than ruins of houses heaped one upon another, serve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them, in order to rob passengers. M. Chenier doubts whether Morocco contains 30,000 inhabitants; even when the court is there. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine o'clock, after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter the Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. The palace is a very extensive and solid building, with gates composed of Gothic arches, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners.

Moron, a town of Seville, Andalusia.
Morotai, one of the Sandwich Isles, about 7 miles WNW. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; yet it has but little wood. The coast on the southern and western sides of the island forms several bays, which promise a tolerable shelter from the trade-winds.

Moros, Northumb. near Warkworth.
Morris, Cornwall, NE. of Botreaux Castle.
Mortagne, a town in the dept. of Orne, well known for its serges and taneries. Also a town in the dept. of the North, 8 miles SE. of Tournay; a town in the dept. of Lower Charente; and a town in the dept. of Vendee.
Mortain, a town in the dept. of the Channel, seated on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 10 miles SSE. of Avranches.
Mortara, a town of Lumello, in Milan.


Thomast


Mosa, a town of Arabia, 25 miles N.E. of Mocha.

Mosambique, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, so called from the capital of the same name, situated on an island, chief of 3 islands which form a part of the kingdom. This island is not more than 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 miles from the continent. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1497, and they have kept possession of it ever since. The town is large, well-built, and rich, with handsome churches and convents, and a fort or castle, the strongest and best contrived the Portuguese have on this coast. The soil, on the continent, is fat and fertile, and the country breeds numerous herds of cattle, and sheep with large tails. They also swarm with flags, wild boars, other wild beasts, and elephants so fierce and destructive, that the natives dare not stir far from their homes without lighted firebrands in their hands to frighten them away. The country has also rich mines of gold. The governor is changed every three years, and the Portuguese export gold, silver, copper, elephants' teeth, wax, rice, other provisions, and slaves. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and rest their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries; and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Lat. 15. 5. S. lon. 40. 49. E.

Mosambique, a strait, or channel, in the Indian Ocean, lying between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between lat. 11. and 24 deg. S.

Mosbach, a handsome town in the paternaline of the Rhine, on the Neckar.

Mosbarrow, Lancashire, S.W. of Wigan.

Mosburg, a town of Bavaria; and a town of Carinthia.

Mosca, St. Cornwall, near St. Mawes Castle.

Moscow, one of the most ancient and conspicuous provinces of Russia, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of that vast empire. It's capital is of the same name.

Moscow, a large city of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into the following divisions. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, several churches, 2 convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, or the Chinette town, which is much larger than the Kremlin; it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed, or whitewashed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other, without any interval between them. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions; it takes it's name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded.

9. Semlainigorod, which environs
all the other three quarters; and is so
denominated from a circular rampart of
earth by which it is encompassed. The
two last-mentioned divisions exhibit a gro-
tefque group of churches, convents, pa-
laces, brick and wooden houses, and mean
hovels. 5. The Slohoda, or suburbs,
which form a vast exterior circle round all
the parts already described, and are invest-
ed by a low rampart and ditch. These
suburbs contain, besides buildings of all
kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and
some small lakes, which give rise to the
Neglica. The Moskva, from which the
city takes its name, flows through it in
a winding channel; but, excepting in
Spring, is only navigable for rafts. It
receives the Yaufa in the Semlainogorod,
and the Neglica at the western extremity
of the Kremlin; but the beds of both
these last-mentioned rivulets are, in sum-
mer, little better than dry channels. Mos-
cow exhibits an astonishing degree of ex-
tent and variety, in regularity, and contra-
ast. The streets, in general, are very long
and broad. Some of them are paved; others,
particularly in the suburbs, are formed
with trunks of trees, or are boarded with
planks like the floor of a room. Wretch-
ed hovels are blended with large palaces;
cottages of one story stand next to the mo-
stately mansions; many brick structures
are covered with wooden tops; some of
the wooden houses are painted; others
have iron doors and roofs. Numerous
churches appear in every quarter, built in
a peculiar style of architecture; some with
domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or
painted green, and many roofed with
wood. In a word, some parts of this vast
city have the appearance of a fequestered
deirt; others, quarters of a populous
town; some of a poor village; others of
a great capital. Moscow is certainly the
largest town in Europe; it's circumference,
within the rampart that incloses the
suburbs, being 16 miles; but it is built in
such a straggling manner, that its popu-
lation corresponds, in no degree, with its
extent. It has, however, been pretty well
ascertained: it contains, within the ramp-
arts, 300,000 souls. It is still the most
populous city in the empire, notwithstanding
the residence of the court is at Peter-
burgh. Here the chief nobles reside, who
do not belong to the court: they here sup-
port a large number of retainers; gratify
their taste for a ruder and more expensive
magnificence in the ancient feudal style;
and are not, as at Peterburgh, eclipsed by
the superior splendor of the court. The
places of public worship in Moscow, in-
cluding chapels, amount to above 1000;
of these, 484 are public churches, 199
of which are of brick, stuccoed, or white-
washed; and the others of wood, painted
red. Some of their bells are of a su-
pendous size; they hang in belfreys de-
tached from the church, are fixed im-
movably to the beams, and are rung by a
rope tied to the clapper. It has always
been esteemed here a meritorious act of re-
ligion to present a church with bells; and
the piety of the donor has been measur-
ed by their magnitude. Accordingly,
Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of
288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Mos-
cow, was the most pious sovereign of Rus-
fia, till he was surpassed by the empress
Anne, who presented a bell that weighs
432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the
known world. Among the public insti-
tutions, in Moscow, is the Foundling
Hospitall, endowed, in 1784, by Catharine,
and supported by voluntary contributions;
to encourage which, she granted to all be-
efactors some valuable privileges, in pro-
portion to the extent of their liberality;
and, it is remarkable, that a private mer-
chant, named Dimido, has expended on
this charity 200,000l. The gardens here-
abouts yield the famous transparent apple,
called by the Russians Naliwi, with variety
of other fruits. Moscow is the centre of
the inland commerce of Russia, particular-
ly connecting the trade between Europe
and Siberia. The navigation to this city
is formed solely by the Moskva, which,
falling into the Occa, near Colomna, com-
municates, by that river, with the Volga.
But as the Moskva is navigable in the
spring only, upon the melting of the snows,
the principal merchandise is conveyed upon
sledges in winter. This city is 460 miles
SE. of Peterburgh, and 1200 N. by E.
of Constantinople. Lat. 55° 45'. N. Lon.
37° 31'. E.

Mose, a river that runs through Leicel-
Derb. and Staff. and falls into the Trent,
close near Croxhall. Mose, Essex, SW. of
Harwich. Mosedale, Cumb. SE. of Ire-
by. Mosedale, Westmorland. Mosely,
Worcestershire, in Bromsgrove parish.

Moselle, a department of France, N.
of the department of Meurthe. It takes
it's name from a river which rises in the
mountains of the Voges, waters Epinal,
receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and,
passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves,
falls into the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz
is the capital of this department.

Mosfield, Cumb. near Cockermouth.
Mosegrove, in Cork, Munster.

Moseph, See MAELSTROOM.

Mosquito,
Mosquito Shore, a country of Mexico, in North America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the sea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. In magnitude it exceeds the kingdom of Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock on plantations of every kind, and to any extent; and is clothed with woods, producing timber for every use and purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the West India Islands; the air and climate are more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Spaniards have no settlements in the Mosquito country, and reckon it a part of Honduras. When they first invaded this part of Mexico, they massacred most of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible part of the country, an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join Europeans that came upon their coasts, and particularly the English, who frequently came hither against the Spaniards. The Mosquito-men being excellent marksmen, the English employed them in striking the maratee fish, &c. and many of the Mosquito Indians went to Jamaica, and sailed with the English in their voyages. They are so situated between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. The connection between the English and the Mosquitos no longer exists. By a convention with Spain, in 1786, the former, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See Honduras.

Mostagan, a town of Algiers, with a castle and good harbour, ENE. of Oran.

Mostar, a town of Turkish Dalmatia.

Mossdale, Cumberland, in Caldbeck parish, near Helset.

Moffat, in Anntrim, Ulster.

Moffat, Dorsetf. NW. of Bemingham.


Motala, a town and river of Esthonia.

Mote, Dorseth, near Shaftsbury. Mote, Cumberland, near Longtown. Mote, Kent, 1 mile from Maidstone. Motesford,


Moorhill, in Waterford, Munster.

Morningsham, Kent, 2 miles from Elham. Molesley, Cheshire, near Hollinworth.

Motola, a town of Otranto, Naples; and a town of Congo, in Africa.

Motreil, a town of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fishery.


Motyr, one of the Molucca Islands.

Mgouab, a new town of Arabia, built in 1708, between Danar and Sanaa; the usual residence of the prince of Yemen. Also a town of Hadramaut, Arabia.

Moudon, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud. The bailiff appointed by the canton of Berne resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain, in a situation exceedingly picturesque. Moudon is 32 miles N. by E. of Laufanne.

Mould. See Mold.

Moule, a river in Devonshire, running into the Towridge, near Bristol Channel. Moulegrave-Castle, Yorkshire, a miles from Whitby. Moulham, Dorseth, in Swannich parish.

Moulin, a town in the dept. of Allier, seated on the river Allier, takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in it's neighbourhood. It contains between 16,000 and 17,000 inhabitants. The houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation are magnificent. The streets are broad and clean; and the bridge over the Allier, in the modern style, has 13 arches. The cutlery of Moulin is more esteemed than that of Chattelleraut. Near it is a medicinal spring. It is 30 miles S. of Nevers.

Moulins Engibert, a small town in the dept. of Nievre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, 7 miles SW. of Chateau-Chinon.


Moulton, a province of Hindooftan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzratar, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. It's products are cotton, wine, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It is, or has been subject to the fikhs; but it's capital
capital, Moulton, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

Moulton, one of the most ancient cities in Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. Thevenot describes it as a city of small extent, for a capital, but strongly fortified, having a pagoda temple much revered. He describes the river that led to Moulton as having been partly choked up in his time, (1665) and that this had greatly lessened its trade. He also takes notice of a particular sect of Hindoos in this city, called Catry; a tribe, which he elsewhere explains to mean Rajpoos, or warriors; that is the Kutry tribe, which Rennel supposes to be the Catheri, or Castei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. The king of Candahar keeps a garrison here. The country of Moulton has Lahore to the N. Delhi to the E. Agimere and Sindy to the S. and Persia to the W. Moulton is seated on the Chunaub, 300 miles S.W. of Lahore, and 800 miles from the sea by the course of the river. Lat. 29.52. N. lon. 70. 40. E.


Moulton, South, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Moul, 12 miles SE. of Barnstaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.


Mount-Eagle, a high mountain in Mayo, Connaught, otherwise called Croagh Patrick. Mount Eagle-Loyal, in Kerry, Munster.

Mount-Edgcumbe, a round high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Strait, on the NE. coast of New Zealand; supposed to be not much inferior in height to that of the Peak of Tenciff.

Mount-Gabriel, a conical hill, in Cork, Munster, 300 yards higher than the surface of the sea. On it's summit there is a deep lough or well; and, from it a prospect of vast extent, over a rude uncultivated country, from the Mizen-Head to Rosc, comprehending a great number of islands, bays, creeks, and harbours.


Mount-Harry, Sussex, W. of Lewes. Mount-Hill, in Down, Ulster. Mount-Leinster, in Carlow, Leinster. On the top of it is a very deep well, the water of which is used against scorbatic and scrofulous humours: grouse, hares, and foxes, are numerous here. Mount Malby, a name given to Slieu-Donard, in Down, Ulster.

Mount Marth, Kent, near Foot's-Cay.

*Mount Mellick, a pretty neat town of Queen's County, in Leinster, 4½ miles W. of Dublin. The wool-combing, malting, and tanning busineses, with the cotton manufacture and bleaching, are carried on here.

Mount Nafing, Essex, NW. of Billericay.


*Mount Ratha, a town of Queen's County, in Leinster, a few miles NW. of Maryborough, and 46 from Dublin. Mount-Saute, Devonshire, NW. of Axminster.

Mountbay, a bay on the S. coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point, so named from a lofty peninsulated, and at high water infalted, rock, called Mount St. Michael, which rises within it. In Mountbay is a considerable pichard fishery.

Mountsonerel, a town in Leicester-shire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or so-called coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It is seated on the river Stour, 8 miles N. of
MOURA, a town of Alentejo.

Mourkin, or Mopperkin, Cumberland, near Parish, has a small lake or tarn.

Mourne, a barony, in Down, Ulster, so named from a ridge of high mountains, called the Mountains of Mourne. Mourne, in Cork, Munster, called also Ballynamona.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence, the Fezzaners themselves dispatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S. of Mesurata. Lat. 27.20.N. lon. 15.5.E.

Mouseton, or Mosul, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the W. bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a strong castle; but the houses are ill-built, and in several places gone to ruins. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabians, Persians, Turks, Curds, Greek and Armenian Christians. Here are considerable manufactures of cotton. Merchandise from India is brought hither by the way of Baffora, and European goods by the way of Aleppo. It is 130 miles SE. of Diarbikir, and 190 NW. of Bagdad. Lat. 35.40. N. lon. 41.15. E.

Moustiers, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain. It is 5 miles NE. of Riez.

Moutier, or Montier, a town in the dept. of Mont Blanc. It is seated on the river Tiere, 27 miles ESE. of Chambery.

Mouzon, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, seated on the river Meuse, 3 miles SE. of Sedan, and 110 NNE. of Paris.

MOWAN, Cornwall, near St. Austel.

Mowbray, Lancashire, near Kirkham in Amounderness. Mowcop, Northumberland, near Kirkhaugh.

MOWER, one of the Sandwich Islands, about 140 miles in circumference. A low illimus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, and may be seen at the distance of more than 30 leagues. The northern shores, like those of Owyhee, afford no soundings, and the country presents the same appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W. point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with coconut trees. The country behind has a romantic appearance, the hills rising almost perpendicularly in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The tops of these hills are entirely bare, and of a reddish brown colour. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lat. 20. 55. N. lon. 157. 56. W.


Moy, in Tyrone, Ulster. Moy, a river of Connaught, separating the counties of Mayo and Sligo, and falling into the Atlantic below the port of Kilalla. Moyallen, in Down, Ulster. The linen manufacture is carried on here. It is 3 miles from Portadown, and 63 from Dublin.

Moyenvic, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 3 miles E. of Vic. It is remarkable for its salt-springs.

Moyles Court, Hants, near Ringwood.

Monyalty, in Meath, Leinster. Monye, in Mayo, Connaught.

Moynes-Court, Monm. near Caerleon.

Moyne, in Mayo, Connaught.

Moyne in Hemsted, Essex, between Radwinter and Stoneham.

Moyvore, in Weft Meath, Leinster.

Moczislaw, a town and palatinate of Lithuania.

Muckley, Yorks., in Swaldale.

Muckley Isle, Someretshire, S. of Langport.

Mucidan, a small town in the dept. of Dordogne, seated on the river Ile, 8 miles SW. of Perigueux.

Muckenfield, Devon, near North Tawton.

Mucking, Essex, N. of Tilbury.

Mucking-Hall, Essex, between Sutton and the Wakerings.

Mucruf-Lake, near the Lake of Killarney.


Muehr, or Muieraw, a town of Stiria, on the Muehr.

Muehr, a great river of Germany, which has its source in the archbishopric of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, passes by Judenburgh and Gratz, and falls into the river Drave, 6 miles S. of Kanisza, in Hungary.

Muff, in Cavan, Muff, in Derry, and Muff, in Donegal, Ulster.

Muggia, or Muglia, a town of Istria, on a gulf of the same name.

Muggington, NW. of Derby. Muggleswick, Durham, NW. of Lanchester.

Muirkirk, a town of Ayrshire, on the river Ayr, with a considerable iron-work.

Mulabiff, and Mulabuff, or Mullabuff, in Kerry, Munster.

Mulbarton, Norfolk, between Harleston and Norwich. Mulcote-Abbey, Warwick between Atherston and Warwick.

Muldau, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains between Bohemia and Bavaria, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe above Melnik.

Muldorf, a town of Saltzburg, Bavaria.

Muldorf, a town of Salzburg, Bavaria.

Mulhausen, an imperial and Hanseatic city of Thuringia, Upper Saxony, stated in a fertile country, on the river Unstruth, 15 miles NE. of Eisenschütz, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel.

Mulhausen, a town of Alsace, which though situated at the distance of some miles from the frontiers of Switzerland, and inlaid by the French dept. of the Upper Rhine, is not only in alliance with the Helvetic confederacy, but is considered and respected as a part of it, and entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by that body. The walls of the town inclose a circumference of not more than two miles, and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of eight miles. This little republic maintained its privileges, which had been granted by the emperors in the feudal times, by contracting alliances, at different periods, with Bail, Sarisburg, the towns of Alsace and Suabia, Bern, Friburg, and Soleure. In 1515, it was received into the Helvetic confederacy; which league has preferred it's liberty and independence from the encroachments of the empire, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the attacks of France. The town contains about 6,000 inhabitants, who are Protestants; and there are 2,000 people in it's adjacent villages. It owes it's present flourishing state to it's manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is aristocratical. The supreme power resides in the great and little council, consisting together of 78 persons, and drawn from the burghers, whose numbers amount to 700, distributed into 6 tribes. Mulhausen is 15 miles NW. of Baile.

Mullheim, two towns of Berg, Westphalia.

Mul of Cantyre. See Cantyre.

Mull of Galloway, a rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

Mull, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 22 miles in length, and, in some places, of an equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is, only one village, called Tobermory, where a fishing station has been lately erected. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with fish, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce.

Mulle, a river in Montgomeryshire.

Mulgebrave, in Louth, Leinster.

Mullera, or Mullrose, a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Mullian, Cornwall, on the coast, between Helston and Lizard-Point.


*Mullingar, the county-town of West Meath, in Leinster. It holds a great wool-market, is a place of good trade, and is seated on the river Foyle, 38 miles W. of Dublin.

Mullits, or Mullets, a cluster of islands on the NW. point of the county of Mayo, in Connaught; the largest of them is about 10 miles in length.

Mullagh, in Tipperary, Munster. Mullogan Bridge, in Armagh, Ulster.

Mulnemef, Stafford's. N. of Ecclesall.

Multfarmham, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Mulheeder, in Meath, Leinster.

Mulya, a large river of Africa, which has it's source in Mount Atlas, and dividing
MUN

MUN

dividing the empire of Morocco from Al-
giers, falls into the Mediterranean.

Mulancon, Chesn. N.W. of Knottesford.

Mumby, or Numby-Chapel, Linc. NE. of
Spilby. Mumde, Northumb. near Whit-
field. Muncr-Rise, Northumb. S. of El-
lesdon. Munckton, Durham, between New-
castle and Shields. Munck-Wearmouth,
Durham, opposite to Sunderland, on the N.
side of the Wear. Munk-Wefton, Shrop-
shire, S. of Wenlock.

Munda, an ancient town of Granada.

Munderken, an Auſtrian town ef
Suabia, ſeated on the Danube.

Mundesley, Norfolk, on the ſhore, E. of
Gimingham and Greſham. Mundfield,
Suff. E. of Echingham. Mundsford,
Kent, S.E. of Ashford. Mundham, Norf.
near Loddon. Mundham, N. and S. Su-
fex, S.E. of Chicheſter.

Mundingoes, the name of a negro na-
tion who live on both ſides of the river
Gambia, in Africa. They are annually
viſited by a ſeaf from one of the Cape de
Verd Islands, to chriſten and marry.

Mundon, Eſſex, near Steple, on the S.
ſide of Ofith Iſland. Mundon. Furnival,
or Great Mundon, Herts, SW. of Puck-
eridge. Mundon-Frewell, or Little Mun-
don, Herts, N. of Sacomb.

Mundu, an ancient city of Malwa,
Hindooſtan, of which it was the capital,
about 200 years ago. It was then de-
scribed as a city, 22 miles in circuit, and
containing many monuments of ancient
magnificence; but when viſted by Sir
Thomas Roe, in 1615, it was fallen much
to decay. It occupied the top of a large
and lofty mountain, and few cities were
ever placed in a bolder situaſion. It is 32
miles SW. of Indore, and 90 N. of Bur-
hampoor. Lat. 22. 50. N. lon. 75.47. E.

Munkacs. See Montgat.

Munia, or Memie, a conſiderable
town of Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile,
140 miles S. of Cairo. The ſeaf that
go down the Nile are obliged to ſtop here
and pay certain duties. There are several
moſques, and a great number of granite
pillars. Lat. 27.45. N. lon. 31. 20. E.

Munich, one of the moft pleafant and
populous cities in Germany, capital of the
duchy of Bavaria. The houſes are high,
and the ſtreets large and ſpacious, with
canals in many of them. The palace of
the late eleſtors of Bavaria, which now be-
longs to the ſeafor palatine of the Rhine,
as Duke of Bavaria, is a ſtupendous struc-
ture, magnificently adornoed. The cabi-
net of curioſities, in which are 300 mar-
ble statues and buſts of Roman emperors,
and ſome other antiques, moſtly brought
from Italy, the museum, the library, and
the ducal gardens, attract the attention of
travellers. The cathedral contains 25
chapel, and 50 altar; but the two
ſteeples, and the tomb of one of the em-
perors, of black marble, adorned with
statues of bronze, are the moft remarkable
things belonging to it. There are many
other fine buildings, both public and pri-
vate, in this city. The market-place is
very beautiful; and here are manufac-
tures of ſilk, velvet, woollen-cloth, and tape-
stry. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 15
miles SE. of Augsburg, and 62 SSW. of
Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 10. N. lon. 11.36. E.

Musibehne, Shropf. N. of Knighton.

Munfter, Cumberland, in Bootle par-
Munnoe, or Mynow, a river running into
the Wye at Monmouth.

Munsingen, a town of Wurttemburg.

Munsingen, a ſovereign biſhopric in
Weſtphalia, 120 miles in length and 80
in breadth. The principal rivers are the
Ems, the Lippe, the Vecht, and the Bet-
kel. It lies E. of the Dutch States, and
the county of Bentheim. The capital is
of the ſame name.

Munſter, one of the four proviſions of
Ireland; bounded on the N. and NE. by
Leinſter and Connaught, and on all other
ſides by the ocean. It is about 135 miles
in length and 120 in breadth. The chief
rivers are the Suir, the Andluſfe, the Lee,
the Banne, the Leane, and the Caſhon.
There are a great many bays and har-
bours, and many rich towns, and the air
is mild and temperate. Some places are
mountainous, but the valleys are emblen-
lifted with corn-fields. The moſt general
commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool,
and ſiſh. It contains the counties of Clare,
Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick,
and Kerry. The principal town of Cork.

Munſterburg, a principality of
Schweindit; and a town of the principal-
pality of Munſterburg; both in Silelia.

Munster, one of the four proviſions of
Ireland; bounded on the N. and NE. by
Leinſter and Connaught, and on all other
ſides by the ocean. It is about 135 miles
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and Kerry. The principal town of Cork.

Munster, a ſovereign biſhopric in
Weſtphalia, capital of the biſhop-
ric of the ſame name. The cathedral is
a ſtately fabric, and the houſes, in gen-
eral, are of freeſtone and well-built. The
treaty of Weſtphalia was concluded here
in 1648. It is ſeated on the river Aa,
70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by
W. of Bremen, and 77 NW. of Caſſel.
Lat. 51.49. N. lon. 7.49. E.

Munster, a town in the dept. of
Upper Rhine, 9 miles WSW. of Colmar.

Munster, the name of ſeveral towns
of Germany.

Munster, one of the four proviſions of
Ireland; bounded on the N. and NE. by
Leinſter and Connaught, and on all other
ſides by the ocean. It is about 135 miles
in length and 120 in breadth. The chief
rivers are the Suir, the Andluſfe, the Lee,
the Banne, the Leane, and the Caſhon.
There are a great many bays and har-
bours, and many rich towns, and the air
is mild and temperate. Some places are
mountainous, but the valleys are emblen-
lifted with corn-fields. The moſt general
commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool,
and ſiſh. It contains the counties of Clare,
Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick,
and Kerry. The principal town of Cork.

Munsterburg, a principality of
Schweindit; and a town of the principal-
pality of Munſterburg; both in Silelia.
MUNSTER-MEINFELT, a town of Treves, 12 miles SW. of Coblenz.

MURANO, an island and town of Italy, about 1 mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place. The great manufactories of looking-glass, induce strangers to visit this place, which formerly served all Europe with looking-glasses. Instead of being cast, as in England and France, the Murano mirrors are all blown in the manner of bottles.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is about 115 miles in length and 100 in breadth. Its principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, because it seldom rains here, and therefore produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, sugar, feg, and grain. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MURCIA, a large, handsome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It was a Roman city, named Venus Myrtia. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach. The inns here, like those in most of the great roads, &c. of Spain, afford but wretched lodgings and accommodations, being generally kept by Gitans, or Gypsies. It is seated in a plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, 96 miles SSW. of Valencia, and 215 SE. of Madrid.

MURCOT, Gloucester, near Winchcombe. MURTON, Kent, 1 mile E. of Milton. MURTON, Westmorland, near Appleby.

MUSACRA, or MUJAXAR, a sea-port of Granada.

MUSBURY, Devonshire, near Upper Ottery.

MUSFORD, N. and S. Nott. near Newark. MUSCOVY. See RUSSIA.

MUSIDON-GRANGE, Staffs. near Croxden.

MUGROVE, Greater and Little, Westmorl. NW. of Kirby-S.ven.

MUGRY, and MUSBURY, in Cork, Munster.

MUSSELBURGH, a sea-port of Edinburghshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSTAGAM, or MOSTAGAN, a sea-port of Algiers.

MUSFORD, Leicestersh. SE. of Normanton. MUSFORD, Dorset. NE. of Bere. MUSFORD, Yorksh. near the coast and Hunanby.

MUSEWELL-HILL, a village of Middlesex, NE. of Highgate, and 5 miles from London.

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MYDRIAS, a sea-port of Algiers.

MYDRION, Huntingdonshire, near Hailwell.

Myshall, in Carlisle, Leinster.

Myssor, a town of Hindoostan, anciently the capital of the kingdom so called, 10 miles S. of Seringsapatam, the present capital.

Mysson, in Carlow, Leinster.

Myso RE, a town of Hindoostan, anciently the capital of the kingdom so called, 10 miles S. of Seringsapatam, the present capital.

Mysore, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindostan, subject to Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. It includes generally, beside the Mysore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Combettore, Canara, and Diadiigul; beside the conquests of his late father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward; namely, Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore-Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Carnoul, and Cuddapah. The extent of Tippoo's territory, from N. to S. is near 500 miles; it's breadth, in the widest place (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S. it diminishes, till it ends in a point. By the peace of 1783, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the late war, that prince agreed, besides paying a large sum of money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the Deccan. The military establishment of Tippoo is reckoned at 150,000 men, of whom about 70,000 are regular troops, of a class much superior to any force ever before raised and disciplined by a native of India. A descendant of the Hindoo king of Mysore, whom Hyder de-throned, is living, and is kept a state prisoner at Seringsapatam. The country, in general, is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; inso much, that sustenance for men and animals cannot be raised upon it but by the most persevering industry in its inhabitants.

Myssor, Yorkshire, N.W. of Rippon. Mythe, Gloucester, in Tewkesbury parish. Myton, Yorks., between Boroughbridge and Tenmile-Hill, where the Swale leaps into the Ure, as it were, from a precipice.

NAG

NAGPOUR, the capital of part of Berar, in Hindoostan, subject to Moodajce Boonshah, the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but, though extensive and populous, is poorly built; and, excepting a small citadel of no strength, is open and defenceless. The country around it is fertile and well cultivated. It is 488 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 21.8 N. lon. 79.46 E.

NAGSY, a sea-port of Nairneshire, seated at the entrance of the Firth of May, 10 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh.

Nairneshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of May, and inclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. It's extent from N. to S. is about 15 miles, and it's breadth about 12. The soil, though rocky, is rich, and, in general
N A N

ral, well cultivated. Nairne is the coun-
ty-town.

N A K S I V A N, a town of Peršian Armé-
nia, capital of a province of the same
name, with an archbishop's see, some con-
siderable bazars, caravanseras, public baths,
and other buildings. It is supposed to have
been the ancient Artaxata, and once con-
tained 40,000 houses. In the last century,
here were 2000 houses. It is 90 miles SE;
and of Erivan.

N A L L E R S, Dorset, in Aſkerwel parish.

N A M A R I, a mountain of Sicily, between
Mefina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

N A M P H I O. See N A N F I O.

* N A M P T W I C H, a large, well-built town
of Cheshire, seated on the river Weever,
which runs through the middle of it. Here
are salt springs, which lie on the
banks of a fresh-water stream, from which
they make great quantities of white salt.
The principal dairies of Cheshire are about
this town. It is 26 miles SE. of Chester,
and 163 NW. of London. Market on
Saturday.

N A M U R, a city and county of the Ne-
thelands. It has a ſtrong caſtle built in
the middle of the town, on a ſharp rock,
and is defended by many other consider-
able forts. In 1692, it was beſieged by
Lewis XIV. and the Duke of Luxembourg,
with an army of 120,000 men, and ſur-
rendered in ſight of King William's army.
Vauban and Cohorn, the two greaſte en-
geniers Europe ever bred, exhausſed the
whole ſcience of attack and defence in the
ſiege of this place. Cohorn was danger-
ously wounded in the ſiege of Fort Co-
horn. Namur was; however, ſetaken by
King William, in 1695, after many dread-
ful attacks. The trenches were ſetaken on
July 11, and the ſiege ſurrendered on
the firſt day of September. The garrifon,
conſiſting of 16,000 men, was command-
ed by Marshal Boufflers. It is ſeated at
the confluence of the Maeſe and Sambre,
2.5 miles S.W. of Liege. Lat. 50, 29. N.
lon. 4, 50. E.

N A N G U S A K I, a town of Japan, on the
W. coaſt of the Iſland of Ximo, with a
well-frequented harbour. It is the only
port of Japan open to foreigners. The
inhabitants carry on a great trade with
the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are
never ſuffered to come into the city, un-
less when their ſhips arrive, and then they
deliver up their guns, ſails, and ſails,
as pledges of their good behaviour. Lat.
32. 32. N. lon. 130. 52. E.

N A N K I N G, a city of China, capital of
the province of Kiangnan. It is the large-
est in China, being 17 miles in circume-
ference, and about 3 miles diſtant from the
great river Yang-tiſe-Chiang, from which
canals are cut, so large, that veſſels may
enter the town. This place is greatly
fallen from its ancient ſplendor; for it
had a magnificent palace, which is quite
destroyed, as well as many ancient monu-
ments. A third part of the city is deſo-
late, but the reſt is well inhabited. The
streets are narrow, but handſome and well
paved, and on each ſide are ſhops, neatly
furnished. The public buildings are
mean, except a few temples, the city gates,
and the famous tower of porcelain, 200
feet high, and covered with green varni-
ſhed tiles. They have ſeveral manufactures
in ſilk and wool. The number of the in-
habitants is ſaid to be 1,000,000, with-
out comprehending the garrifon of 40,000
men.
NANTES, an ancient town in the dept. of Lower Loire. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Before the revolution, here was an university, a society of agriculture and arts, and a school of anatomy and surgery; the merchants, also, had commonly, on their own account, more than 150 ships for Guinea, the French West-India islands, Spain, and the Spanish colonies; indeed this port, in respect of the man-trade, might, before that time be considered as the Liverpool of France; but it's Guinea merchants piqued themselves a little on their superior humanity; "for, while," said they, "the English and Dutch, wanting to be quit of their negroes, (who N. B. were insured like any other goods) make them walk the plank, or throw them overboard; we only drop a little corrosive sublimate into their victuals, when they sicken and die without knowing what hurt them." Vessels were fitted out here for the cod-fishery in N. America; and, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes; both at the Bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt-marshes of Guerande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Paimboeuf, which is some miles below Nantes. It is 37 miles SW. of Angers, and 217 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47° 13'. N. lon. 1° 28'. W.


NANTUA, a town in the dept. of Ain, situated at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 miles SSE. of Bourg.

NANTUCKET, an island of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, of which it is a county. It lies to the S. of Cape Cod, and had once the most considerable whale fishery on the coast; but it was almost ruined by the American war. It has begun, however, to revive lately; the greatest part of the inhabitants being whalers and fishermen. As the island is low, sandy, and barren, it is calculated for such people only as are willing to depend almost entirely on the watery element for subsistence. It has but one town, called Sherburne. The inhabitants are mostly quakers. Lat. 41° 0'. N. lon. 70° 0'. W.

NANTWICH. See NAMPTWICH.

NAPAUL, a province of Hindooslan, between the NW. part of Bengal and the mountainous ridge of Himmaleh; it is subject to Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Lavora, in Italy, one of the finest in the world, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an university. It is seated at the bottom of the Bay of Naples, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, jing from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number or magnificence of the churches, palaces, and public buildings, the private houses, in general, are better built, and the streets are broader and better paved. No street in Rome equals in beauty the Strada di Toledo at Naples; nor can any of them be compared with the beautiful streets which lie open to the bay, and here the excessive heat of the sun is often tempered with the sea-breezes, and with gales wafting the perfumes of the Campagna Felice. The houses, in general, are five or six stories in height, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower-vases, or fruit-trees, in boxes of earth, producing a very gay and agreeable effect. On the mountain, St. Elmo, in a most pleasant situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building, the apartments, and the gardens, equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and no kingdom produces the necessaries and luxuries of life in greater profusion; and yet trade is but in a languishing condition. The best silks come from Lyons, and the best woolen cloths from England. The articles exported are silk and silk stuffs, oil, sulphur, manna, rosemary, anise-seed, renf, tartar, figs, soap, essences, silk waistcoats, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell, and of the lava of Mount Veuvius; tables, and ornamental furniture, of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni is preferred to that of any made in any part of Italy. They excel also in liquors and confections; particularly in one kind of confection, called Diabolonis, which is sold at a very high price, and of a very hot and stimulating nature. The inhabitants are computed to be 350,000, which
is very probable; for though Naples is not one third of the size of London, yet many of the streets are here more crowded than the Strand; and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them, as well as the day, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community by useful and productive labour, as Naples; the number of priests and monks, of whom there are 10,000, fiddlers, lawyers, of whom there are 8,000, footmen, and lazarettos, is immense; and the last alone are computed at 40,000. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and till a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. Six or seven of these have estates from 10 to 13,000 a year; a considerable number have possessions to about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is not above one or two thousand pounds. The interior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having above three or four hundred pounds a year parental estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those of Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vesseis, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a grand Gothic edifice, and of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture. The monasteries and convents of both sexes are computed at 149; besides which there are 34 houses for poor boys, girls, and women; 11 hospitals, 5 seminaries for ecclesiastics, 4 capital churches, 32 parish churches, 70 other churches and chapels, and about 230 oratories, or chapels of religious fraternities. The harbour, which is spacious, is protected by a mole; and the Bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, about 30 miles in diameter, shut out from the Mediterranean by the Island of Caprea, and three parts of it sheltered by a circuit of woods and mountains. Naples is 110 miles SSE of Rome. Lat. 40° 55" N. 14° 20" E.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the NW. by the pope's territories; on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Adriatic. It's greatest length, from NW. to SE, is upwards of 300 miles, and from NE. to SW. from 96 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora, which was the ancient Campania Felix, and of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore (hither and farther); Molise; Basilicata; Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore; Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore; Capitanata; Terra di Barri; and Terra di Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, (now called Fugio) on the E. side of the kingdom. The climate is extremely hot in summer; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or SE. wind, which is very common in spring, and is still more relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. On account of it's fertility, the country has been termed a terrestrial paradise: it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna. It affords also alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-cystal, marble, and several sorts of minerals, together with fine wool and silk. Besides these products, and the manufactures spoken of in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shell-fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse it from S. to N. and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes, (See CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute in some measure to prevent. The established religion is the Romish; and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of luxury are said to be comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and chastity is not accounted the characteristic virtue of the country. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives. These vices are attributed to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice. In 1734, the Spaniards made themselves masters of Naples and Sicily, for the Infant Don Carlos, and in
1736, the emperor, by a formal instrument, ceded both these kingdoms to his heirs male and female, and in default thereof, to his younger brothers and sisters.

NAPOLEON DI MALVASIA; a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; seated on the promontory of Malvasia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Napoli-di-Romania. It has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to Terra-Firma, and was formerly noted, for a temple of Esculapius. Lat. 36. 57. N. lon. 23. 22. E.

NAPOLEON DI ROMANIA, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea; seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place inhabited by Greeks, Turks, and Jews; and is 56 miles S.W. of Setines. Lat. 37. 36. N. lon. 23. 4. E.


Napton, a town of Warwickshire, near Ladbroke. Market on Thursday.

NAK, a town of Niphon, in Japan.

NARBARTH, a town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, seated on a hill. It is a pretty good town, with an old cattle, 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 229 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

NARBONNE, an ancient city in the depart. of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonensis. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible, and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by them. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for its noble choir, is the tomb of Philip the Bold, king of France. It is 5 miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse.

NARBOROUGH, an island of Chili, in lat. 45. 12. S. discovered by Sir John Narborough. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants.


NARDO, a town of Otranto, Naples.

NARENTA, a town in the ci-devant Venetian Dalmatia.

Narford, Norfolk, on the Nar, E. of Narborough.

NARNI, a rich and handsome town of Spoleto, in Italy, seated on the river Ne-
The present reigning princes are, Nassau Weilburg, Nassau Saarbruck Uffenen, and Nassau Starbruck Saarbruck. The town of Nassau is seated on the river Lahn, 22 miles NW. of Mentz.


NATA, a sea-port of Panama, in South America, seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the Bay of Panama, 70 miles SW. of Panama.

Natal, a country on the E. coast of Africa, lying NE. of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Bohmien Hotentots.

NACHITOCHES; or RED RIVER, a fine river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississipp, in lat. 31. 15. N.


NATLAND, a sea-port of Panama, in South America, seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the Bay of Panama, 70 miles SW. of Panama.

NATALIA PROPER. See ANATOLIA.

Navarino, a large and populous town on the W. coast of the Morea, with an excellent harbour, the belt frequented in the whole peninsula, and defended by a citadel. It is 8 miles NE. of Modon, and 17 NW. of Corom.

Navarre, a country of Europe, and formerly a kingdom, lying partly in France and partly in Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is about 44 miles in length and 45 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in game, and in iron-mines. The inhabitants are polite, hardy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five jurisdictions, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guefca. Lower Navarre is subject to France, and now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth.

Navarre, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Gave d'Oleron, 18 miles W. of Pau.


Navidad, a sea-port of Mexico, on the S. Sea. Lat. 19. 0. N. lon. 106. 0. W.

Navigators' Islands, a clutter of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are very stout, and accounted a handsome race of men, fearfully one to be seen among them less than six feet high, the women delicately beautiful; their canoes, houfes, &c. well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the islands in this ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great safety. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. 191. 0. E.

Naul, in Dublin, Leinster.

Naumburg, a town and bishopric of Upper Saxony; a town of Jauer; and a town of Sagan; both in Silesia; and a town of Mentz, Lower Rhine.


Naxkow, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade, and a plentiful fishery. It is 60 miles SW. of Copenhagen. Lat. 54. 55. N. lon. 11. 31. E.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the most fertile island in the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference. The whole island is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees, and their wine still maintains its former excellence. It has no harbour, and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley,
isy, wine, figs, cotton, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mastic, though olive-oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and contains about 3000 inhabitants, and between 40 and 50 villages. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter. They have here a mine of emery, which is so common, and so cheap, that the English often use it for ballast. The female drees of this island has something truly absurd in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their shoulders, are altogether preposterous. The Greek women at Smyrna cover their breast with a single gauze: at Naxia they wear a heavy stomacher or breast-piece of velvet, covered with embroidery and small pearls; and they wear round their loins a sort of circular shelf, calculated to support the ends of a kind of laced lappet hanging down from their shoulders. They add to this romantic cumbersome drees, all the coquetry of behaviour they can assume; they paint, blacken their eye-brows and eye-lashes, and cover their face with patches, made of the leaves of a black shining tace which they find in the island; and in the form of their patches, or pretended blotch-covers, they betray a very great fickleness; they sometimes cut them triangularly, sometimes like a star; but a patch like a crescent, placed between the eyes, is thought to be irresistibly beautiful. To finish the character of these fantastic creatures, it may be added, that they are so vain, that when they return out of the country to their town-houses, they will have perhaps 40 women in their train, some on siles, and some on foot; one of whom carries a napkin or two; a second, a petticoat; a third, a pair of stockings, and so on: all which compose a very whimsical kind of procession to strangers.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a considerable town, capital of the Ille of Naxos, over against the Ille of Paros, with two archbishop's seats, the one Greek and the other Latin. It is one of the most beautiful places in the Grecian archipelago. Lat. 37° 8 N. Lon. 25° 59 E.


Nazareth, a village of Palestine, in Syria, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent.

Nazareth, a Moravian town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated, 47 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Naze-Point, on the coast of Essex, with the North Foreland, in Kent, 60 miles to the S. forms the mouth of the Thames.

Nee, in Mayo, Connought.

Neath, a large town of Glamorganshire, seated on a river of the same name, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and many coal-mines. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery; but the house belonging to it, being a large structure, is kept in good repair. It is seated near the Bristol Channel, 34 miles N.W. of Landaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.


Neckar, a river of Germany, which has it's source in the Black Forest, crosses the duchy of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine a little below Manheim, after having passed by Hailbron, Heidelberg, and other towns of less note.

Neckers Gemund, a town on the Neckar, 5 miles E. of Heidelberg.

Neckers-Ulm, a town of Franconia.


Ned-d-Roma, a town of Tremeßen, in Africa, in a charming country, surrounded with magnificent ruins, 50 miles WSW. of Oran.

Nedsjed, a province of Arabia, comprehending all the interior parts. It has Hedsjas on the W. and Hadramaut and Yemen on the S.

Neden, in Kerry, Munter.

Nedham, Norfolk, near Harleſton.
NEGHAM, a town of Suffolk, seated on the river Orwell. It has some trade in Suffolk-blues and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is 10 miles NW. of Ipswich, and 73 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

NEEDLES, two sharp pointed rocks at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities. Here were formerly three of these lofty white rocks; but the tallest of them, called Lot's Wife, in its shape resembled a needle, which rose 120 feet above low-water mark, being undermined by the waves, overtop and totally disappeared.

NEEDWOOD-FOREST, Staffordshire, between the Trent, Dove, and Blythe, is said to exceed all the forests in England in the excellency of its soil, and the fineness of its turf.

NEEHEHEOW, or ONEEHOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, about 5 leagues W. of Atooi. The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; but the rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the southeaft point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a sweet root; and, it contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

NEES SAVAGE, Shropshire, N. of Clebury. Neesdon, Middlesex, 3 miles SE. of Harrow-on-the-Hill. Neffern, a village near Newport in Pembroke-shire. The church has no pavement in it, and the frequent burials have raised the ground within it to 7 or 8 feet higher than without it. Nefin, Carnarvonshire.

NEFTA, a populous town of Tunis.

NEGAPATAM, a sea-port of Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel, 150 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 10. 46. N. lon. 79. 56. E. Neegaas, one of the Philippine Islands.

NEGOMBO, a sea-port of Ceylon, 12 miles N. of Colombo.

NEGRAIS, a sea-port and island near the SE. coast of Aniva, on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, in the mouth of the river Periam. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 95. 33. E. Neigril Point, a promontory of Jamaica, on the W. side of Orange Bay.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Benguela. Lat. 16. 15. S. lon. 12. 30. E.

NEGROES ISLAND, one of the Philippine Islands, above 200 miles in circumference. About 5000 of the inhabitants are tributary to the Spaniards.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a vast extent of country in Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has a great defert, called Zahara on the N. and stretches far to the S. but little more is known of the inland parts than the names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed. However, the Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, elephants' teeth, gums, and drugs.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey, in Europe, near 100 miles long, and from 3 to 16 broad, with a harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, fish, fish, and fowls. The walls of the town of the same name, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference, but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. The captain-bashaw resides here, who commands the whole island. The bridge reaches from the city to the continent, across the Strait of Negropont. This strait was formerly called Euporus, and was much celebrated for the stated irregularities of its motions. This irregularity has baffled the researches of both ancients and moderns, to account for it satisfactorily. In the first 8 days of the month, from the 14th to the 20th, and also in the 3 last days, the tide is regular both in its ebb and flood, but on the other days, the ebb and flood return 11, 12, 13, and 14 times within 24 or 25 hours. It has a Greek archbishop's see, and provisions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a six months siege, at the cost of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is 30 miles NE. of Setines, or Athens, and 260 SW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 24. 8. E.

NEHAVEND, a town of Irec, in Peria.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Oberland, Prussia.

NEILSON, a village of Renfrewshire, S. of Paisley, with a cotton manufactory.

NEIR, or Sleve Neir, a mountain in Down, Ulster, in the barony of Upper Iveach.

NEISSE, a city and principality of Prussian Silelia. It is surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well-built. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. It is seated on a river of the same name, 44 miles S. of Breslaw, Lat. 50. 19. N. lon. 17. 35. E.

NELAND, Suffolk, near Cuckfield.

NELLENBURN,
Nellenburg, a town and landgrave of Austrian Suabia.
Nelson, a fort and settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated at the mouth of the river Nelson. It is held by the Hudson's Bay Company. Lat. 57° 7'. N. long. 92° 35'. W.
Nelson, a fort and settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated at the mouth of the river Nelson. It is held by the Hudson's Bay Company. Lat. 57° 7'. N. long. 92° 35'. W.
NemaBA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, famous in antiquity for the Nemaeangames celebrated here.
Nemet, Bishop's Broad, St. George's, Rowland, and Tracy, all in Devonshire. Nemmet, Somerset, near Chewton. Nemours, a town in the depart. of Seine and Marne, seated on the spot where stood the town of Crez, in the time of Caesar, on the river Loing, 10 miles S. of Fontainbleau, and 16 S.E. of Paris.
Nenagh, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, seated on a branch of the river Shannon, 7 miles from Dublin.
Necastor, a town and fortress of Romania, 12 miles N. of Coniistinople.
Nestis, St. Cornwall, N. of leskard.
Nest's, St. a large well-built town of Huntingdonshire, seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. It is 20 miles WSW. of Cambridge, and 36 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.
Nepi, a town in the Patrimonio, Italy, with a bishop's see.
Nesle, a town in the dept. of Somme, seated on the river Lingon, 9 miles S. of Peronne, and 66 N. by E. of Paris.
Ness, Loch, a beautiful lake in Invernessshire, 22 miles in length, and for the most part, one in breadth. It is sheltered on the NW. by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourvney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.
Ness, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Nefs, and falls into the Frith of Murray, below Inverness.
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therham, Somerſetſhire, S. of Axbridge.
Netheringtn, Wilts, near Salisbury.

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the horrors and ravages of war, and been
alternately in the possession of the different
parties. They are now entirely in the
possession of the French, who have reduced
them into departments, and annexed them to
their republic. The Netherlands in
general, are 360 miles long, and 160
broad; and are bounded on the W. the N.
and NW. by the German Ocean, and the
Dutch United States; on the E. by Ger-
many; and on the S. by France. The
principal rivers are the Scheldt, Rhine,
Maes, Moselle, Sambre, and Lys; and
there are many fine navigable canals, which
are of great advantage to the commerce of
the country. The air is temperate; but
the mouths of the rivers and harbours are
frozen up in winter. The soil is extremely
fertile in corn and pastures; and there are
several fine manufactures of lace, lawns,
cambrics, tapestry, &c.

Netherleigh, Glouc. in Wiltsh. pa-
rish. Netherfield, Leic. of Ashby-de-
la-Zouch. Netherfield, Dorset. in Hal-
forth parish. Netherhaugh, Derby. NW.
of Bolsover. Netherheath, Oxon. near Ban-
bury. Netherby, Cheshire, near Frodsham.
Netherby, Devon. near Sidmouth. Ne-
therby, Northumb. SE. of Morpeth. Ne-
therby, Wore. in Cheshire. Netherby, Oxon. near Ban-
bury. Netherby, Berks. near Eton. Ne-
therby, Wilt. near Southam. Netherby, Worc. in Cropthorn parish. Ne-
therby, Yorks. 3 miles SW. of Wake-
field. Netherby-Hall, Worcesters. near
Bewdley. Netherby-West, Monn. the low-
lands of the county. Netherwich, Wor-
cer. near Droitwich. Netherwood, Heref. NW. of Bromyard. Net-
shire, Norfolk. 8. of Tunsteld. Nett-
ley, Hants, near Southam. Nett-
ley, Shropsh. near Longnor. Net-
swold-Crofts, Essex. near Sabridgworth. Net-
tlawill, Essex. SW. of Harlow. Net-
tilham, NE. of Lincoln.

Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, 4 miles and a
half from Henley.

Nettlecombe, Dorset. NE. of Bridport.
Nettlecumb, Somerf. near Taunton. Net-
tledean, Bucks, in Pilton parish. Net-
tlepool, Yorks. N. Riding, on the Lune, near
Steinmoor. Nettlechurch, Isle of Wight,
in E. Medina. Nettlebed; Kent, 3 miles
S. of West Malling. Nettlefield, Suffolk,
S. of Needham. Nettleston, Isle of Wight,
in E. Medina. Nettleton, Lincoln. near
Thong-Castle. Nettleton, Wilts, near
Kynpton-West. Nettleworth, Durham,
E. of Lancaster. Nettleworth, Notting-
hamshire, NE. of Mansfield Woodhouse.

Nettuno, a handsome town of Italy,
in the Campagna of Rome. It is but
thiny peopled, though feated in a fertile
soil. It stands at the mouth of the river
Loracina, 24 miles SE. of Rome.

Neva, a river of Russia, which is an
outlet to the Lake Ladoga, and falls into
the Gulf of Finland, below Peterburgh.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, on the
Rhine; and a town of Prussian Prumeralia.

Neuburg, a town of Styria.

Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, on the
Schwarza.

Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, and ca-
pital of a duchy of the same name.

Neuchatel, a territory of Swisser-
land, which, with that of Vallemgen, forms
one principality, that stretches from the
Lake of Neuchatell to the limits of the late
province of French Comte in France, con-
taining, in length, about 10 leagues, and
4 in breadth; by the death of the duches
of Nemours, in 1709, the sovereignty of
Neuchatel and Vallemgen was claimed by
Frederic I. king of Pruffia; as heir to the
prince of Orange; his right was acknow-
ledged by the states of the country, and
from him it descended to his great-grand-
son, Frederick-William II. The con-
stitution of this country is a kind of limited
monarchy. The inhabitants are Protest-
ants, except in the two districts of Land-
con and Cressier, where the Roman religion
is predominant. In 1539, this populous
principality entered into a strict alliance
with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure,
and Lucerne. The air is healthy and
temperate, but the soil not everywhere
equally fertile; however, there are large
vineyards, which produce white and red
wine, which last is excellent. The pas-
tures on the mountains feed a great num-
ber of all sorts of cattle, and there are
plenty of deer in the forest, beside large
troats, and other good fish, in the lakes
and rivers. The people are ingenious, po-
lite, active and industrious.

Neuchatell, a lake of Switzerland,
which stretches about 24 miles in length,
from the town of Yverdun to that of Neu-
chatel, at which extremity it has a com-
munication with the Lake of Bienne by a
narrow outlet. It's shores, near Yverdun,
are covered with country-houses and cul-
tivated farms.

Neudon, Essex, SE. of Billericay. Ne-
vera, a river in Pembrokeshire.

Neuchatel, a handsome town of
Switzerland, capital of a principality of
the same name; but it is a small place,
containing not more than 3000 people. It
lies partly on the little plain between the
Lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and
partly on the declivity of that mountain;
and some of it's streets, in course, are very
deep. At the commencement of the pre-
cent century, commerce was almost wholly
unknown in this town, as the ridiculous

...
pride of it's being deemed degrading, generally prevailed among the inhabitants. This tenfeless prejudice is now, however, nearly extinguished. The chief article of exportation is wine produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed. Manufactures also of printed linens and cottons have been established with success. Many public works have been lately executed at Neufchatel, at an expense far exceeding the revenues of this little state; but for these they are indebted to a private citizen, Mr. David Pury, who, beside contributions, in his life-time, to the amount of 40,000l. left his country heir to a sum of 160,000l; he himself, having none but distant relations. Among thee public works, are the new town-house, and a superb caufeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neufchatel has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. These two councils assemble regularly every month. The town is situated on the lake of the same name, 25 miles NNW. of Bern.

Neufchatel, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese, and commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles SE. of Dieppe, and 75 NW. of Paris.

Newcastle, near Durham; where, in 1346, David Bruce, king of Scots, was defeated and taken prisoner by the English.

Nevers, a considerable town in the dept. of Nievre, formerly capital of the Nivernois. It contains several fine buildings, particularly the ancient ducal palace, and has about 8000 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. It is seated on the river Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large caufeway, reaching to the town. It is 24 miles NNW. of Moulins.

Neufchatel, a town of Luxembourg.

Neufchatel, a populous, trading town in the dept. of Voliges, seated in a fertile soil, on the river Mouzon, 30 miles NNW. of Espinal, and 150 E. by S. of Paris.

Neuhauß, a town of Bechin, Bohemia; a town of Worms, Upper Rhine; and a town of Paderborn, Westphalia.

Neuhausel, a town of Hungary.

New, or Newin, a town of Carnarvonshire, seated on the Irish Sea, opposite to Pulehely. Here Edward I, in 1284, on the conquest of Wales, held a round table, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourse was prodigious: numbers of English nobility, and others from foreign parts, gracing the festival with their presence. It is 20 miles SW. of Carnarvou, and 349 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Nevis, a small but very fruitful island of the Wt Indies, divided from the end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It produces, on an average, one hoghead of sugar per acre, and 4000 hogheads in the whole. The number of inhabitants is about 6000 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. It is subject to the English.


Newark, a handsome flourishing town of N. America, in the state of New Jersey. It has one episcopal, and two presbyterian churches, one of which, of stone, is the largest and most elegant in the state. It has also a court-house and gaol. The town has the reputation of making the best cider in the world. It is 9 miles W. of New York.

Newark, NEwark-upon-Trent, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated on the river Trent, over which is a bridge into a small island, made by the river. The chief trade is making malt. It once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Here, in the midst of troubles, which his own folly and baseness had excited, died the inglorious king John. Here too, the unfortunate Charles I. after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, then besieging Newark, by whom he was afterward given up to his worst enemies. It is 10 miles NE. by E. of Nottingham, and 134 N. by W. of London, on the York road. Market on Wednesday.

Newbern, the largest town in the state of
of N. Carolina, in N. America, the country town of Craven county. It stands on a flat, sandy, point of land, formed by the confluence of the Neus on the N. and the Trent on the S. The former being here a mile and a half wide, and the latter three quarters of a mile. It is 499 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35°. 20'. N. lon. 77°. 20'. W.

Newborne, Suffolk, S. of Woodbridge.


Newbury, a large well-frequented town in Berks, with a nandcolmarket-house, seated on the river Kennet, on the great road between London and Bristol. It was formerly eminently for the clothing manufacture, and still makes a great quantity of stockings and druggets, and many of the poor are employed in spinning. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

Newbury, Port, a town of North America, in the state of Massachusetts. The business of ship-building is carried on largely here. It is situated on the S.W. side of the river Merrimack, 2 miles from the sea, and 30 N. of Boston. Lat. 42°. 45'. N. lon. 70°. 52'. W.


Newcastle, a small town of Carmarthen, in S. Wales, seated on the river Tywv, 17 miles NW. of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW. of London. Mark. on Fri.

*Newcastle, or Newcastle-under-line, a considerable and well-built town in Staffordshire, seated on a rivulet. It has a large manufactory of hats and cloth, and in the neighbourhood are many manufactures of stone ware, the sale of which averages, annually, about 100,000. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 NW. of London. **G 3** Newcastle,
Newcastle, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the largest and most populous town in Northumberland, situated among steep hills, on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river; so that ships of 3 or 4 hundred tons burden may safely come up to the town, though the large collieries are stationed at Shields. It is so secure a haven, that vessels, when they have passed Tynemouth-Bar, are in no danger either from storms or shallows. It is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the river. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a strong bridge, which had stood above 500 years. It originally consisted of 12 arches, but by the embankment of the river for the purpose of forming the quays on the N. side, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houses, which, in general, stood at some distance from each other. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of these arches, with the houses that stood upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. The town rises on the N. bank of the river, where the streets, upon the ascent, are exceedingly steep. Many of the houses are built of stone; but some of them are of timber, and the rest of brick. The castle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The exchange, churches, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay, for landing goods is long and large. Here is a hall for the surgeons, a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations, situated in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London, all the eastern, and most of the midland and southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; which, besides, exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. 1: also poffeffes manufactories of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are several glass-houses. The streets in the old part of Newcastle are unightly and narrow, and the buildings greatly crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handfome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men; a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and the first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but, in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. Newcastle is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London, on the great road to Edinburgh. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Newcastle, a town of N. America, in the state of Delaware. It was settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and was called Stockholm. It was afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When it fell into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and was formerly the seat of government. It now contains about 66 houses, which have the aspect of decay, and is seated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 30 miles SSW. of Philadelphia.


Newcastle, a handsome town of Limerick, in Ulster, 134 miles from Dublin.

New willow, in Cork, Munster.

Newchapel, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Newenham, Cape, a rocky point of considerable height, in the North Pacific Ocean, and on the W. coast of N. America. It forms the northern extremity of a vast bay, call Bristol Bay, of which the promontory of Alaska is the southern boundary. Lat. 58. 43. N. lon. 162. 44. W.

Newent, a town of Gloucestershire, seated near a branch of the Severn, 8 miles NW. of Gloucester, and 114 WNW. of London. A navigable canal is now making from hence to Hereford. Market on Friday.

Newentox, Kent, near Sittingbourn.

Newentox, Wilt., NW. of Everley Warren.


New-Ferry, in Down, Ulster.

Newelfast Sea, a lake of Hungary, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and 20 S. by W. of Pressburg.

New Forest, a forest in Hampshire, situated in that part of the county which is bounded on the E. by Southampton Water, and on the S. by the English Channel. According to the plan taken of it in 1683 (the last on record) it extends from Godshill on the NW. to the sea on the SE. about 20 miles, and from Hardy on the E. to Ringwood on the W. about 5 miles. It contains within those limits about 92,365 acres, statute measure. Of these, however, only 63,845 acres are woods and waste lands, the rest are inclosed lands, held by the master-keepers and grooms-keepers, with their respective lodges, incroachments, &c. The are nine walks in it, and a keeper to every one, under a lord wardens, besides two rangers and a bow-bearer. King Henry VIII. built some castles in it, and it has now several pretty towns and villages. It has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water-carryage, and vicissitude to Portsmouth dock-yards, superior to every other forest, having, in its neighbourhood, several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants, and laid waste the country for that purpose. His son, William Rufus, was killed in this forest by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrell, a French knight, and which is said to have accidentally glanced against a tree.

Newfoundland, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 deg. N. lat. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by the Eskimau Indians. It has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are about 500 English families who continue there all the year, beside the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls; but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but provisions, from England. In 1785, 292 British fishing vessels, and 8 British trading ships, carried off 591,276 quintals of fish for foreign markets. In 1787, 14,000 seamen were thought to be employed in their fisheries.

Newforge, in Down, Ulster.


Newhaven, a small but populous town of Sussex, seated at the mouth of the river Ouse. It has a quay on the E. side, and is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Market diluted.

Newhaven, a flourishing town of Connecticut in N. America, with several kinds of manufactures. It lies round the head of a bay, about 4 miles N. of the Sound. Near the centre of the town, is the public square, which is incircled with rows of trees; and on it, or around it, are the public buildings, which are the state-house; an university, consisting of one college, called Yale College; a chapel; three churches;
churches for Congregationalists; and one for Episcopalians. Newhaven carries on a considerable trade with New-York, and the W. India islands, and is 70 miles NNE. of New York.


Newnham, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the W. side of the Severn. It has to this day the sword of state which King John gave with their charter. It is 8 miles SW. of Gloucester, and 112 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.


feated on the river Usk, 4 miles from it's mouth. It has a good harbour, whence it has it's name; and is 19 miles SSW. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Newport, a town of Pembrokeshire, feated at the foot of a high hill, near the sea-shore, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles NE. of St. David's, and 235 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Newport, a small village of Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, 3 miles N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London.

Newport, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Rhode-Island. It's harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town, which lies upon a gradual ascent, and exhibits a beautiful view from the water. To the W. of the town is Goat Island. In Newport is a handsome state-house, and an elegant public library. It is 20 miles SE. of Providence.

Newport Key, Yorkshire, on the Tees, E. of Stockton.

Newport - Pagnel, a town of Buckinghamshire, feated on a small river which soon after falls into the Ouse. It is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, for which it is a port of mart; and it flourishes considerably on that account. It is 14 miles ENE. of Buckingham, and 51 NNW. of London. A market on Wednesday for lace, and another on Saturday for corn and provisions.

New River, a fine artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river, with all it's windings, is 38 miles and three quarters, and 16 poles long; and is under the management of a flourishing corporation, called the New-River Company. See Islington.

Newry, a considerable town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Newry-Water, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford-Bay. Newry is so much improved in it's trade and buildings, that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin.


Newson, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It has a handsome place, and at it's upper end is a tower. In the castle is a church, covered with copper; and near the town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary. It is feated on the river Grain, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 NE. of Leopolis. Lat. 49. 9. N. lon. 19. 29. E.


Newton, a small town of Lancashire, 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 190 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Newton, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, feated on the river Severn, trading in flannels. It is 7 miles SW. of Montgomery, and 169 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Newton, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. The harbour, at high water, is able to receive vessels of 500 tons burden, and affords the best security for shipping of any in the island. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 93 miles W. by S. of London. Market dissolved.


Newtonstewart, a town of Wigtounshire, in Scotland, situated on the river Cree, which is navigable for small vessels to within 2 miles of the town. There is a handsome bridge over this river, whose mouth, in Wigtoun Bay, affords a valuable salmon-fishery; and several manufactures have been commenced here with success. It is 6 miles N. of Wigtoun.


*Newton-Ardes, a town of Down, Ulster, 87 miles from Dublin. It is agreeably leant on the northern point of the Lake of Strangford, which, at low water, affords a fine level strand for many miles, and, at high water, is navigable, the ride flowing up as far as the town. But the principal and most beneficial trade of the town is the linen manufacture; and it is in repute, particularly, for the sale of fine diaper linen.
NIB

*Newtown, Mount Kennedy, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, 17 miles from Dublin.

*Newton LIMA VAPY, a town of Derry, in Ulster, 106 miles from Dublin.

Newtown Saville, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Newtown Stewart, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Newtran, Essex, E. of Clavering.


New work, Gloucestershire, near Wotton under Edge.

New-Year's Islands, small islands on the north side of Staten-Land, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, and a species of vultures, resort to these islands, together with albatrosses, large petrels, and penguins. Lat. 54° 46'. S. lon. 64° 20'. W.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Stour, with a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles SW. of Ipswich, 57 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

NEYLAND, Norfolk, near Wreningham.

NEYTRAcht, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name.

NIAGARA, a river of N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs from S. to N. about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eastern shore, is Fort Niagara, about 18 miles N. of which are those remarkable falls which are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters which supply the river Niagara, rise near 2000 miles to the NW. and passing through the Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving, in their course, constant accumulations, rush, at last, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid, that extends to the distance of about 9 miles below, fall nearly as much more. The river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIRIANO, a town of Placentia, Italy.


NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE. by Cohta-Rica, and on the SW. by the S. Sea; being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 110 in breadth from N. to S. It is considered as the garden of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is wholesome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate, but little wheat. It abounds in black cattle and hogs, but sheep are scarce. Leon de Nicaragu is the capital, in lat. 112° 2. N. lon. 85° 40'. W.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the same name, 200 miles in circumference. It has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW. to SE. communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan. It is full of fish, but infested with crocodiles.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, 18 miles long, and 3 wide. It was anciently called Tarria, and is full of rocks; in the caverns of which the poor inhabitants make their abode. These people are of the Greek church, and about 3000 in number. They apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. "The richest men in the island," says Thevenot, "give their daughters to the best divers, who are tried before the maid and her father; and he who remains longest under water, wins her." "The women," he adds, "have the ascendancy; and as soon as the husband arrives from any place, in his boat, the wife goes to the sea side, takes the oars, and carries them home; after which, the husband can dispose of nothing without her permission." Lat. 37° N. lon. 26° 4'. E.

NICASTRO, a town of Calabria Ultra.

NICE, a county of Italy, bounded on the W. by the ci-devant Provence; on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by Piedmont also, and the territories of Genoa; and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is 36 miles long, 18 broad, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and considerable seaport, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of the county of the same name. It is very agreeably situated, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lat. 43° 42'. N. lon. 7° 23'. E.

NICE. See ISNIC.

NICABURG,
NICHABURG, a town of Chorasan, Persia, famous for a mine of turquoise stones near it, 30 miles S. of Melched.

NICHOLAS, St. a town in the department of Meurthe, seated on the river Meurthe, 5 miles SE. of Nancy, and 265 E. of Paris.

NICHOLAS, St. a sea-port of Russia, seated at the mouth of the river Dvina, 6 miles S. of Archangel.

Nicholas, St. Isle of Wight, in W. Medina. Nicholas, St. Yorkshire, near Richmond. Nicholas, St., near York. Nicholas, St. Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. Nicholas, St. Devonshire, an island of near 3 acres, before the mouth of Plymouth-Harbour. It is strong by nature and art, having a castle that commands the entrance to Hamaize and Catwater. Nicholas, St. Glamorganshire. Nicholas Atwood, St. Kent, near Ramsgate.

NICHOLS Burg, a town of Brunn, Moravia.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, situated to the NW. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal. The natives are tall and active, with long faces, black eyes, black jank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under sail. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and, in return, they take iron, linen, and tobacco. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It's south end is in lat. 8° N. lon. 94° 23' E.

NicolAs, St. one of the most considerable of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, lying between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is lofty, mountainous, and barren. Lat. 16° 32'. N. lon. 24° 6' W.

NicoL ObAR, St. the most considerable and built of the Isles of Tromiti, in the Gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, and is in lat. 42° 10'. N. lon. 15° 37'. E.

NICOmedia, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natoila, now called Is Nikmid, or Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 50,000 inhabitants; who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient structures and fine palaces are very considerable; however, it is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen-ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles NW. of Isnic, and 45 ESE. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 30'. N. lon. 29° 30'. E.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria.

NICOPOLI, or GLANICH, a town of Armenia, 15 miles S. of Erzerum.

NICOStA, a town of Asia, capital of the Island of Cyprus, pleasantly seated between the Mount Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It is about 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interpenetrated among the houles, which give the town a rural appearance. Under the family of the Lusignians, Nicosia was the residence of the kings, and contained 300 churches, Greek and Latin, and a number of palaces and public buildings. The church of St. Sophia is a beautiful Greek structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque. Here the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. It is 100 miles SW. of Aleppo. Lat. 35° 12'. N. lon. 34° 45'. E.

NICOTERA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

NICOYA, a town of Costa Rica, Mexico, on the coast of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles SE. of Nicaragua. Lat. 10° 42'. N. lon. 85° 7'. W.

NID, York. W. Riding, near Ripley.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handsome town and bailiwick of Bern, Switzerland.

NIDERdale, York. the valley through which the river Nid runs from the bottom of Craven-Hills to Ripley.

NIEBLA, a town of Seville, Andalusia.

NIEMECZ, a town of Moldavia.

NIEMEN, a large river, which rises in the palatinate of Mink, Lithuania, and empties itself into the Curfich Haff.

NIENBURG, a town of Bég; a town of Munfter; and a town of Koya; all in Welfphalia: and a town of Anhalt-Cothen, Upper Saxony.

NIEHCHUS, a town of Beuthem, Welfphalia.

NIEPER. See Dnieper.

NIESTER. See Dniester.

NIEUFORT, a sea-port of the ci-devant Aultrian Flanders, 8 miles SSW. of Offend.

NIGER, a river, supposed to be one of the largest in Africa. It's rise and termination are unknown; but it's course is said to be from E. to W. running S. of the kingdom of Caffha toward Tombuctoo, in the sands of which country it is supposed to be lost; but others account the great rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, to be only so many branches, or mouths, whereby this vast river discharges itself into the Atlantic. The Africans
Africans have two names for this river; namely, Neel il Abeed, or River of the Negroes, and Neel il Kibeer, or the Great River. They also term the Nile, Neel Shew; that is, the Egyptian River; so that the term Neel, whence our Nile, is nothing more than the appellative of River, like Ganges, or Sinde. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traversesthe empire of Cashna, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and such is the want of skill, or of commercial inducements, among the inhabitants of it's borders, that even with the current, neither vessels nor boats are seen to navigate. Even the food, which the bounty of the river would give, is in vain offered to their acceptance; for such is the want of skill, or such the settled dislike of the people to this sort of provisions, that the fish are never disturbed. In the rainy season, the Niger swells above it's banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the short sighted, or too-confident inhabitants.


Nikoping, a town of Denmark, capital of the Island of Falster, or Hulfter, in the Baltic, 55 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

Nikoping, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania, and formerly the residence of the kings and princes of that country. It is seated near the Baltic, 50 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Niland, Upper and Lower, Dorsetshire, near Great Kington.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, near the village of Geefh, in lat. 10. 59. N. lon. 36. 55. E. It runs first NE. afterward turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, or Dembia, running through it, and, passing among the rocks, the sight of it is almost lost. Then it crosses the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene, which country it divides into two parts: a little below Cairo, it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the Island of Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the Island of Raouda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias, or Nilometer, takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives it's name from it's use, for it signifies measure. Here they observe, every day, by means of a graduated column, (erected in the centre of a low chamber, it's bottom being on a level with the bed of the Nile) the increase or decrease of the waters of that river, and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. In some parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18; but that 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fish, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and dangerous. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they sow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

Nimeguen, a town of the United Provinces, capital of Dutch Guelderland, and the chief town of Betewe, or Batavia, the country of the ancient Batavi. It has a magnificent town-house, a citadel, and an ancient palace, and is noted for the peace concluded here, June 30, 1678. It is seated on the S. side of the river Wahal, 35 miles SE. of Utrecht.

Nim Hall, Herts, near Bell-Bar. Nimpsfield, Glouc. 4 miles NE. of Dulbury.

Nimpo, or Ningo, a sea-port of China, in the province of Cheking. It is a city of the first rank, and is called by Europeans, Liampo. The streets are very narrow, and appear more fo on account of
of penthouses over the shops. The Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy silks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days sail distant from it. It is situated in a plain, which resembles a garden for its levelness and cultivation: it is full of towns and houses, and divided by a great number of canals. Lat. 30° 0' N. lon. 110° 20' E.

Nine Churches, Westmorland, on the river Eimot, NE. of Penrith.

Nine Mile House, in Tipperary, Munster.


Ninkeboll, Hampshire, N.W. of Whitchurch.

Ninove, a town of Flanders county.

Ninwick, Northumb. in Simondburn parish.

Ninkenbolt, Hampshire, N.W. of Whitchurch.

Nio, an island in the Archipelago, S. of Naxia, about 30 miles in circumference. It is fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. "The regular manners and behaviour of these islanders one among another," says the Count de Choisieu Gouffier, "with their kind treatment of strangers, revives an idea of simplicity of the primitive ages. Men, women, and children, appear eager to do any good offices for travellers, without permitting their servants to share in their endeavours. This benevolent disposition is without any mixture of impertinent curiosity or interest, but is the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. An ingenious gentleman, who was lately on the island, experienced the truth of this representation. He could not prevail on any of them to accept the least pecuniary recompence for their trouble; they only required an attestation of the welcome he received, their character in this respect seeming to be what these honest people chiefly prided themselves in. It may be truly affirmed, that hospitality is the point of honour in the East; and that this virtue is constitutional in the Greeks; since we find it in modern, as well as in remote times, under their tyrannical government as well as in their republican ages; under the Christian and Mahometan faiths, as well as under Paganism. The Greeks inherit hospitality from their ancestors; the Turks derive it from their religion. The island was anciently called Ino, Ios, or Dios, and has some good harbours. Lat. 36° 43' N. lon. 25° 35' W.

Nigort, a considerable trading town in the dept. of the Two Sevres. They manufacture druggers, ferges, and other coarse woollen goods; and their dry sweet-meats are much esteemed. It is 28 miles NE. of Rochelle.

Niphon, or Hiephon, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 660 miles in length, and from 150 to 400 in breadth, containing 25 provinces. The principal cities in this island are Mencno, Jeddo, Osaka, Gurauga, and Sucaei.

Nisibe Novgorod, or Nishhko Rod, a populous town of Russia, with a considerable trade, capital of the government of the same name. As it was the appenage and place of residence of the ancient Russian princes, many of them lie buried here. It is seated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oca, 420 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lat. 56° 18' N. lon. 46° 30' E.

Nisibin, or NBCIN, an ancient and celebrated town of Diarbekir, in Asia.

Nisida, a small island in the Gulf of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a small harbour, called Porto Pavoine, and on a neighbouring rock stands a lazaretto, where ships bound for Naples perform quarantine.

Nimes, an ancient, large, and flourishing town, capital of the dept. of Gard. There are several monuments of antiquity, a public fountain, a nautoleum, and an amphitheatre, built by the Romans. The faion-quarter, or the square house, is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquisite taste, raised by the inhabitants of Nimes, in the year of Rome 754, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the English in 1417. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and contained a seminary, a college, an academy of ancient history and belles lettres, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom one third was supposed to be Protestants. It is seated in a fine plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle, 27 miles NE. of Montpellier.

Nissa, or Nessova, a town of Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave.

Nith, a river of Dumfrieshire, which rises in the mountains to the NW. and gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of the country through which it flows. A little above Dumfries, it joins the Caim, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

Nithsdale, a district of Dumfries-shire, in the NW. part of the county.

Nitria, a famous defert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Nile, on
N O R

the S. by the Desert of Seta, and on the
W. by St. Hilarion. It had formerly a
great number of monasteries, which are
now reduced to four; and it takes its
name from a salt lake, out of which is got
the natrum of the ancients, in which they
carry on a great trade.

NIVELLE, a town of the late Aulrian
Brabant, having a good manufacture of
cambricks. It is 15 miles S. of Bruffels.

NIVERNois, a ci-devant province of
France. It is pretty fertile, contains
mines of iron, and is watered by a great
number of rivers, of which the Loire,
Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It
is now chiefly in the dept. of Nièvre.

NiwegaL, Pembroke L in S. Wales.

NIXABDA, or IRAN, a town of Ko-
rasan, Persia. The sword-blades made
here are esteemed the best in Persia.

NIXAPA, a town of Guaxaca, Mexico.
The country near it produces a great deal
of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30
miles SE. of Antequera.

NIZZA DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of
Monteferrat, Italy, 14 miles SE. of Asī.

NOANAGU, a considerable town of
Hindooftan, capital of a district, on the S.
coast of the Gulf of Cutch, in Guzerat.
It is inhabited by a piratical tribe, called
Sangarians, who cruise for merchant ships
as far as the entrance of the Gulf of Perīa.
It is 160 miles SW. of Amadabad.

Nobber, in Meath, Leinster.

Nobock, Northumberl. near Hexham.

Nobould, S. of Shrewsbury.

NOCERA, a town of Spoletto, Italy.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Cala-
bria Citra.

Nocen, near Lincoln. Nocuram, Che-
shire, in Woodchurch parish.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town in the
dep. of Aube, seated on the river Seine,
25 miles NW. of Troyes.

NOGENT-Le-ROTROU, a town in the
dep. of Eure and Loire, seated on the ri-
er Huise, 35 miles NE. of Mans.

Noburci, in Cork, Munster.

NO CAPS, a cape at the W. ex-
trimity of Terra del Fuego, in S. America.
Lat. 56° 30'. S. lon. 73° 13'. W.

NOIRMOTIERS, a town of France and
capital of an isle of the same name, which
lies in the S. entrance of the river Loire,
is 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth,
full of bogs, and yet there are good pa-
tures.

Nocks, Glouc. in Church-Down parish.

Nock, Herefordship, near Pembridge. Nock,
Oxfordshire, near Abig. Nokhill, Efs.ox,
near Burntwood. Noksbolt, Kent, NW.
of Sevenoaks.

N O L

NOL, a town of Genoa, with a good
harbour, 30 miles SW. of Genoa.

NOMAI'S-LAND, Herta, W. of Hatfield.

NOMAN'S-LAND, Middlesex, between Ful-
ham and Hammersmith. Noman's-Moor,
Yorkshire, N. of Metham.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Darien,
30 miles E. of Porto-Bello.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of Zacate-
cas, Mexico.

NOMEN'T, a town in the department of
Meurthe, seated on the river Scile, 15
miles N. of Nancy.

NOM, or NUM CAPE, a promontory of
Mosocco, opposite to the Canary Islands.
Lat. 23° 20'. N. lon. 10° 30'. W.

NONA, a sea-port of the late Venetian
Dalmatia.

Norinton, Kent, 5 miles SW. of Sand-
wich. Nonmonekton, Yorkl. E. of Knare-
borough, Newruch, Surry, near Sutton
and Eflom, formerly called Cuddington,
till a most magnificent palace was erected
here by Henry VIII. Charles II. gave it
to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled
it down, and sold the materials. Nony-de-
lar-March, Somerl. 3 miles SW. of Frome.

NOORDEN, a sea-port of E. Frietland,
15 miles N. of Emden.

NOOTKA. See King GEORGE'S
SOUND.

Norton, Northumb. near Shields. Nor-
berry, Worc. near Inakborough. Nor-
bery, Lanc. in Amounderness. Nork.
Kent, S. of Sandwich. Norborow, Lie-
e. of Hinckley. Norbrook, Derlif. in
Purbeck Icle. N. of Swanwick. Norbury,
Derby. SW. of Ashburn. Norbury, Che-
shire, SE. of Stockport. Norbury, Che-
shire, near lake, NE. of Maipas. No-
bury, Shropf. near Bishop's-Castle. Nor-
bury, Staff. SW. of Ecclehal. Norbury,
Surry, near Leatherhead. Norbury-Booths.
Cheffire, near Stoppford.

NORCIA, a city of Spoletto, Italy, go-
verned by it's own magistrates.

Norcoi, Berks, near Abingdon. Nor-
cot, Middlesex, near Southold.

NORDBURY, a town of Denmark, in
the Island of Assen.

NORDEN. See NOORDEN.

NORDG A W, or THE UPPER PALATI-
NATE OF BAVARIA, is a duchy in the N.
pair of the circle of Bavaria, subject to the
elector palatine. The capital is Amberg.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of
Lower Saxony, 38 miles N. of Erfurt.

NORDHIM. See NORTHEIM.

NorditiAm, or Northiam, Suff. near
Ewhurst, in Surry.

NORDKINGOING, a large inland town of
East
East Gothland, Sweden, next to Stockholm in extent. It contains 5 churches, and about 10,000 inhabitants, but the houses are small and scattered. It's situation on the Motala is exceedingly picturesque. That river flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with houses and manufactories. At the extremity of the town is a new and commodious quay. Here are many fabrics of cloth, some sugar-houses, one of snuff, several paper-mills, 50 mills for grinding corn, a copper-mills, and a hammer-mill for brass. Corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. Nordköping is 76 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Nordland, a province of Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

Nordland, a large district of Sweden, containing 9 towns, and 7 provinces, viz. Gejtricia, Helingsia, Medelpadia, Jemptenland, Angermania, Wet Bothania, and Herjedalia.

Nordlingen, or Norlin Gen, an imperial town of Suabia, on the Eger.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wash; and on the S. and SE. by Suffolk. It extends about 60 miles from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S. It contains 33 hundreds, 4 city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes. The face of this county varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of any considerable height is to be seen in the whole county; yet, in most parts, it's surface is broken into gentle swells and depressions. The soil, however, is more various than that of any other county, comprehending all the sorts that are to be found in the island; yet the worst of them are far from being unprofitable. At the western extremity, is a considerable tract of flat, fenny land; and, on the east, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea, near Yarmouth, to some distance up the country. Several of the western hundreds, from Thetford northward, are open and bare, consisting of extensive heaths, the soil of which is a light sand, or hungry gravel. The rest of the county, in general, is arable land, varying in it's degrees of fertility. To the NE. the soil is a light sandy loam, easy of tillage, and equal in value to the best parts of the Netherlands, to which it is similar. The S.E. has a richer and deeper soil. The middle and south abound in clay; and various parts yield chalk and marl. The products of the county vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty. Wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils. But turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips serve to prepare it for corn, before fattening great numbers of cattle. Much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The feamy parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy, small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere. Rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heath; and there is likewise abundance of game, especially of pheasants. On the sea-coast, herrings and mackerel are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth, in particular, is noted for the curing of red herrings. The air of this county is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome, particularly in inland parts. No county has a greater share of river and sea navigation. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollens, and silks. It's principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.
a yellow wood, a hard black wood, and a wood resembling beech. The spring is perceptible in our autumn, but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering, and fruiting the whole year round. The plant is more luxuriant here than in any part of New Zealand; but the chief produce is the pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large size, many of the trees being as thick, breast high, as two men can fathom, and exceedingly straight and tall. It is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil is rich and deep. In summer the heat is excessive. All the grain and European plants seed in December. From February to August, may be called the rainy season. The winter, from April to July, is very pleasant: there is never any frost; but when the SW. winds blow, the air is raw and cold. This island is well supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 240 feet high, and quite perpendicular. The want of a safe harbour is a great inconvenience; and the vast quantity of coral rocks render anchorage very insecure. The settlement is formed in Sydney-Bay, on the S. side of the island. Lat. 29.30. S. lon. 168. 12. E.


Normandy, a ci-devant province of France, on the English Channel, about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the most fertile tracts in France, and abounds in all its productions except wine, but they supply that defect by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France, under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo, the first duke, having been baptized, Charles gave him his daughter Gisèle in marriage. He held Normandy as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of King John, and reunited to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy. Rouen was the capital. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, Lower Seine, with a small part of Eure and Loir.


North, Department of the, a department of France, adjoining that of Calais, bounded on the NW. by the German Ocean, and on the NE. by Flanders and the late Austrian Hainault. It is composed of the late French Flanders, French Hainault, and Cambrésis. Douay is the capital.

Northall, Middx. a village on the north side of Enfield-Chace, 3 miles N. of Barnet. Northall, Suffolk, near Benacre.

* Northallerton, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, in a district called Alvertonshire, seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a large, well-built, trading place, and is 30 miles NNW. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Fairs on Jan. 2d, and on St. Bartholomew's-Day.

Northam, Devon. between Barnstaple-Bay and Bideford.

* Northampton, the county-town of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, which has been made navigable to Lynn. It's principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the country, for exportation. Some stockings and lace are also made here. The horse-fairs of this place are reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom. It is a handsome, well-built town, and has a regular spacious market-place, one of the finest in England,
England, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. Within half a mile of Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, who, at the hazard of her own life had saved his, by sucking the poison from a wound which he received in the crusades. This town is a thoroughfare in the N. and W. roads, and is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 SE. of Coventry, and 66 NW. by N. of London. Lat. 52.11. N. long. 1.11. W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, August 5 and 26, Sept. 29, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S. by Bucks and Oxfordshire, and on the W. by that county and Warwickshire. It is divided into 20 hundreds, containing 1 city, 13 market-towns, and 336 parishes. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the NE. part near Peterborough, which being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenney tract extending to the Lincolnshire Washes. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is, in a manner, proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county; an opinion, confirmed by the number of seats of the nobility and gentry which it contains. It's greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel; this is but scantily supplied by its woods, which, like those in all other parts of the kingdom, have been much diminished by agriculture; and though coal is brought into this county by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Northamptonshire, however, possess's some considerable remains of it's old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the NW. and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the E. In this last, that fiercest of British animals of prey, the wild cat, is still found. There is but one piece of waste ground in this county, and that is a barren heath near Whittering. The products are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract especially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wool for the dyers is cultivated in this part, but the county is not distinguished for manufactures, excepting the dressing one of bone lace. The principal rivers are the Nene and Welland; beside which, it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton.


North, Cape, the most northern promontory in Europe, in the island of Maggiero, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 10. N. lon. 26. 1. E.


North-Curry, a considerable town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Tone, with markets well supplied with provisions. It is 50 miles SW. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

North Down, sands so called, on the coast of Wicklow, in Leinster.


North Foreland. See Foreland.


Northeim, a town of Calenburg, lower Saxony, which carries on a great trade, and is a well-frequented passageway.
seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 10 miles N. of Gottingen.


*Northleech,* a town of Gloucestershire. It has several almshouses, and a free grammar-school, and is 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.


North-Rocks, in the Harbour of Donagadee, in Down, Ulster. From N. to S. they extend about 2 miles, but there is good clean ground between them. The south rock is dangerous, many vessels have been wrecked on it; it is above a mile from the shore.


The rivers abound with salmon, trout, &c. and the coasts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, flotes, &c. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, Coquet, and Alne. Alnwick is the county-town.

Northumberland Islands, a chain of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 21. 18. to 22. 26. S. lon. 149. to 150. 30. E.

Northway and Newtown. Glouc. near Ashchurch.

Northwich, a town of Cheshire, seated near the river Dane, is a handsom place, and chiefly noted for it's salt-mines, which were discovered in the beginning of the present century. Here are four deep brine-pits, from which immense quantities of salt are raised, partly to be purified on the spot by redissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in it's crude state. Most of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weever; and the plenty and cheapness of this commodity have been the principal causes of the great foreign commerce of that port. The salt-mines, when a person is let down into them by a bucket, to the depth of 150 feet, look very much like a subterraneous cathedral. They are supported by rows of pillars, having a cristal roof, all of the same rock, and transparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who dig it away with their steel pick-axes. The clear annual duty received by government for Cheshire salt amounts to 200,000l. Here is a large cotton manufacture. Northwich is 20 miles NE. of Chester, and 173 NW. of London. Market on Friday.


*North, of Chipping-Norton, a town of Oxfordshire, on the great post road between Woreafer and Oxford. It has a good market for corn, cattle, and provisions, and is 12 miles SW. of Banbury, and 74 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. Lat. 63. N. lon. 161. to 164. W.

NORWAY, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is formed naturally into two neat divisions; namely, Northern and Southern, or Proper Norway, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Hermdahl. Northern Norway is a long and narrow slip of land, extending as far as Cape North, the most northern point of Europe, beyond 71. o. deg. N. lat. and bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, by Swedish and Russian Lapland on the E. and by Sweden on the S. It is divided into Nordland and Finmark, and comprehended in the government of Drontheim. Southern Norway is bounded on the E. by Sweden, and on the S. and W. by the Northern Ocean. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhus or Christiania, Christiantand, Berghen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, who, like the Swiss mountaineers, are esteemed good soldiers, and are exceedingly attached to their country. The horses are small, but strong, active, and hardy. In Norway they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grießfeld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peasants are free, a few only excepted, on some aristocratical estates near Fredericstadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peasants in Norway, and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning, yet paying proper respect. "Their principal mode of salutation," says Mr. Coxe, "is by offering their hand; and when we gave or paid them any trifles, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words or by a bow, shook our hands with great frankness and cordiality." The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage; for, although in some places vegetation is so quick, that the corn is town and cut in 6 or 7 weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequent- ly produces much cattle. The fisheries, particularly on the western coast, yield employment and wealth to the natives. The principal fish, which dried and salted, furnish a considerable article of exportation, are the cod, the ling, and the whiting; their...
their lives also yield train oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houles) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine, which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk, and the wine distills into a flask placed under it. The twigs of the birch also, as well as of the elder and aspen, are given to horses in scarcity of fodder. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber and planks, horses and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large, that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the bays are so small, that they appear like lakes. It was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns, but is now united to the crown of Denmark. The capital is Christiania.

Norwich, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. Although it is 6 miles in circuit, the population is not so great as might be expected from that circumstance, as it contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. It has a stately ancient castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city; this castle is the shire house for the county, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hospital, a lofty market-house of freestone, and abridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little squares, without any visible cement. It had formerly 58 parochial churches, besides monasteries; and has now 36 churches, besides the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. It had also a flint-stone wall, now much decayed, 3 miles in compass, which had 40 towers and was finished in 1309. Here is a free school, founded by Edward VI. and several other charitable foundations. Norwich long took the lead, in point of commercial consequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufacturies of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, which are still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalship of the cotton branches, and in consequence of prohibitions in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city, but the operations of spinning and preparing the wool, employ the poor of most of the small towns and villages in the county. It is computed that stuffs to the amount of 700,000l. have sometimes been manufactured here in a year. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vast cargoes of coals, and other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Here are many good buildings, particularly a very spacious market-place; but the streets (that of St. Giles excepted) are narrow and ill-disposed. The market-place being on an ascent, is very clean, and has a fine effect. This city has 12 gates, 6 bridges over the Yare, about 7500 houles, and 45,000 inhabitants. It is well supplied with provisions, and is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 NE. by N. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. lon. 1. 20. E. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Norwich, a town of Connecitucut, N. America, seated at the head of the river Thames, 12 miles N. of New London; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are manufacturies for paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks, and watches, chains, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The number of houles is about 500.

Norwich, a town of Vermont, N. America.


Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Peterburgh, seated on an island in the lake of Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It was the capital of the province of Ingria, before Peterburgh was built, from which it is 25 miles E. Noteley, Black and White, Essex, near Braintree. Notgrove, Gloucestershire, 4 miles NW. of Northleach, Noteley, Bucks, near Tam, in Oxfordshire.

Noto, Nuovo, an ancient, large, and handomne town of Sicily, capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by
an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabit-
ants built another town at some dis-
cance from it. It is 14 miles SW. of Syra-
ecus.

Note, Nott. near Thurgarton and
Blaebey. Nottar, Cornw. NW. of Saltash.

Nottingham, the county-town of
Nottinghamshire, takes it's name from the
Saxon, Snottengaham, or Houſe of Dens,
sō called from the spacious vaults dug in
the rock, in which the ancient Britons re-
foed. It is pleasantly feated on a rocky
eminence, above the meadows bordering
the Trent; on the highſt part of which
stands the caſtle, a large, elegant, and no-
bile palace, belonging to the Duke of New-
cafe, with a moſt extensive prospect. It
is a large, populous, and handsome town,
diftinguished by it's spacious market-
place, and noted as one of the principal
feats of the flocking manufacture; parti-
cularly of the finer kinds, as thoie of ſilk
and cotton. It has also a manufactory of
coarse earthen ware, and a conſiderable
trade in malt. It is remarkable for it's
vaults or cellars, cut into the rock. Many
of the houſes in the market-place have
their fronts supported by lofty ſtone co-
Iumns, which inake a very handsome ap-
pearance, and at the fame time afford ſhel-
ter in wet weather. The ſtreets are well
paved, and, from their ſituation on a rock,
mamy of them are always clean. Heavy
goods are brought hither from London by
sea, and up the river Trent; and many
coal-pits, within 3 or 4 miles of the town,
 afford plenty of fuel at little ex pense.
It is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by
W. of London. Lat. 53. 0. N. lon. 1. 5.
W. Markets on Wednesday, Friday,
and Saturday. Fairs on Friday after Ja-
nuary 13th, May 7th, Thursday before
Easter, and October 20th.

Nottinghamshire, a county of En-
gland, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and
Lincolnſhire, on the E. by the latter coun-
ty, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the
W. by Derbyſhire. It's greatest length
is 48 miles; it's greatest breadth above
20. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and
contains 13 towns, 168 parishes, and
750,300 inhabitants. Being agreeably
situated between the mountainous cou nty
of Derbyſhire on the one hand, and the
ſtat of Lincolnſhire on the other, it enjoys
such a temperature of ſoil and climate, as
to render it one of the moſt fertile and
agreeable counties in England. The
principal rivers are the Trent and Idle.
Almost the whole of the middle and west-
ern parts of the county were formerly oc-
cupied by the extensive ſeet of Sherwood,
which is the only royal ſeet N. of the
Trent; but the wood has in many parts
been cleared, and the extent of the ſeet
much contracted. A canal from Chefte-
rfield in Derbyſhire paſses across the north-
ern part of this county, and joins the
Trent just as that river ceasesthe ſorthern
boundary. The chief products of this
county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which
there is great plenty; and a kind of stone
somewhat like alabaffter, but not so hard,
which, when burnt, makes a platter harder
than that of Paris, with which the inha-itants generally plaste the ſloors of their
upper rooms, instead of boarding them.
Their other commodities are malt, wool,
linen, woſd, ſh, and towel. Their man-
ufactures chiefly conſist of ſetwork
knitting, glas, and earthen ware. The
principal town is Nottingham.

Nottington, Dorsetſhire, N of Melcomb-
Regia. Notton, Dorſet n. near Crocketon.
No ton, Wilts, near Laycock and Coham.
Novelsh-Court, Devonſ. near Topham.
Noyale, a ſmall, rich, and populous
town of the Treviſan, Italy.

Novara, a well-built town of Milan, capital of the Novarese.

Nova Scotia, a ſmall, rich, and populous
town of the Treviſan, Italy.

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Now ELLARA, a town and prin cipality
of Italy, ſubject to Modena. It is 12
miles NE. of Reggio.

Novi, a town of Italy, in Genoa.

Novi Bazar, a town of Bulgaria.

Novigrad, a town and county of
Hungary, ſeated on a mountain near the
Danube, 14 miles E. of Gran.

Novigrad, a town of Venetian Dal-
matia, ſeated on a bay of the fame name.

Novigrad, a town of Sclavonia.

Novi-Kiang, the Chineſe name of the
river Ava.

Novogorodeck, a large town and a
palatinate of Lithuania.

Novogorod, one of the moſt ancient
cities of Ruffia, in the government of the
same name. It was formerly called Great
Novogorod, to diſtinguith it from other

Ruffian
Russian towns of the same appellation. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. It's territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW. limits of Siberia. At this period it's dominions were so extensive, it's power so great, and it's situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, "Who can resist the gods and Great Novgorod?" But in 1477, this independent republic was obliged to submit to the arms of Ivan Vasilivitch I, grand duke of Russia. An enormous bell, denominated by the inhabitants eternal, and revered by them as the palladium of their liberty, was removed by their conqueror from Novgorod to Moscow. It continued, however, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 people. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties exercised here by Ivan Vassilivitch II. in 1570, but it's splendor was not totally eclipsed until the Czar Peter built Peterburgh, to which favourite capital he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarce 7000 inhabitants; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of it's former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volchova, a beautiful river, of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia. The cathedral of St. Sophia is one of the most ancient in Russia: it was begun in 1044, by Vladimir Yaroslavitch, duke of Novgorod, and completed in 1051. Several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred in this cathedral. Novgorod is situated near the Lake Ilmen, 92 miles SSE. of Peterburgh. Lat. 58° 20′. N. long. 32° 45′. E.

Novgorod, once an independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vassilivitch II. in 1570, and united to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government. The capital is of the same name.

Novgorod, Nishnel. See Nishnel Novgorod.

Novgorod SeverskoI, a government of the Russian empire, comprising part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It's capital is of the same name.

Nour-Head, or Buoy at the Nore, Kent, in the Thames, opposite to Sheerness. Now, a river in Derbyshire. Nowfool-

Hill, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

Newton, Suffolk, near Bury.

NOYÀ, a sea-port of Galicia.

NOYERS, a town in the dept. of Yonne, seated on the river Serin; also a town in the dept. of Lower Alps; and a town in the dept. of the Meuse.

NOYON, a town in the dept. of Oise, seated near the river Oise, 22 miles NW. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

NOZEROY, a town in the dept. of Jura, 22 miles SE. of Salines, and 27 S. of Besançon.


Nubià, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by Abyssinia, and on the W. by countries of Africa, of which hardly the names are known. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is uncommonly fertile, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. Money is of no use in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a small round seed, called doca, or leff, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud-walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the rich is a veil without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet; others wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They profess to be Mahometans. Great part of the coast is under the power of the Turks. The export of this country is gold, elephants' teeth, civer, sandal-wood, and slaves. Millet grows in great abundance; and the sugar-cane is cultivated, but, for want of knowing well how to prepare it, the sugar is black. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dung-an and Semnaar.

Nacefboron, in Cork, Munster.

Nuestra Senora de la Paz, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas. It is seated in a valley abounding with vines and fruits.

Nuestra Senora de la Vittoria, a town of Tabasco, Mexico, on the coast of the Bay of Campeachy.

Nueva Segovia, a town in the Isle of Luro, one of the Philippines.

Nuits, or Nüys, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, famous for it's excellent wines. It is 2 miles S. of Dijon, and 150 SE. of Paris.

Nuke, Northumb. near Bellingham.

Numantia, anciently a considerable town...
town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterward themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished this place in the year of Rome 630. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puenta Guarar, on the river Duero, 4 miles above the town of Soria. Lat. 41° 42'. N. Lon. 2° 26'. W.

Numidia. See Biledulgery. Nunbrook, Yorks. W. of Dewsbury, has a bridge over the Calder. Nunburnham, Yorks. E. of Pocklington. Nunclking, Yorks. in Holderness, N.W. of Hornby. Nundydroog, a fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore, capital of a considerable district, built on the summit of a mountain almost inaccessible. It was besieged and stormed by the British troops, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, after a siege which lasted from September 22d to October 18th.

Nuneaton, Wilts, near Cricklade. Nuneaton, a town of Warwickshire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Anker, 3 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.


Nuremburg, one of the most handsom and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil, and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state. It is about 6 miles in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts, and over it are 12 stone bridges. Among the public buildings, two of the churches, the arsenal, and the very magnificent council house, are greatly admired. The townsmen are divided into eight quarters, or parts, and 131 captainships. The government is aristocratic. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burghers are very industrious, and fine workmen in arts. Their maps, prints, paintings, and engravings are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactories of metal, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The trade in toys made here, and sold in England by the name of Dutch toys, is considerable, though it does not bring in so much money to the town as formerly. Here is also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are also worth notice. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated shop for land charts, established here by John Baptist Homann. In the cleanliness of their streets, and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, on account of their having formerly received the interim, several Roman Catholic customs are still retained in their divine service. The building called the church of the Holy Ghost, has a variety of relics, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the Dalmatic, the golden fulpice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the Emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city. It was partly burnt down in 1420, and contains at present a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a prison. Here are four Latin schools, beside a famous college, or university. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they
they enter the city all without paying a certain tax. They have, in process of time, obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 300 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. It is seated almost in the centre of Germany, 55 miles NW. of Ratisbon, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna.

Nyks, a town of Cologne, Lower Rhine.

Nyby, Gloucestershire, near Dursley.

Nyborg, a sea-port of Denmark, on the E. coast of the Isle of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee. The ships that pass through the Great Belt, are obliged to pay toll here.

Nyde, or Ica, a river in Yorkshire, running into the Ouse at Non-Monckton.

Nykopong, a considerable sea-port of Denmark, on the W. coast of the Island of Zealand.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the Gulf of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia. It is about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a level, fertile, pleasant country, better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces.

Nyland Hill, Somerset, S. of Cheddar.

Nympburg, a town of Boleslaw, Bohemia.

Nymp-h-bank, in St. George's Channel, about 10 leagues off the coast of Waterford, in Munster. It is a great fishing-bank, abounds with cod, ling, skate, bream, whiting, and other fish.


Nyts, a town of Cologne, Lower Rhine.
ODE

**OBERSTENFELD**, a town of Wirttemburg, Swabia.

**OBERWESEL**, a town of Trier.

**Oblax**, Shropshire, between Clun-Castle and Hopton-Castle.

**OBOLEH**, a town of Persia Irac, near Bafforah.

**Ober or Bismarck**, a town of Trier.

**Oberley**, Shropshire, between Clun-Castle and Hopton-Castle.

**OBERSTE NFELD**, a town of Wirtenburg, Swabia.

**Oberwesel**, a town of Trier.

**Oblax**, Shropshire, between Clun-Castle and Hopton-Castle.

**OBLAX**, a town of Persia Irac, near Bafforah.

**Oblay**, Shropshire, between Clun-Castle and Hopton-Castle.

**OBDEN**, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Isshima, and running N joins the Irtysh, near Tobolski, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 66° 55'. N. lon. 70° 0'. E.

**OBY**, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Isshima, and running N joins the Irtysh, near Tobolski, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 66° 55'. N. lon. 70° 0'. E.

**OBERSTENFELD**, a town of Wurtzburg, Franconia.

**Ock**, a river in Berkshire. O'-k, a river in Devonshire.

**OCKA**, a river of Ruffia, which passes by Ocka, Kaluga, and falls into the river Volga, near Nishnii Novgorod.


**OCKER**, a river of Brunswick.


**OCEAKOW, or Oszakoff**, a town lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Russia, or the government of Catherineina. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 130 miles N. by E. of Constantiopolis. Lat. 46° 50'. N. lat. 33° 16'. E.


**ODESSEE, an ancient town of Denmark, capital of the Isle of Funen, seated on a small river, about 2 miles from the Bay of Stegestrand, and 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55° 30'. N. lon. 10° 17'. E.

**Oder**, a river of Germany, which has it's source near a town of the same name in Moravia. It runs NW. through Silesia, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the Islands of Uiedom and Wollin.

**Oderburg**, a town of Tetschen, Silesia; and a town of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

**Oderheim**, a town of Deux Ponts, circle of Upper Rhine; and a town in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 14 miles S. of Mentz.

**Odiham**, a town of Hampshire, situated on a navigable canal, from the Wye and Thames, to Basingstoke. It is 14 miles NE. of Winchester, and 24 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.


**Oelander**, a fertile island of Finland, about 120 miles in circumference, encompassed with small islands and rocks.

**Oelsenfeld**, a town of Magdeburg.

**Oels**, a city and principality of Sllsia, 14 miles ENE. of Breslau.

**Oelsenitz**, a town of the Vogtland, Upper Saxony.

**Oesel**, an island of Ruffia, on the coast of Livonia, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga, 3 miles S. of the Isle of Daghoaa. It is about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

**Oeting**, a town of Upper Bavaria.

**Oeting**, or Oetingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Wimitz, 16 miles NW. of Donawaret.

**Ofanto**, a river of Naples (the ancient Aufidus) which rises near Conza, and falls into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Trani.

**Oifchurch**, Warwick. NW. of Southam.

**Offa's Dike**, an intrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

**Offam**, Suffolk, NE. of Arundel.

**Offenburg**, a town of Ilenburg; and a town of Salm; both in the circle of Upper Rhine.
Offenburg, a town of Ortenau, Swabia.


Oheatera, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, 1.3 miles in circuit, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the W. coast, which is foul and rocky. It is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the northward of it, but the inhabitants display greater ingenuity in carving, cutting, and polishing their clubs and spears, and in their manufactures of cloth. They form circles round their arms and legs, but have no figures on the other parts of their body. The people are lathy, and rather browner than those of the Society Isles. Lat. 22° 27'. Lon. 150° 47'.

Ohio, in N. America, one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, has its source in the Alleghany Mountains, and is called the Alleghany, till it's junction with the Monongahela, at Fort Pitt, when it first receives the name of Ohio. It runs a course of near 1200 miles, in a SW. direction till it joins the Missippis, about 10 miles above new Madrid, forming the N. boundary of the state of Kentucky, and receiving, in its course, numbers of large and small rivers. The only disadvantage this river has, is a rapid, one mile and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad, called the Falls of Ohio, in lat. 38° 8'. N. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom, and the delent is so gradual, that the fall does not, probably, in the whole exceed 20 feet. When the stream is low, empty boats only can pass and repass this rapid; their lading must be transported by land; but, when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. Excepting this place, there is hardly a finer river in the world for navigation by boats. At a fall-spring, near this river, very large bones have been found, far surpassing the size of any species of animals now in America. The head appears to have been about three feet long, the ribs seven, and the thigh bones about four; one of which is deposited in the library in Philadelphia, and is said to weigh seventy-eight pounds. The tusks are above a foot in length, the grinders above five inches in square, and eight inches long. Specimens of these bones have been sent to France and England, where they have been found, upon comparison, to be remains of the same species of animal that produce the fossil bones which have been discovered in Tartary, Chili, and several other places, both of the old and new continent. What animal this is, and by what means its ruins are found in regions so widely different, and where none such exist at present, is a question of difficult decision. The bones bear a great resemblance to those of the elephant. There is no terrestrial animal now known, large enough to produce them. The tusks, with which they are equally furnished, equally produce true ivory. But, from the form of the teeth, it has been observed, that they must have belonged to a carnivorous animal, whereas the habits of the elephant are foreign to such sustenance, and his jaws totally unprovided with the teeth necessary for it's use. From the whole, it has been concluded, to the satisfaction of naturalists, that these bones belonged to a quadruped, now unknown, and whose race is probably extinct, unless it may be found in the extensive continent of New Holland, whose recesses have not yet been pervaded by the curiosity or avidity of civilized man.

Osch, Loch, a lake of Invernesshire, extending 4 miles long; and a quarter of a mile wide. It contains some little wooded islands; and it's waters flow through Loch Nevis into the Frith of Murray. It is 4 miles SW. of Fort Augustus.

Oira, a town of Otranto, Naples.

Oisans, a town in the department of Ière, 28 miles SE. of Grenoble.

Oise, a department of France, lying S. of the department of the Somme. It takes it's name from a river which rises on the confines of Hainault, and passing by Noyon, Compeigne, Pontoise, &c. falls into the Seine 5 miles S. of Pontoise. Beauvais and Compeigne are alternately capitals.
OLD


*Okeham, the county town of Rutlandshire, seated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmo, is pretty well built, and has a free-school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday and Saturday.

*Okeham, Susses., near Lewes. Okehampton, Monks, Devon, near Hatherley. Oke Banger, Hants, S.E. of Alton. Okehampton, or Okehampton-Mere, Chefford, S. of Sandbach. Okehampton, or Okehampson-Monks, Devon, near Hatherley. Okehampton, or Okehampton-Mere, Devon, near Hatherley. Okehampton, or Okehampton-Mere, Devon, near Hatherley.

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Oken, Staff., near Cosford. Okeney, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel.

*Okeney, Bucks, near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel. Oken's, Staff., near Newport-Pagnel.

Okesford, Glou., in Marshfield parish. Okesford Child, or Okesford, Upper and Lower, Dorset, near Blandford. Okesford, or Shillingford, Dorset, near Sturminster.
Oldfiß, Warwickshire, S. of Balfhall. Old-
lund, Gloucester, near Kingwood-Foref. 
Old-Merrian, in Dublin, Leinster, near 
the metropolis. Old-Mill street, in Cork, 
Munster.

Oldmixon, Somerf. near Bridgewater. 
Oldmoor, Northumb. near Morpeth. Old-
ridge, Devonshire, SE. of Crediton.

Old-Rej, in Wexford, Leinster, 63 miles 
from Dublin.

Oldjoke, Hampshire, near Micheldever. 
Oldton, in Antrim, Ulter.

Oldton, Suffolk, 2 miles from Leotoff. 
Oldtown, in Donegal, Ulter.

Oldtown, Northumb. with the Chapel 
House, S. of Beltingham. Oldtown, North-
umb. E. of Oldtown, with the Chapel-
House. Oldtown, Heref. near Alternim. 
Oldwood-Spring, Nottingh. near E. Bridge-
ford. Oldwindle, Northamp. N. of Thrap-
ston. Oldwives, or Oldwood Leas, Kent, 
in Chilham parish. Olepem, or Oldpem, 
Gloucester, in 3 miles from Durley.

OLETON, a town and fertile island of 
France, lying on the coast of the dept. of 
Lower Charente, 5 miles from the contin-
ent. It is 15 miles in length, and 5 in 
breadth. The number of inhabitants is 
about 12,000. They are mostly seamen. 
In the reign of Richard I. this island was 
part of the possession of the crown of Eng-
land; and here that monarch compiled the 
code of maritime laws, which are called 
the Laws of Oleron, and are received by 
all nations in Europe, as the ground and 
substructure of all their marine consti-
tutions.

OLERON, a town in the dept. of Lower 
Pyrenees, 10 miles SW. of Pau. Before 
the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, 
who had the title of Premier Baron of 
Bearn.

OLSWORK, Yorks. near Boroughbridge. 
OLESKO, a town of Belier, Poland. 
OLICA, a town of Volhynia, Poland.

ULINDA, or FERNA MUC, a town and 
jurisdiction in the E. part of Brail, on the 
coast of the Atlantic. Lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a town of Navarre, formerly 
the residence of the kings of Navarre, but 
now much reduced. It is 20 miles S. of 
Pampeluna.

OLIVA, a sea-port of Prussia in Pome-
rania, 10 miles NW. of Dantizick; also a 
town of Valencia.

OLIVENZA, a town of Alentejo.

OLLANTIGH, Kent, in the parish of Wye. 
OLL PREF , Derby, in the High Peak.

OLDERHAM, Yorks. SE. of Pickering. 
OLLERHAM, Cheshire, SE. of Knottford.

OMAGH, a town of Tyrone, in Ulter, 
in which the assizes for the county are 
held. It is 86 miles NNW. of Dublin.

OMBERLEY, Devonshire, near Torrington. 
OMBERLEY, a town of Worcester, 
W. of Donetsk. Market dilutes.

OMERONE, a town of Siena, at the 
mouth of a river of the same name.

OMEGLA, a town of Milan.

OMER, St. a large and populous town 
in the department of the Straits of Calis. The 
hospital and college here are worthy of 
otice. About a league from it there 
is laid to be a great morass, in which are 
some floating islands, that may be directed 
at pleasure, nearly like a boat. They pro-
deruce good pasture; and the trees that 
grow upon them are kept low, that the 
wind may not have too much power over 
them. St. Omer is seated on the river Aa, 
on the side of a hill, 8 miles NW. of Aire, 
and 135 N. of Paris.

OMER, in Cork, Munster.

OMISEC, an ancient town of Dalmatia.

OMLANDS,
O M L A N D S , or OM ME R L A N D S , a name
given to the environs of Groningen.

OM M E N, a town of Overijssel, on the
Vecht.

OM M E N B U R G, a town of Mentz.

OM M I R A B I, or MOR BE YA, a river of
Morocco, which rises in Mount Atlas, and
falls into the Atlantic near Azamor.

O N, a town of Egypt, the ancient He-
liopolis, was formerly a considerable place,
seated near the Nile, 10 miles NE. of Ca-
airo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to
the Sun. At present it is almost ruined,
and bears the name of Aimkems.

ON, High and Low, Staffordshire, NW.
of Penkridge.

ON A N O, in the Pope's territories.

ONCOT, Staffordshire, near Rutterton.

ONELY, Lincolnshire, N. of Stamford.

ON E R E H O W, one of the Sandwich
Islands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi, containing
about 10,000 inhabitants. It's eastern
coast is high, and rises abruptly from the
sea; but the other parts consist of low
ground, except a round bluff head on the
SE. point. It produces plenty of yams,
and of the sweet root, called teo, but Capt-
ain Cook and Captain King could obtain
no other provisions. Lat. 21. 50. N.
lon. 161. 0. W.

ON EG A, or ONE ZKO E, a lake of Ru-
sia, in the government of Olometzko, 120
miles in length, and 40 in it's mean breadth,
having a communication with the Lake La-
doga, and consequently with Peter-
burg.

ON EG LIA, a principality of Italy, nearly
surrounded by the territory of Genoa, and
subject to the king of Sardinia. It consists
of three valleys, Oneglia, Maro, and Prela,
altogether extending 15 miles from the
sea, and including 53 towns or villages,
and 14,000 inhabitants. The country
produces wine, fruits, and excellent olive
oil. Oneglia is the capital.

ON E I D A, LAKE, in the state of New-
York, about 20 miles SW. of Fort Stain-
wix, is 20 miles long and 3 wide.

* O N G A R, CHIPPING, a town of Essex,
12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 20 ENE.
of London. Market on Saturday.

O N G A R, H I G H, Essex, NE. of Chipping
Ongar.

O N G A R PARK, a town in Essex, near
High Ongar, from which it is separated by
Greensted and Bobbingworth. Market
on Saturday.

O N G O L E, a town and district in the N.

part of the Carnatic, 90 miles N. of
Cuddapa.

O N O U H S, Suffolk, near Stow Market.

O N S B U R Y, Shropshire, NW. of Ludlow.

Only, Northamptonshire, E. of Dunchurch.

O N N E S L Y, Staffordshire, NW. of Whitmore.

O N N Y, a river in Shropshire.

O N O R E, a sea-port of Canara, on the
coast of Malabar, 80 miles SE. of Goa.

O N O V A, a town of Hungary.

O N R UST, a small island of Java, in the
harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build
and care for their ships.

O N S I O U, SW. of Shrewsbury.

O NT A R I O, a lake of N. America, about
600 miles in circumference. It abounds
with fish of an excellent flavour, among
which are the Oswego bass, weighing three
or four pounds. On it's S. side it receives
the waters of Lake Erie, by means of the
river Niagara; near the SE. part it receives
the river Oswego; and on the NE. it's
waters enter the river Iroquois, which ri-
vers, at Montreal, takes the name of St.
Lawrence.

O N D D O A N N U L L A H, a town of Hin-
doostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the
W. bank of the Ganges, which is high
and bold, and at the foot of a chain of
hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy,
on account of the forests in it's vicin-
ity. It was the seat of the government
of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell
in the contest for empire with his brother
Aurungzebe. The numerous ruins here
and in the neighbourhood, evince his pas-
sion for building; and the great extent of
many of them affords a proof of his mag-
nificence. There still remains a part of
the palace, which, in his time, was nearly
destroyed by fire. The zanahrah, the part
inhabited by the females, was totally con-
sumed; and a tradition prevails here, that
more than 300 women feel a sacrifice to
modesty on this occasion; none of them
daring to save themselves, from the dread
of being seen by the men. Here is an
elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by
the same prince; and famous for the vic-
tory gained over Meer Coofiin, in 1764, by
the late Major Adams; 82 miles N. by
W. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 58. N.
lon. 87. 55. E.

O N O L A S H K A, one of the islands of the
Northern Archipelago, visited by Captain
Cook in his last voyage. The native in-
habitants of this island are, to all appear-
ances, a very peaceable people, having
been much polished by the Russians, who
now keep them in a state of subjection.
As the island furnishes them with subsis-
tence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing,
which
which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut; but the soles and upper leather are of Russian leather. Fish, birds, roots, berries, and even sea-weed, compose their food. They dry quantities of fish during the summer, which they lay up in small huts for their use in winter. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument, except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their ca- nnos, and make their clothes, and also work very curious embroidery. They use, instead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoe-makers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of gras, which are both strong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatness and perfection in most of their works, which shows they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perseverance. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 16° 5. W.

Oost Borch, a town in the island of Cadland, 4 miles NE. of Sluys.

Oostenby, a town of Sweden, in the Island of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borgholm.

Oporto, or Porto, a handsome city and sea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for its strong wines, upwards of 80,000 pipes of which are exported annually; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called Porto wines. The road is spacious, and will contain a large fleet; that from Brazil sometimes rides here. Next to Lisbon, it is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom. Here is an arsenal for fitting out ships of war, which are built in the docks. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 147 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41° 9. N. lon. 4° 21. W.

Oppen, a town of Silezia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine hospital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the first confraternity of Silezia, were settled here in 1743. The principality contains 27 towns, and but few villages, it is fortified in the ancient manner, and is seated on the river Oder, 35 miles SE. of Breslau.

Oppenheim, a town and bailiwick in the palatinate of the Rhine.
views in the neighbourhood, are much admired by travellers. It is 24 miles SW. of Friburg.

Orbitello, a sea port of Sienna, with a good harbour, and well fortified, but subject to Naples.

Orbex, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, waters Beziers, and falls into the Gulf of Lyons, 5 miles below that town.

Orby, Lincolnshire, NE. of Spilsby.

Orckades, or Orkneys, a cluster of islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and in it's nearest breadth. Their number has generally been reckon ed 30, of which 26 are inhabited: the rest are called holms, and are used only for pasturage. The principal one, called the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this island, to the NE. are seen, among others, Rowlay and Weabra, Shappinha and Ed da, Stronfa, Sanda, and N. Ronalha. To the S. appear the Isles of Hoy and S. Ronalha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides, which flow between these islands, are extremely rapid and dangerous; and, near the small Isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, that have been known to snatch in boats and light vessels, which were instantly swallowed up. The strait, called Pentland Frith, which divides these islands from the county of Caithneas, is likewise very dangerous to those who are not well acquainted with the tides and currents; especially in passing the Pent land Skerries, a cluster of rocks that lie in the E. entrance of the Frith. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath on these mountains shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but here are neither partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are numbers of sheep and small black cattle. The products of the valleys and plains are bar ley and oats, but no other sort of grain. The climate of these islands is unfavourable; although they do not suffer so much from frost and snow, as might be supposed from their northerly position. In general, the air is moist; and they are often visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain and thunder. Their longest day is 19 hours and a half; their shortest four and a half. Thus, for about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the fight of the sun, almost without intermission; but, for the same space in winter, that luminous hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moon-light. But the radiance of the Aurora borealis contributes still more effectually to supply this want. The almost incessant corru cations of these meteors, are, indeed, sublimely beautiful; and we, who only see the extremities of these northern phenomena, have but a faint idea of their splendour and their motions, in the higher latitudes. The inhabitants are robust and hearty; the inferior classes are active and industrious, while those of superior rank are distinguished for politeness and hospitality. The Teutonic, or Pictish, language was in general use here till the last century; but, except in Foula, where a few words are still known by aged people, it is quite lost. The English language, with a Norwegian accent, is now generally spoken in these islands, although many of the inhabitants use the Norse. The principal trade of these islands is with Leith, Hamburg, and Bergen. Their chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oils, feathers, andkins of various kinds, and kelp. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, who are divided into 3 petty-teries, and 18 minsteries.


Orchard, in Carlow, Leinster.


Orchies, an ancient town in the dept. of the North, 14 miles SSE. of Lille.

Orchilla, a small island, or cluster of islands, in the W. Indies, near the coast of Terra Firma. The only animals found here are goats and lizards. Lon. 65.20. W. Orde, E. and W. Northumberland, near Norham.

Ordinjen, a town of Cologne.

Orduna, a town in Bifca, 20 miles SW. of Bilboa.

Orefall, Nottinghamshire. E. of Redford.

Orebro, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Nericia, seated near the western
western extremity of the Lake Hielmar. Here are manufactures of fire arms, cloth, and tapestry; and they carry on a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the Hielmar and Maele, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular to that capital. Orebro is 88 miles SSW. of Stockholm.

Oregund, a sea port of Upland, Sweden, seated on the Gulf of Bothnia, 34 miles NNE. of Upsal.

Orel, a government of Russia. It's capital, of the same name, is seated on the rivers Occa and Orel, 176 miles SW. by S. of Moscow.

Orellana. See Amazon.

Orenburg, a province and its capital in the government of Ufa, in Russia, 130 miles S. of Ufa.

Orense, a town of Galicia, on the Minho.

Orens, or Orah, a considerable town of Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade. They deal in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there. It is seated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles NE. of Aleppo, and 100 SSW. of Diarbekir.

Orford, a sea-port of Suffolk, seated near the mouth of the river Ore. It was formerly a good fishing town, but the sea has retired from it for many years. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a sea mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's Chapel, and a house where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches; but it has now only about 300 houses. There is a light-house at Orfordness, which is of great use to seamen. It is 18 miles E. of Ipswich, and 88 NE. of London. Market on Monday.

Organford, a village near Poole, in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of pennyroyal, here called organ, that is produced in the neighbourhood. Organford, Kent, 3 miles and a half NE. of New Romney.

Orgaz, a town of New Castile.

Orgellet, a town in the department of Jura, seated at the source of the river Va¬louse, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourg.

Orgueval, Staff. near King's Bromley.

Orla, a town of Otranto, Naples.

Orient, or Port L'Orient, a regular and handsome town in the dept. of Morbihan, built in 1749, by the French E. India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The har¬bour, which is good, but not spacious, is opposite Port Louis, and at the bottom of the same bay. It is 5 miles SSW. of Hennebon.

Origueiela, a town of Valencia, with an university; and a town of Arragon.

Orjiva, a town of Granada, in Spain.

Orio, a town of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Orio; and a town of Negroponte, in the Archipelago.

Orixa, a province of the peninsula of Hindooftan, bounded by Bihar and Bengal on the N. by Berar on the W. by the northern circars on the SW. and the Bay of Bengal on the SE. The district of Midniapour, in this province, is subject to the English E. India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahattas.

Oristagni, a town of the Island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; and is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 38 miles NW. of Cagliari.

Orléans, in Meath, Leinster.

Orkney Islands. See Orkneys.

Orlandum, a town of Altenburg, Upper Saxony, subject to the Duke of Saxe Gotha. It is seated at the conflux of the Sala and Orla, 40 miles WSW. of Altenburg.

Orlaston, Kent, N. of Appledore.

Orlando, a cape on the N. coast of Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

Orleans, a cit-devant province of France, which, with the Biaufois and Chartrain, is divided into the three departments of Loir and Cher, Loiret, and Euro¬und Loir. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

Orleans, a large, ancient, rich, and handsome city of France, capital of the dept. of Loiret. It is built in the form of an oval, and contains 6 principal gates, 22 parishes, and about 40,000 people. The streets are spacious, but the houses are generally ill-built. That of the Faux bourg of Paris is of a prodigious length. The commerce consists in wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. One year with another, 100,000 cwts. of loaf sugar are sent from Orleans; great part of which is taken by the merchants of Paris. Sheep-skins and stockings, both knit and woven, form also a considerable article of trade. This city has, or lately had, a society of natural philosophy, natural history, &c., and a
public library. The environs are very pleasant; particularly the faubourg, or suburb, of Olivet, which is on the left side of the Loire, which has a communication with the city by a bridge, the boldness and lightness of which are equally admired. It consists of 9 arches; the centre one of which is 100 feet wide. Orleans is seated on the river Loire, and is 50 miles NE. of Blois, and 60 SSW. of Paris. Lat. 47° 54'.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, commences at the river Loire, about two leagues above Orleans, crosses the Forest of Orleans and the plain which succeeds it, joins the Loing near Montargis, and passing by Nemours, falls into the river Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course, which is about 18 leagues in extent.

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, near the city of that name, contains 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France; and the sales of its timber and underwood produce annually 100,000 livres.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of Louisiana, built in the time of the regency of the Duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of it were destroyed by fire; but great progress has since been made in rebuilding it. Here are 2 convents, a parish church, magazine, forges, and some public buildings. The houses are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. It never contained above 1,500 inhabitants, and is seated on the E. side of the Mississippi, 54 miles from its mouth. Lat. 30° 2'.

ORMANS, a town in the department of Doubs. In it's vicinity is a well, which, during the time of the great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country. The fishes which it discharges are called ambrés. There is a similar well about a league from Vesoul. Ormains is seated on the Louvre, 8 miles SE. of Belançon.

ORMANS, a town in the department of Normandy. It takes its name from a river which rises in it, and passing by Sees, Argentan, &c. falls into the English Channel 8 miles below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

ORNOKO, a river of South America, which rises in Popayan, within 160 miles of the S. Sea; and, after a course of 130 miles NE. enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 8° 30'. It's impetuosity is so great, that it twists the most powerful tides, and preserves the freeness of it's waters to the distance of 12 leagues out at sea.

ORPETH, Durham, in the parish of Chester-le-Street. Orpington, Kent, a mile S. of St. Mary Cray.

ORR, a river of Scotland, which rises near New Galloway, in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 10 miles in circumference. Here is neither sweet water nor grass, it being, frieely speaking, no better than a rock of salt. The very dust of the country, within land, is white and pure, as well as pungent to the taste. It was formerly the greatest mart in the East, being visited by shipping from India, Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, as well as by caravans, who carried on a regular trade across the country, and brought with them vast quantities of the richest and most valuable commodities. At certain seasons of the year, there was a prodigious resort of merchants from all countries, besides factors who constantly resided here, particularly Venetians. The houses were then about 4000 in number, and contained 40,000 inhabitants. The Portuguese conquered this island in 1507, and kept it till 1622, when the Persians, by the assistance of an English squadron of 9 sail, took the place and demolished the houses. The trade was then transferred to Gambror. It is now almost deserted, yet is still the key of the Persian Gulf, on account of the commodiousness of its harbour. Lat. 27° 56'.

ORMSID, a town of Lancaſhire, seated near the Grand Canal. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 206 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ORMUS, an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, about 10 miles in cir-
shire, and watering the town of Orr, flows southward, and falls into the Solway Frith.

Orrator, in Tyrone, Ulster.

Orr, Lancashire, SW. of Wigton.

Orrery, a barony in Cork, Munster.

Oschka, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohiley, on the Dnieper.

Oscel, Essex, W. of Hornsden.

Orsby, Northampton, near the Walgrave.

Orslow, Staffordshire, N. of Blimhill.

Orscha, a town of Russia, on both sides of the Danube, 75 miles E. of Belgrade, subject to the Turks.

Orsola, a town of Cleves, on the Rhine.

Orsova, a town of Bohemia; and a town in the Captanata, Naples; all in Italy.

Ortegal, a cape and town on the N. coast of Galicia. Lat. 43. 48. N. lon. 7. 35. W.

Ortenburg, a town of Carinthia; a town of Lower Bavaria; and a town of Hanau Munzenburg, Upper Rhine.

Orthez, a town in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees, seated on the river Gave-de-Pau, 10 miles NW. of Pau.

Orton, a town of Westmorland, 15 miles SW. of Appleby, and 271 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Ortona, a sea-port of Abruzzo, Citera.

Orton, Northampton, near Rothwell.

Orton, or Overton, Cumberland, near Thirby.

Orto, Great and Little, Cumberland, near Carlisle.

Orton-on-the-Mount, Leicestershire, near Hog's Norton.

Orvieto, a town of Umbria; and a town in the Captanata, Naples; all in Italy.

Osterburg, The Bishopric of, a province of Westphalia, 40 miles in length, and from 16 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 7 bailiwicks, and abounds in cattle and hogs. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is spinning of yarn, and manufacturing a coarse kind of linen, which is conveyed by the English, Dutch, and Spaniards to Guinea and America, and annually brings into the country a million of rix-dollars. The bishopric is poissled by Papists and Protetstants alter-
nately, the Protestant being always chosen out of the house of Brunswick Lunenburg. The present bishop is Frederick duke of York, second son of the king of Great Britain. Offnaborgh is the capital.

**Osnaburgh Island**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered and named by Captain Wallis, in June, 1767. Some hogs were seen. It is called Melatea by the natives. Lat. 17° 51′. S. Lon. 147° 30′ W.

**Offinby**, near Oxford.

**Osorno**, a town of Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 40 miles SSE. of Baldivia.

**Osgo**, Kent, 2 miles SW. of Feverham. Oset, Yorkshire, 2 miles from Wakefield.

**Ossett**, the country of the Osei, or Osseti, one of the 7 Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caucasian. It is fertile, and contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imberitia, and the others to Georgia. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian, but their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha; that is, Bones.

**Offington**, Nott. near Carlton on Trent.

**Ossory**, the western division of the Queen's County, in Leinster, Ireland; giving name to a bishopric, the cathedral of which is situated at St. Canice, in Kilkenny.

**Ossuna**, an ancient and well-peopled town of Andalusia, with an university and an hospital, 40 miles SSE. of Seville.

**Ostacigio**, a town of Genoa.

**Ostitagio**, a town of Catalonia.

**Ostenda**, a large and populous sea-port of Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 9th, 1601, to September 22d, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation, to the celebrated Marquis Spinola. The Spaniards lost nearly 80,000 men before this place, although, when it was invested, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight. It is seated in a marshy foil, among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them. Ships of great burden enter these canals with the tide. It is 22 miles NE. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51° 14′. N. Lon. 3° 1′ E.


**Ostia**, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber. The air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choked up. It is 12 miles SW. of Rome.

**Ostiglio**, a town of Mantua.

**Ofton**, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

**Ostrogothia**, the name of the eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden, having Nericia and Sudermanland to the N. the Baltic to the E. and Smaland to the S.

**Ostuni**, a town of Otranto, Naples, near the Adriatic. It's territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds.


**Oswego**, a town of Shrophire, seated near the head of a small river. It has some trade from Wales in flannels; and is 18 miles NW. of Shrewbury, and 174 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

**Oswiczen**, a town of Poland, in Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 32 miles W. of Cracow.

**Ofyn**, St. Essex, situated near the sea, 12 miles SE. of Colchester.

**Otawa**, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than 2 miles broad. This island is smaller than Ulitea, and not so fertile, but it has two very good harbours.

**Otaheite**, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, supposed to have been seen by Quiros in 1606. It was first discovered to the English by Captain Wallis, in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. Bougainville next arrived at it in 1768, and stayed 10 days. Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed 3 months. It has since been visited twice by that celebrated navigator. It was visited also, in 1774, by two Spanish ships from Lima. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar
peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, casuarinas, and dragon trees. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance. They are about the largest size of the Europeans, of a clear olive or brunette complexion, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women, who are accounted very handsome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads; so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like mullin, passes over this, in various elegant turns, round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. "This dress," says Mr. Forster, "appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern fashion we had hitherto seen. Both sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured by those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. This operation is performed upon the youth of both sexes, when about 12 or 14 years of age. No language seemed easier to acquire than theirs, every harsh and filibant consonant being banished from it, and almost every word ending in a vowel. The only requisite is a nice ear to distinguish the numerous modifications of their vowels." The houses of the natives consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate of this island is one of the finest in the world, the houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Various little birds were found among the shrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, though common report among the Europeans, has denied the powers of harmony to the birds of warm climates. The birds most common are two sorts of paroquets, one of a beautiful sapphireine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves, herons, and ducks. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue made of the Hibiscus ciculatus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of these pieces are 2 or 3 yards wide, and 50 yards long. The colours with which they dye this cloth are principally red and yellow. The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of a brighter and more delicate colour than any known in Europe. Their mating is also finer and better, in every respect, than any we have in Europe. They are also exceedingly neat in making basket and wicker work. Their fishing lines are also the best in the world, made of a kind of nettle which grows in the mountains, holding the strongest and most active fish, such as bonettas and alboares. It is remarkable, that though the natives of this island far exceed most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and, having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them. The sea supplies them with a variety of excellent fish. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among the natives, as among the Chinese, as they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying places, called Murai, are built of several ranges of stones, like steps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong inclosure round it, made of stone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Otaheiteans are chiefly fish, pork, cocaanuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that leucious richness which makes it unfit the stomach so soon in Europe. The fat is said to be little short of marrow, and the lean to have the tender taste of veal; the principal cause of which seems to be the vegetable diet they are used to. Besides, they are much cleaner than the European hogs, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the small breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, and have the pendulous ears of ours. The natives employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. A proof of the security in which they live, appears in this, that their houses are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming.
mengs, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentlemen, good nature, and hospitality of this people; and all of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, particularly those of the better sort. On the coast are several excellent bays and harbours, with room and depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The whole island could furnish about 6780 fighting men. The sea affords them a great variety of fish, in every expedient for taking which they are exceedingly ingenious.


Otley, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Wharfe, under a high, craggy cliff, 10 miles NW. of Leeds, and 202 NNW. of London. Market on Friday.

Otmore, Oxford, near Iffil. Otoque, an island in the Bay of Panama.

Otranto, of Terra d'Otranto, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the NW. where it is joined to Bari. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth, and is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; but it is often visited by locusts, and by Algerian pirates, who carry all the people they catch into slavery.

Otranto, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, is a large, handsome place, with a commodious harbour. It is seated on the Adriatic, 37 miles SSE. of Brindisi.

Otricoli, a town of Spoletto.

Ottenwald, a small territory in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of Mentz.

Otton, a town of Genoa.

Otter, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the sea near Otterton, 3 miles below St. Mary Ottery. Otterburn, Hants, S. of Winchester. Otterburn, Northumb., near Ellesdon. A battle was fought here, in 1388, between the English, under the Earl of Northumberland and his two sons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots, under Sir W. Douglas. The intrenchments, and a number of tumills, scattered over the adjacent ground, are visible to this day.


Ottery St. Mary, or Autry, a town of Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Oude, a foubah, or province of Hindoostan, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the mountains of Thibet, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimensions of Oude and its dependencies are estimated, by Major Renel, at 360 miles in length from E. to W. and in breadth from 150 to 180. The capital is Lucknow. The nabob is in alliance with the British power, and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on the western frontier, covering Oude as well as Bengal, and keeping the western states in awe. The whole expense of this establishment is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of a subsidy.

Ouda, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the soubah of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been built by their hero Krihen. In Colonel Dow's translation of Ferythia's history, it is mentioned, as the capital of a great kingdom, 1209 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahabeth, the famous Hindoo work in Shanscrit, (the learned language of the Bramins) under the name of Ajodha. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, scarcely any traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all quarters of India.
Flanders, on the river Scheldt. They have a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were compelled to raise the siege by the Duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, (commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome) and took 5000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent.

Oudenburg, a town of the late Austrian Flanders, 8 miles SE. of Ostend.

Oudipour, or Meywar, a province of Hindooftan, belonging to the Rajpoots, 500 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The rana, or prince of Oudipour, is a sort of head of the Rajpoost states, receiving homage from them by a long-established custom, but not claiming superiority in any other way.

Oudipour, the capital of a circuit in the country of Agimere, Hindooftan.


* Overton, Hants, 8 miles W. by S. of Bafingbroke.


Overtysche, a town in the late Austrian Brabant.

Overtysel, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishopric of Munfter; on the N. by West Frieland and Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel, and part of the Zuyder Zee; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishopric of Munfter. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Diente, Twente, and Salland. There are many murmurs in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. It's greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

Oughein, a town of Hindooftan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of Maadjee Sindia, one of the Western Mahraat Chiefes. It is a place of great antiquity, 200 miles SE. by S. of Agmire.

Ovieio, a city of Spain, capital of Alturias, with an university.

Ouigteragh, in Waterford, Munfter.

Oughterdard, a town of Galway, in Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin.


Oolney. See Olney.


Oulx, a town of Piedmont.

Oundle, a uniform little town of Northamptonshire, leated on the river Ne, 16 miles NE. of Northampton, and 33 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.
Ounfberry-Topping, Yorkshire, a steep, high, verdant mountain, near Gilborough, in Cleveland, affording a beautiful prospect, and serving mariners as a sea-mark.

Ounfton, Derby, near Dronfield.

Ouselwell, 'Camb. 5E. of Wisbeach.

Ouswell-Common, Yorki. N. of Wakefield.

Ouswell, Glouce. in Withington parish.

Ouske-Me., Dorset.

Owbera, Oveiro, or Oese, a territory of Guinea, dependant on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. The air is unfathomable, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are stout, and are all marked with three incisions; one on the forehead, and one on each temple.


Owbye, Little, a river which rises in the S. part of Norfolk, and divides that country from Suffolk, as it flows westward. It becomes navigable at Thetford, and falls into the Great Ouse near Downham.

Ouse, Northern, a river of Yorkshire, formed by the junction of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract, called Richmondshire. Thence, after collecting all the rills from this mountainous region, unite at Aldborough, and thence take the name of the Ouse, which now forms a large river. It flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels, and afterward, receiving the Wharfe from the NW. the Derwent from the NE. and the Aire, formed by the united Aire and Calder, from the W. and joined, near it's termination in the Ouse, by the Dun from the SW., it falls into the Humber.

Ousgreys, Northumb. S. of Alnwick.


and Outleside, Cumberland, in the parish of Alipatrick.

Oultor, in Wexford, Leinster.

Outscares, Derbly. in the High Peak.
whom he unfortunately had a misunderstanding or dispute. Lat. 19. 23. N. Lon. 156. O. W.


*Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded by meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The origin of the university is involved in obscurity; a certain proof of it's great antiquity. Alfred, who resided at Oxford, together with his three sons, is said to have founded three schools, or colleges here; one for philosophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity. It is generally supposed, however, to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed it's revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. About the middle of the 12th century, public lectures on the civil law were read here not more than ten years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were said to be 15,000 scholars, if they deserve that name, the sole object with many being only to read and write, while the greatest number attained to neither, and the most learned acquired only bad Latin and logic. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. It is thought, that there is not such another group of buildings, nor such another university, at this day, in the world. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, Balliol College is the first, according to Mr. Camden, that was endowed with a regular and permanent income, in 1259. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. These last were anciently hotels, or inns, and were the only academical houses originally posseffed by the students of Oxford. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-House, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Observatory. It is 20 miles SW. of Buckinham, and 58 W. of N. of London. Lat. 51. 45. N. Lon. 1. 10. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Gloucestershire; on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire; on the E. by Bucks, and a part of Berks; and on the S. by Berks. It's extreme length is 48 miles; it's greatest breadth 35. It contains 14 hundreds, 1 city, 12 market-towns, and 207 parishes, and about 450,000 acres. The air is sweet, mild, pleasurable, and healthy.
The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The southern part of the county, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is a hilly and woody country, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The northwestern part is also elevated and flinty. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams, running from N. to S. and terminating in the Thames. The most considerable forest now remaining in Oxfordshire is that of Wychwood, between Burford and Charlbury. With respect to manufactures, the town of Witney, in this county, is famous for blankets.


Oyster-Haven, in Cork, Munster, is seldom frequented by vessels. It is sufficiently deep, but the entrance is narrow. Oxleworth, Gloucester. 3 miles SE. of Dudley.

PAC

ABBAY, one of the Western Islands of Scotland. It is about 9 miles in circuit, and has corn, marl, and pasture.

PACOBAO, San, a lake of Quito, abounding with fish and wild fowl. On its banks is a village of the same name.

PACAJES, a jurisdiction of La Paz, in Buenos Ayres. The air is temperate, and the pastures are good.

PACEM, a town and kingdom on the N. coast of Sumatra, dependant on Achen. It is 130 miles SE. of Achen.

PACHACAMAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, and dedicated to the Supreme Being. When Pizarro took this temple, he found an immense quantity of gold in it, besides what the soldiers pillaged. It is about 12 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, a small island near the coast of European Turkey, S. of Corfu.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the South Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upward of 10,000 miles in breadth. This immense body of water may be said also to stretch from pole to pole. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days, in a uniform direction toward the NW. without discovering land. In the extreme distress which he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone Islands, he had the consolation, however, of enjoying such an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he bestowed on this ocean the name of Pacific, which it still retains. The Spaniards, having passed the Isthmus of Darien, from N. to S. at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; although, with respect to America, it is more properly the Western Ocean. On one side of the equator it is called the N. Pacific Ocean; and, on the other, the S. Pacific Ocean.

PACKINGTON, Leicestershire, a pleasant

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For which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793 from Braunston to Brentford, will greatly remedy this inconvenience. The most considerable forest now remaining in Oxfordshire is that of Wychwood, between Burford and Charlbury.

With respect to manufactures, the town of Witney, in this county, is famous for blankets.
Pad

ant, retired town, within a mile of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.


Pacy, a town in the depart. of Eure, seated on the river Eure, 10 miles E. of Evreux.

Padang, a sea-port on the W. coast of Sumatra, with a Dutch fort and settlement. Lat. 1° S.

Padbury, SE. of Buckingham.

Paddington, a village of Middlesex, which lies W. by N. of London, or rather contiguous to it, and yet the parish contains many sequestered rural spots.

Paddingwick, Middl. near Hamletsmith. Paddinham, Lancal. SE. of Clithero.


Padron, El, a town of Spanish Galicia, on the Ulla.

Padua, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university. It is capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that graft is seen in many places, in the interstices of the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was well inhabited, and in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a gloomy air. The streets, also, in general, are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Anthony, accounted the great patron of the city. “The body of this holy person,” says Dr. Moore, “is inclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel, and is laid to emit a very agreeable and refreshing flavour. Pious Catholics believe this to be the natural effluvia of the saint’s body; while heretics assert, that the perfume (for a perfume there certainly is) proceeds from certain balsams rubbed on the marble every morning, before the votaries come to pay their devotions. I never presume to give an opinion on contested points of this kind; but I may be allowed to say, that if this sweet odour really proceeds from the holy Franciscan, he emits a very different smell from any of the brethren of that order whom I ever had an opportunity of approaching.” The walls of this church are covered with votive offerings of ears, eyes, arms, legs, noses, and every part almost of the human body, in token of cures performed by this saint; for whatever part has been the seat of the disease, a representation of it is hung up in silver or gold, according to the gratitude or wealth of the patient. Near this building is a place, called the School of St. Anthony, where many of his actions are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justin, built from a design of Palladio’s (reckoned by some one of the most elegant he ever gave) is remarkable, among many other things, for its rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the town-house is one of the largest in Europe, and contains the ceanoph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, formerly so celebrated, is now, like every thing else in this city, on the decline. Here is a cloth manufactory; and it is said, that the inhabitants of Venice (the nobles not excepted) wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who do not ask charity in the name of God, but
but in the name of St. Anthony. Padua is seated on the rivers Brenta and Baciglione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 22 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 22. N. lon. 12. 1. E.

Paduano, a ci-devant province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It's soil is well watered, one of the most fertile in Italy, and is about 35 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. Padua is the capital.

Padsworth, Berks, near Aldermaston. Palingsdon, Surry, in Abinger parish.

Paeffenhoffen, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated near the river Motter, 8 miles W. of Haguenau.

Pagen, Isle of Wight, seated near the river Molot, 8 miles W. of Huguenau.


Paco, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 20 miles long and 5 wide. It was till of late subject to the Venetians. The air is cold, and the soil barren; but it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.


Painboeuf, a town in the depart. of Lower Loire, lying at the mouth of the river Loire. It is a very considerable sea-port, whence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and where they anchor on their arrival; but at the beginning of this century, was only a village. It is 20 miles W. of Nantes.


Painswick, a town of Gloucestershire, has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is 7 miles SE. of Gloucester, and 101 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Paisley, a large manufacturing town or Rentrewhre, in Scotland. It contains several broad and regular streets, which have names descriptive of the various employments of the inhabitants; such as Silk-Street, Cotton-Street, Lawn-Street, Gauze-Street, Incle-Street, &c. in which are many good houses. The principal manufactures are in silk and thread gauze, which are so neat and beautiful, that they have been displayed at court in the birthday dresses. The extensive cotton-works employ not only numbers of women, but even of very young girls. Some of the principal manufacturers here, who have become opulent, have built elegant houses for their residence; and an idea of their great success may be formed from this circumstance, that they have been known to pay to the people they employ 500l. a week. "A fertile country," observes a late writer, "cheap labour, a sober and steady people, abundance of coal, and water-carriage, were circumstances that first invited English manufacturers to settle in this country; and the justness of their views has been fully evinced by the most prosperous success." At present the silk branch, which for some years past out-did that of Spitalfields, is on the decline, but the muffin has come in its room, and the thread manufacture has considerably increased. Here are also considerable tan-works, some soap and candle-works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. According to a calculation made in 1784, the manufactures of Paisley, in silk-gauze, lawn, lenzu-gauze, and white twining thread, amounted to the value of 579,1851. 16s. 6d. and 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. The magnificent abbey for which Paisley was once noted, is now partly in ruins; but there is a chapel entire, which is famous for a surprising echo. The flap of a door produces the effect of thunder; and a melodious tune delights the ear with the idea of celestial harmony. Paisley is supposed to contain about one-third of the number of the inhabitants of Glasgow; but it stands on nearly as much ground. It is 6 miles W. of that city.

Paita, St. Michael de, a town of Quito, in S. America, containing about 200 families. The bay or harbour is a secure anchoring place, the best on the coast, and is frequented by all vessels coming from the north, which are bound to Callao, the port of Lima. Passengers also, from Acapulco or Panama, disembark here, and travel by land to Lima, there being a tolerably good road parallel to the coast, with many towns and villages for the accommodation of travellers. Here is a small fort, surrounded with a brick wall, and mounted with 3 pieces of cannon, but neither ditch nor out-work. Paita has been often taken by the English, and particularly by Commodore Anson, in 1743, who plundered and burnt the town, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lat. 6. 12. S. lon. 81. 19. W.

Paix, a town in the NW. coast of St. Domingo, has a pretty good harbour.
PALACIOS, a town of Andalusia.


Palis, a town of France, capital of Belleisle. Lat. 47° 18'. N. lon. 3° 2'. W.

PAI_AIs, a town of France, capital of Belleisle. Lat. 47° 18'. N. lon. 3° 2'. W.

PALAIS, St., a town and district in the dept. of the Lower Pyrenees; a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits, of which they make cider. This town and district, with those of St. Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, annexed to France by Henry IV., who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albret. The town of St. Palais is seated on the river Bidouze, 1.5 miles SSE. of Bayonne.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town and kingdom on the E. part of Java.

PALAMOTT, or PAPELVELLY, a town and province in the Carnatic, 74 miles SSW. of Madura. Lat. 8° 43'. N. lon. 77° 54'. E.

PALAMOS, a sea-port of Catalonia.

PALANKA, a town of Bulgaria; a town of Besarabia; and a castle of Hungary, 22 miles NE. of Gran.

Palmoss, a sea-port of Catalonia.

PALATINATE, OF THE RHINE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, adjoining France. Its greatest extent is about 80 miles, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar. It is a very fertile country, though rather mountainous, abounding with vineyards, fields, forests, meadows, gardens, rivers, and lakes. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electoral residence. This electorate is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria.

PALATINATE, UPPER, OF BAVARIA. See Bavaria.

Palatine-Town, in Carlow, Leinster, so called from a colony of industrious people, who were driven from their native country, by the persecuting arms of Lewis XIV. of France.

PALAUD. See PALUDA.

PALAZZUOLO, a town in the Breslau, Italy; and a town in the Val di Noto, Sicily.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Leon. Palermo, anciently PANORMUS, a rich and beautiful city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara; the seat of the viceroy, and capital of the island. It is situated near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains; but the country that lies between the city and these mountains, is one of the richest and most pleasant spots in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit-trees of every species, particularly oranges, lemons, and Indian figs, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets, that form a variety of windings through this charming plain. From the singularity of this situation, as well as from the richness of the soil, Palermo has had many flattering epithets bestowed upon it, particularly by the poets, who have denominated it the Conca d'Oro, the Golden Shell, which is at once expressive both of it's situation and richness. It has likewise been styled Aurea Valle, Hortus Siciliae, &c. The inhabitants of Palermo are emulated by Mr. Brydone, at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handome square, called the Ottangalo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this square is seen the whole of their noble streets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. These gates are each at the distance of about half a mile, the diameter of the city being no more than a mile. They are elegant pieces of architecture, richly adorned; particularly the Porta Nuova, and the Porta Felice, terminating the great street called the Corso, that runs from SW. and NE. The Porta Felice opens to the Marino, a beautiful walk, that constitutes one of the great pleasures of the nobility of Palermo. It has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea, whence there is always an agreeable breeze. In the centre of the Marino is an elegant kind of temple, which, in the summer, is made use of as an orcestra. The concert does not begin till the clock strikes midnight; at which time the walk is crowded with carriages and people on foot; and there is an order, that no person, of whatever rank, shall presume to carry a light. The flambeaux are extinguished at the Porta Felice, where the servants wait for the return of the carriages; and the company generally continue an hour or two together in darkness, except when it is moon-light. The concert finishes about two in the morning. Many of the churches of Palermo are very rich and magnificent. The cathedral is a large, ancient, Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels, some of which are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosolia, the patronise of Palermo, who is held in great veneration. The relics of
Silver, curiously wrought, and enriched with precious stones. Many miracles, it is pretended, are performed by them; and they are considered as the greatest treasures of the city. The monuments of their Norman kings, several of whom are buried here, as also of the emperors Henry V. and Frederic II. are of the most beautiful porphyry, some of them near 700 years old. The church of the late Selufts is equal in magnificence to most of the structures in Italy. The Chiela-del-Palazzo is entirely encrusted over with ancient Mosaic, and the vaulted roof is all of the same. "But it is endless," says Mr. Brydone, "to talk of churches; here are upward of 300." Palermo is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tafetea form. In the streets the women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. The city is well lighted with reverberating lamps, and, in wet weather, movable wooden bridges are provided for crossing the kennels, which then become rapid torrents. The harbour is very dangerously open to the swell and sea from the NE. quarter, and, even at the anchoring place, ships lie in peril whenever a westerly wind blows, as it rushes with great impetuosity through the valley of Collibet between the mountains. In former times, the haven was within the town; composed of 2 long creeks, about 100 paces broad, and shut up with a boom. They were sufficiently capacious for the flight tonnage then in use, but, about the year 1520, were choked with sand thrown in by the sea, or washed down by rain, and no possibility appearing of restoring a proper depth of water, they were quite filled up, and built upon. Indeed this city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. About a mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of Capuchinas, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about 40 feet in length, into which the light is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the sides of these are niches, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them 6 or 7 months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. The skin, which looks like pale-coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in some degree preserved. Except the bodies of two reputed saints, one of which had been there 150 years, and the other 300, they are all of modern date, as appears by an inscription on a small piece of pasteboard hung to the arms of every corpse, signifying the name of the person, and the time of his decease. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are children of 6 or 7 years of age. On the floors are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Here are some manufactures of silk and stuffs. Palermo is the see of an archbishop, and contains an university. It is seated on the NW. side of the island, at the bottom of the bay of the same name, 162 miles S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E. of Rome. Lat. 38°. 15'. N. lon. 13°. 25'. E.

Palestine, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited it's sea-coast. It is also called Judaea, from the Patriarch Judah; the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. From it's having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus, it has been superstitiously denominated the Holy Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petraea on the S. and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, it's capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn.

Palestrina, an ancient city of Italy, in the Compagna-di-Roma, near which formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules.

Palestrina, one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the wealthy have country houses. The principal harbour has also the same name.

Palgrave, Suff., near Dils in Norfolk.

Palicata, a sea-port on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N. of Madras.

Palimeum, a kingdom and it's capital in the SE. part of Sumatra, 50 miles from the sea. The Dutch have a fort here, and purchase
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purchase large quantities of pepper at a low price.

Pallas-Inn, in King's County, Leinster.

Palling, Norfolk, on the coast, NE. of Hickling. Pallington, Dorsetshire, a hamlet of Afpidle.

Pallis, in Limerick, Munster.

Pallis, in Limerick, Munster.
Pallis, one of the Canary Islands, about 60 miles in circumference. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, sugar-canes, fruits, and here are quadrupeds and birds of all kinds. The town of Palma has a safe harbour, and is much frequented by foreign vessels for wines: 12,000 pipes, at least, are exported annually to the West Indies, and elsewhere. Lat. 28° 36' N. long. 18° W.

Palmela, a town of Portuguese Estramadura.

Pala, a town of Cordova, in Spain.

Pala, a town of Salora; and a town of Calabria Ultra; both in Naples.

Palma, a sea-port of Mazara, Sicily.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, about 15 miles long, and 9 broad. Lat. 15° to 16° S. lon. 146° to 147° W.

Palmis, Cape, a promontory of Guines, on the Grain Coast. Lat. 4° 16' N. long. 5° 34' W.

Palmela, a town of Portuguese Estramadura, 6 miles N. of Setubal.

Palmer’s-Bay, Kent, near the North Foreland. Palmer’s-Green, Middlesex, near Southgate.

Palmerston’s Island, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774, and visited by him in his last voyage. It consists of a group of small islands, about 10 in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with coocoanuts, feurvy-grafs, and the whara-tree. It does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated more than 3 feet above the level of the sea. It consists entirely of coral sand, with a small mixture of blackish mould, which appeared to be produced from decayed vegetables.

Notwithstanding this poor soil,” says Cook, “it is covered with a variety of trees and bushes. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almost even with the surface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the most enchanting prospects, that nature has anywhere produced. It’s base was fixed to the shore, but reached so far in, that it could not be seen; so that it seemed to be suspended in the water, which deepened so suddenly, that at the distance of a few yards, there might be 7 or 8 fathoms. The sea was at this time, quite unruffled; and the sun, shining bright, exposed the various sorts of coral in the most beautiful order; some parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures; all which were greatly heightened by splages of the richest colours, that glowed from a number of large clams, which were everywhere interspersed. But the appearance of these was still inferior to that of the multitude of fishes, that glided gently along, seemingly with the most perfect security. The colours of the different sorts were the most beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding anything that art can produce. Their various forms, also, contributed to increase the richness of this submarine grotto, which could not be surveyed without a pleasing transport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work so sturdiously elegant, should be concealed in a place where mankind could seldom have an opportunity of rendering the praises justly due to so enchanting a scene.” With respect to the animal creation, the most singular that Captain Cook observed, were some large eels, beautifully spotted, which, when followed, would raise themselves out of the water, and endeavour, with an open mouth, to bite their pursuers. There was also a brown spotted rock fish, about the size of a haddock, so tame, that instead of swimming away, it would remain fixed, and gaze at them. Had they been in an absolute want, a sufficient supply might have been had; for thousands of the clams already mentioned, stuck upon the reef, some of which weighed 2 or 3 pounds. Lat. 18° 8' S. lon. 162° 57' W.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Syria, capital of a kingdom, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by Meffrs. Wood and Dawkins, in 1751; and a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates,
the saint are preserved in a large box of plates, was published by Mr. Wood, in 1753. This place, called likewise Tadmor in the Desert, appears to have been built originally by Solomon, but the architecture of its admired remains, is Grecian, in the opinion of the best judges, and thought to be coeval with the time of the Seleucidae. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have ereced their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is situated in the midst of a large sandy plain, 90 miles E. of Damacus. Lat. 33° 30'. Long. 38° 50'.

PALMAUD, a district of Hindostan, included in the Carnatic, though situated between Golconda and the Guntoor Circar, S. of the river Krishna. Zipsercotta is the capital.

PALOS, a town of Andalusia, with a tolerable tide harbour, at the mouth of Rio Tinto. Columbus set sail from here on his first adventurous voyage, in 1492.

PALOS CAPE, a promontory of Murcia, S. of the town of Palos, and 18 miles E. of Cartagena.

PALOMA, a town in the department of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, 8 miles NNW. of Foix.

PAMPHIL, Dorsetshire, near Winborn.

PAMPLONA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre. It's squares are hand-some, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 172 NNE. of Madrid. Lat. 42° 47'. Long. 1° 35'.

PAMPILUNA, a town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for it's mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 200 miles S. of Maracaibo, and 300 NE. of Popayan. Lat. 6° 30'. Long. 70° 30'.

Pampbil, Dorsetshire, near Winborn.

Pamilton, Cambridgeshire, near Wittersfield.

Pampocatha, Yorkshire, SW. of Wetherby.

Pan, Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

Pan, or Pahan, a sea-port on the E. coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Lat. 3° 15'.

Panama, a city of S. America, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, with straight and broad streets, and elegant public buildings. The merchandise of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought up the river Chagre. The ships unload at a small island, 3 miles from this place, because the water is so shallow as not to admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Captain Morgan, a buccaneer, in 1670, and the present town is 4 miles distant from it, in a more advantageous situation. The province contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of rancherias, or assemblages of Indian huts. Here are also several gold mines, but they are neglected for the sake of the pearl fishery on the coast. It stands on a bay of the same name. Lat. 8° 48'. Long. 80° 15'.

Panarea, one of the Lipari Islands, lying in the Tuscan Sea. It is barren and very inconsiderable, being only 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 miles NNE. of Lipari, and 30 N. of Sicily; subject to the king of Naples.

Panan, an island of the Philippines, of a triangular form, lying E. of Paragua. It is 180 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivery and brooks, and produces vast quantities of rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is about 17,000.

Panborough, Somerleeshire, W. of Wells.

Paneras, a village of Middlesex, a little to the NW. of London. The burying ground here, is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Romanists. At a public house, near it there is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for
for inoculation, to which now is added the smallpox hospital formerly at Clerkenwell. Here also is the Veterinary College established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general. The noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished, but the present college is only a temporary building.

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Panfield, Essex. near Bocking and Braintree.
Panco, a town and district of Congo, in Africa, on the river Barhela.

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province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country has but few woods or forests. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la Plata in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres, on the S. side of the river. In 1580 the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, where they afterward founded, at the commencement of the 17th century, and with the permission of Philip III. the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They undertook not only to make proselytes to the church, but to open a new source of wealth to the mother country. To this end they represented, that they ought to be independent of the Spanish governors; and that as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and destroy the great objects of the missions, no other Spaniards should be permitted to enter the country. To these terms the court agreed; they consenting to a certain capitation tax on the natives, and to some other stipulations in favour of the crown. In process of time, the Jesuits, by the most wonderful address and persevering patience, and without the least degree of force, acquired the most absolute dominion, both ecclesiastical and civil, over the natives, whom they even instructed in military discipline. In 1757, the king of Spain exchanged the colonies on the E. shore of the river Uruguay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacramento, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. This produced an insurrection of the Indians, who were defeated by the Spanish governor, with the loss of 2000 of them killed. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits from S. America, and the natives, in course, were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of that vast continent.

PARAIRA, a town and jurisdiction of Brazil, on the S. bank of a river of the same name, 9 miles from the sea, and 60 miles N. of Fernambuco. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes, and great number of trees of Brazil wood.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which uniting with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la Plata.

PARANÁ, a sea-port of the late Venetian Istrià.

PARAGA, a sea-port of the late Venetian Albania, opposite the Island of Corfu, and 26 miles W. of Arta. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and is seated on a rock.

Parham, Suffolk, on the river Ore, near Framlingham. Parham, Sufex, near Amberley.

PARÍA, a province of Paraguay, so named from a larger river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio-de-la Plata.

PARCHIM, a town of Mecklenburgh.

PARDÓ, a royal palace near Madrid.

PARDÁN, or Pardínez, Cumberland, a hamlet of Dean, near the Lake of Lowwater, 4 miles from Cockermouth.

PARENZÓ, a sea-port of the late Venetian Istrià.

PARÍS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms 3 small islands, called the Island of Louviers, the Notre Dame, and the Palace, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The island of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterward was resigned to the parliament. Clovis I. after the defeat of Alaric, made Paris the capital of his kingdom. It's circuit was much extended by Philip Augustus. It was greatly embellished by Francis I. and his successors. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. It is 2 leagues in diameter, and 6 in circumference, including the suburbs. It is supposed to contain 87,500 streets, and 24,000 houses, among which are many of five, six, and even seven stories. The rivers Yonne, Marne, and Oise, by their junction with the Seine, convey to Paris the commodities of Burgundy, Champagne, and Picardy; and this last river furnishes it with the riches of Normandy, and the sea, which is at the distance of 42 leagues. By means of the Loire, the Allier, and the canals of Orleans and Briare, and, by the Vienne, it has
has communications with the other parts of the country. There are 9 principal bridges in Paris, 2 of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, the Pont Neuf and the ci-devant Pont Royal; to which may be added the unfinished ci-devant Pont de Lewis XVI, begun in 1787. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in honour of their Kings, and in compliment to royalty, have been totally changed, since the abolition of monarchy, toward the close of 1792. The Pont Neuf, the finest and most frequented of all the bridges, is 1020 feet long, by 72 broad, and has 12 arches; 7 of which are on the side of the Louvre, and 5 on the side of the street Dauphine. In the second arch of this bridge, on the side of the Louvre, is the Chateau de la Samaritaine (the Woman of Samaria) a small timber building of 3 stories, constructed, in 1712, on piles, and lately repaired. In the inside is a pump, which raises the water of the river, to distribute it by pipes to the Louvre, the Tuileries, &c. In the front, are two figures larger than the life, to represent Jesus at the well with the Woman of Samaria. A large shell, placed between these two figures, receives the water from the pump; and from this shell it falls, in a sheet, into a basin called Jacob's Well. Above is a sundial; and the whole is crowned by a leaden turret, which contains a set of chimes. The other bridges are Pont St. Michel, Pont-au-Change, le-Petit-Pont, Pont-Notre-Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont-Marie, and the Pont-Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Île-du-Palais and Île St. Lewis. The public fountains are very numerous, and on some of them there is displayed very elegant sculpture. The public places, squares, &c. are also numerous and elegant. The finest are the Place-Dauphin, of a triangular form, built, and so named, by Henry IV. in memory of the birth of Lewis XIII.; the Place Royale, in which was the equestrian statue, of Lewis XIII. in bronze; the Place-Vendome, a square, with the angles truncated, in which was the equestrian statue, in bronze, of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit; the Place-des-Victoires, of a circular form, in which was a statue of the same king, crowned by the heathen goddess VioIcy, with this arrogant inscription, Viro Immortalis; and the Place-de-Lewis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place-de-la-Révocation, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. and afterward of his unhappy consort, Marie Antoinette, the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th of October, 1793. There are 3 triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV. and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Port St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated dyers, settled in this city in 1540) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Lewis XV. a whole length, framed, and placed among the masterpieces of painting, was taken, for many days, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches were St. Sulpice, St. Euffache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du-Mont, the old one of St. Genevieve, the new one of St. Genevieve (now called the Pantheon) those of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Val-de-Grace. The finest college in Paris was that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal, it's founder. There were lately 6 academies in Paris; namely, the French Academy, founded by the cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Lewis XIV.; that of the Sciences; and those of Painting and Sculpture; Architecture; and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the king's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. The other libraries are those of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine. That of St. Germain-des-Prés, one of the richest in France, containing between 15 and 20,000 manuscripts, and near 100,000 volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood formed a part of the erection. The Botanical Garden is extensive. The 4 principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais-Royal, now le Palais d'Egalité, and the Luxembourg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long and 30 broad, which joins it to the Tuileries,
was begun under Charles IX. and finished by Lewis XIV. who likewise built, in 1663, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments, the ancient academies, viz. the French Academy, for the improvement of the French language; the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; the Royal Academy of Sciences; and the Royal Academy of Paintings and Sculpture; have held their fittings; and in others are the work-shops and lodging-rooms of artists. The Tuileries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Lewis XIV. takes it’s name from it’s situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (tuileries) which for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The riding-houfe, belonging to it, is the place chosen by the national assembly for their fittings, when they removed from Versailles in 1789. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. From this palace, when attacked by the enraged populace on the 10th of August 1792, the unhappy Lewis XVI. went for an asylum to the hall of the national assembly, thence to a prison, and thence to the scaffold. The Palais Royal, in the interior, has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The gardens of the palace of Luxemburg, also form a fine promenade. The Hotel-des-Invalides, for the wounded and superseded soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Lewis XIV.; as is the Military School, in the Champ-de-Mars, which was founded by Lewis XV. Here are also grand theatres. The Monnoie, or Mint, is an elegant building, situated on that side of the Seine, which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place-de-Greve, which was heretofore the common place of execution. Before the revolution, Paris was the see of an archbishop, and contained 41 parish churches, 21 parochial, 17 collegiate churches; among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbey, 22 priories, and 30 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular; 7 abbey, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 lemanaries, and 16 hospitals, 6 of which were appropriated to deserted children. Paris forms, with a small district round it, one of the depart-ments of France, and is 245 miles SE. of London, 625 NW. of Vienna, and 630 NE. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50. N. lon. 2. 25. E.


Parkgate, a sea-port of Cheshire, at the mouth of the Dee, 10 miles from Chester, and 194 from London.


Parma, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest and most beautiful opera-house in Italy, which will contain 12,000 spectators. The dome, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away a library from this place to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. In 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Piacencia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Carlos above mentioned. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 40,000. The principal trade of the place consists in stockings, and some other articles in silk. It is seacoast on the river Parma, 64 miles SSE. of Milan. Lat. 44. 50. N. lon. 10. 30. E.

Parma, the duchy of, a province of Italy,
Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, on
the NE. by the Mantuan, on the E.
by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tu-
can and Genoa, and on the W. by Genoa
and the territory of Pavia. Under this
name are commonly included the duchy
of Parma Proper, the duchy of Placenza,
and the duchy of Guastalla. The air is very
wholesome, and the inhabitants often live
to a great age. The soil is fertile in corn,
wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a
great number of cattle, and the cheese is
in high esteem. Here are some considerable
mines of copper and silver, and plenty of
truffles. In 1345, the pope granted this
duchy to his natural son, Peter Aloyſius,
or Farneſe, the founder of the family of
Farneſe. Elizabeth Farneſe, the only
heir of the last duke, becoming queen of
Spain, obtained Parma and Placenza for
her sons, and so it was settled at the peace
of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Parnfied, Kent, near Kingſton.
Parnassus, now called Parnasso, a
celebrated mountain of Livadia, in Greece.
It has two heads, one of which was for-
merly famous for being conſecrated to
Apollo and the Muſes, and the other to
Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece,
and from the top is a prospect as far as
Corinth. Here also is a fine fountain,
suppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia. It is
8 miles N. of Livadia.

Parnon, Great and Little, Effex, be-
tween Nettleſwell and Roydon. Parnham,
Dorſetſhire, 5 miles N. of Bridport.

Paros, an iſland of the Archipelago,
one of the Cyclades, about 36 miles in cir-
cumference, and containing about 1500
families. The soil is well cultivated, and
the pastures feed a great number of flock.
Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine,
pulle, and calicoes; and in fine white
marble alio, which has long been in ef-
timation for sculpture. Before the war of
Candy, it produced a great deal of oil, but
the Venetian army burnt all the olive-
trees. They have a great number of par-
tridges and pigeons, which they fell very
cheap. Thoſe excellent rattuaries, Phi-
dias and Praxiteles, were natives of this
iſland, which was Uniſeled dedicated to
Bacchus, on account of it's excellent wines.
The famous Arundelian marbles at Ox-
ford, were brought from this iſland. It
lies W. of Naxia, and Paros is the capital.

Paros, a town of the Archipelago, ca-
capital of the Isle of Paros, which was an-
ciently the largest town of the Cyclades;
but it is at present much reduced. The
walls of the cottage are built of ancient
pieces of marble, and most of the columns
are placed long-wife. Some of them that
stand upright, support cornices of amaz-
ing size. The natives build their houses
with marble, which they find ready cut
to their hands, but they do not much trou-
bles their heads about placing the pieces in
a regular manner. Their fields likewise
are inclosed with fieves, altars, and baſ-
relievos; however, the English, French,
and Venetians have carried away the ſecond
pieces they could meet with. The inha-
bilants are so ignorant now, that, instead
of great ſculptors, and skilful architects,
they have nothing but carvers of mortars
and ſalt-cellar. It is ſeated on the sou-
thern coaſt of the iſland. Lat. 37. 8. N.
lon. 25. 44. E.

Par, Lancashire, 3 miles from Prefcot.
Parramatta, a town or settle ment of
English convicts, in New S. Wales. It
is ſeated at the head of the harbour of
Port-Jackſon, 11 miles W. of Sydney-
Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing-
place in the creek which forms the head.
In November 1791, near 1000 acres of
land were either in cultivation, or cleared
for that purpoſe. The soil, in most places,
was found to be remarkably good, and to
want cultivation only to be fit for any uſe,
for the ground that has been the longest in
cultivation bears the best crops. Lat. 33-
50. S. lon. 151. 39. E.

Parre, a river of Somerſetſhire, which
rises in the south part of the county,
receives the Ordred, and Thone, and en-
trates the Briſtol Channel at Bridgewater-
Bay. The tide rushes up this river with
prodigious velocity and roaring.

Parret, North, Somerſ. near Crewkerne
and the source of the Parret. Parret, South,
Dorſetſ. near Beminſter. Parrocks,
Kent, in Graveſend pa rif. Parry's, Es-
ſex, near North Weald. Parſonby, Cumb.
in the pa rif of Plumbland, near Alpatria.
Parſon's Drove, Camb. near Withbeach.
Parſon's-Green, Middleſex, in Fulham
pa rif. Parſon's-Street, Middleſex, near
Hendon.

Parteen, in Clare, Munſter, pleasantly
feated on the Shannon.

Partenkirch, a town of Freyſing,
Bavaria.

Parthenay, a town in the dept. of
Two Sevres, trading in corn and cattle.
It is ſeated on the river Thoue, 17 miles
SSW. of Thouars.

Partington, Cheshire, NW. of Altring-
ham. Partney, Lincolnif. N. of Spilſby.

Parth, a small ſeaport of Cumber-
land, 3 miles N. of Whitehaven.

Parton, Cumberland, a hamlet in Thur-
by pa rif. Partridge-Green, Suffolk, in
K k 3
the parish of East Grinstead. Parwick, Derbyshire, in Athborn parish.

Parvais, a mountain in the Isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. It is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

Pass, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles S.W. of Arras.

Pass de Calais, or Straits of Calais, one of the departments of France, containing the late districts of Pays Reconquis, the Boulonnais, and part of Artois.

Passhey, Sussex, near Tihurst.

Passages, Los, a sea-port of Spain, in the territory of Guipulcoa. The harbour is very spacious within, though narrow at the entrance, and remarkably secure from all winds. It is 3 miles E. of St. Sebastian.

Passage, Cornwall, by Helford-Haven.

Passage, Gloucester, by Tewkesbury.

Passage, in Cork, Munster, opposite Great Island, on which the town of Cove is situated. Large vessels are lightened here before they can go up to the city of Cork, the channel higher up admitting only those of 150 tons, when laden, though it stretches from shore to shore, above a mile.

Passage, in Waterford, Munster, situated on the N. side of a steep hill. Here is an excellent road, where 500 sail of ships may ride safely, and which is the station of the packet-boats from Waterford to Milford-Haven.

Passaro, a town of Noto, Sicily.

Passaro, Cape, anciently called Pachinus, the SE. point of the Island of Sicily. It is not a peninsula, as represented in the maps, but a wretched barren island, about a mile round; with a fort, to protect the neighbouring country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on this part of the coast. This island and fort are separated from the rest of Sicily by a strait about half a mile broad. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 15. 32. E.

Passaro, a cape of Janna, in Greece, between the Gulfs of Armiro and Zeton.

Passaruan, a town and kingdom of Java, on the NE. coast, 50 miles W. of Panaruean.

Passau, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town in the circle of Bavaria. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Innsbruck, Tratzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is leated. It is leated on the Danube, at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iitz, 62 miles E. by S. of Railbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 28. N. lon. 13. 37. E.

Passau, the Bishopric of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lying between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. It's largest extent is no where above 20 miles; and it has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

Paffelous, ExPass, in Dagenham parish.

Paffelous, ExPass, near High Ongar. Paffemers, ExPass, near Parndon. Paffenham, or Paffham, Northampshire, on the Oule, opposite to Stony-Stratford.

Paf if you can, in Dublin, Leinster, N. of Finglas. Paf if you can, and Paf of Kildare, in W. Meath, Leinster.

Passignano, a town of Perugiano, on the N. coast of the lake.

Pasto, or St. Juan de Pasto, a town of Popayan, Terra Firma, seated in a fine, fertile valley, watered by several rivers. It is 80 miles NNE. of Quito. Lat. 1. 50. N. lon. 76. 55. W.

Pafion, Norf. NE. of North Waltham, near the sea. Pafion, Northamp. N. of Peterborough. Pafion, Northumb. on the borders of Scotland, near Harelaw-Hill.

Pastora, a town of New Castle.

Patagonia, the most southern part of S. America, where a race of people have been discovered, who leading an unsocial and savage life, are reported to be of a gigantic stature. "They are suppos'd," says Dr. Rober-son, "to be one of the wandering tribes, which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the river De-la-Plata to the Straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the banks of the river Negro; but in the hunting season they often roam as far as the straits which separate Terra
Terra del Fuego from the main land. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who described them as going naked, notwithstanding the inclemency of the climate, above eight feet high, and of strength in proportion to their uncommon size. Some of the inhabitants seen by Captain Byron, in 1764, were about seven feet in height. Captains Wallis and Carteret, in 1766, found some of them to be from six feet, to six feet five and seven inches in height; but that of the greatest part was from five feet ten inches to six feet. Mr. de Bougainville saw none below five feet ten inches, and none above six feet two inches; but the people of the Etoile had seen, in a preceding voyage, several that were six feet four inches and a half high. The least of those whom Giraudais saw, in 1766, were above five feet eleven inches high. M. Duclos Guyot, in the same year, saw none that wanted more than half an inch of measuring six feet. In the interior parts of the country, according to Mr. Falkner, there are tribes of a still greater size. The great Cacique Cangapol was above seven feet high; and he had seen Indians of the tribe of the Puelches, more than an inch or two taller than Cangapol. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted, and clothed nearly in the same manner: the circles round the two eyes are some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are as white as ivory, remarkably even and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward, together with a piece of feather used as an apron. This seemingly barren country produces good pastures; and numerous droves of wild horned cattle and horses, first brought hither by the Spaniards, now cover the face of it. To the N. of La Plata it is covered with wood; but not a single tree or shrub, fit for any mechanical purpose, is to be seen in all the country southward of that river.

PATANE, a kingdom of Malacca, on the eastern coast, subject to Siam. The inhabitants are partly Siamele, Chingle, Malays, and Europeans; but they are all accounted very voluptuous. The air is wholesome, though very hot, and they have no seasons but the winter and summer; the former of which is more properly the rainy season, and holds about 3 months, during the shortest of our days. The woods abound with elephants, and many wild animals. The Siamele cultivate the land, and the Chingle are artizans. The principal town of the same name has a harbour, and contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants. Lat. 6. 15. N.

PATA BAY, or PATIOCA, a town of Mexico, near a silver mine. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 99. 55. E.

PATAY, a town in the dept. of Loiret, Patcham, Sussex, E. of Arundel-Forest.


PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of Mexico, near a silver mine. Lat. 21. 0. N. lon. 99. 55. E.

PATENHAM, Bedf. near Odell. Patterhead, a manufacturing village of Fife-shire, adjoining Kirkcaldy.

Patblow, Warwick, a hundred in the Conqueror's time, but now only a liberty, containing several towns, between Warwick and Alcester. Patley-Bridge, Yorkshire, W. Riding, over the Nid by Netherdale. Patmer-Hall, Herts, N. of Bishop's Stortford.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Patino, situated on the coast of Natolia, between the Isles of Samos and Nicaria; and about 20 miles in circumference. It is one of the most barren heaps of rocks in the Archipelago. A few valleys only are capable of some cultivation. It abounds, however, with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pignons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John, which, with its irregular towers and masy appearance, one might well imagine to be a citadel. The inhabitants of this convent are in reality the proprietors of the country; but their domains would be insufficient for their maintenance, were it not for the possession of some lands in the neighbouring islands, and the certain tribute they derive from the superstition of the Greeks. The abbot pays annually 1000 crowns to the grand signior, besides presents to the captain pacha. Their monks, called Caloyers, are spread over all Greece. Scarcely any of them can read, and yet they all understand how far the empire of superstition can extend over ignorant minds. They keep their credulous countrymen in the most abject slavery. They are even accomplices in their crimes, the profits of which they share, and sometimes engrofs. Not one of the piratical vessels is without a Caloyer, in order to give them absolution in the very instant of committing the most dreadful crimes. Cowardly and cruel, these wretches never fail to massacre the crews of the vessels that fall into their power; and, after plundering them, they link the captured ship, that not a trace of their outrages may be left; then, instantly prostrating themselves before the priest, a few words presently reconcile them to the Deity, quiet their conscience, and encourage

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rage them to the perpetration of future crimes, in thus affording what they deem a certain remedy against future remorse. These abolutions are rated, and every priest has a table of the sins that may be forgiven. They do more; they relieve, by anticipation, the alarms that guilt excites in some flagitious wretches, who mingling the terrors of superstition with their ferocious passions, tremble with the dread of perishing in the very act of crime, before the Caloyer can grant them abolution. These apprehensions the priest endeavours to allay, exciting them to the perpetration of the most atrocious deeds, by selling the pardon to them beforehand. When these monsters return into port, they previously set apart the portion of the priest, who, in exchange, grants them the privilege of sailing again on their piratical expeditions; and thus furnished with passports to heaven, and provided with anticipated abolutions, they put to sea again with a conscience lulled into security, invoking Heaven, perhaps, for a rich cruise of plunder, adulteries, and assassinations. The inhabitants of Patmos are mostly Greek Christians, sailors or ship-builders; they sail as far as Venice, and carry cotton, &c. stockings of their own manufacture. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is situated on the declivity of a mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to their church, which is supported against a mountain, for a rich cruse of plunder, adulteries, and afflicting. The buildings of Patna are high, but the streets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of considerable trade, and is supposed to be the ancient Palabothra. It is 250 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 35'. Lon. 85° 21'.


Patomac. See Potomac.

Patonw-Beacons, Hampshire, W. of the Candovers.

Patrana. See Patwarna.

Patras, a sea-port in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, oil, honey, wax, cheese, and manna. There are very lofty cypress trees, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea, 20 miles SW. of Lepanto.

Patricia, a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, 8 miles E. of Ostia.

Patrimony of St. Peter, or The Patrimonio, a province of Italy, in the pope's territory, situated S. of the Orvietan, and with the Mediterranean on the SW. It is about 43 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiacone, Bolsena, Civita Castellana, and Civita Vecchia.

Patrick's, St. in Waterford, Munster.
Patrick's Isle, St. on the coast of Dublin, Leinster, opposite Balraddy. Patrick's Well, St. in Limerick, Munster.


Patrington, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a river that runs into the Humber, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hull, and 191 N. of London. Market on Saturday.


Pavia, an ancient and celebrated town of Milan, in Italy, and capital of the Papal, with a celebrated university. In 568, Pavia was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom, which terminated with the fall of the Roman Empire. The Papal, or duke of Pavia, is bound by the law of the church, and can only be removed by the Pope. The Lodevan, or Lodevan, on the N. by the Milanese, on the E. by the Lodevan, and on the W. by Genoa, and on the S. by the Lomellini and Tortonesi. It is 17 miles S. of Mila. Lat. 45. 18. N. lon. 9. 15. E.

Paul, town in the dept. of Gard, seated on the river Égri, 30 miles N.E. of Montpellier.

Paul-Les-Vence, St. a town in the dept. of Var, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S.E. of Paris.

Paul-Trois-Châteaux, St. a town in the dept. of Drome, 16 miles S. of Montelimar.

Paula, a town of Calabria, near Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain also, is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and shaded with branches, shrubs, and bushes; an ancient bay-tree overhanging it.

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dinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities; and the "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse.

Peak, Hants, NW. of East Mean.

Peak, in Cork, Munster, near Ashbollogue. At this place a great number of subterraneous rooms or caverns were discovered in 1755, some of which contained considerable quantities of human skeletons.

Peak, Dean, Sussex, S. of Chittingley.

Peak Forest, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.


PEARL ISLANDS, islands lying in the Bay of Panama, subject to Spain. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, from which they are supplied with fruit, garden stuff, and other provisions.

Peasmarsh, Sussex, near Rye. Peatsfoot, or Pegsworth, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

Peaths, or Pease, as it is pronounced, a vast chain in the mountains at the NE. part of Berwickshire, more than 160 feet deep. Over this chain, a large bridge of four arches has been lately built, which, from it's vast height, greatly resembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.


PeeQuencourt, a town in the dept. of the North, seated on the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Dauthy.

PEDEE, GREAT, or YADKIN, a river which rises in N. Carolina, near the borders of Virginia, in several small streams, and entering S. Carolina, takes the name of Pedee, and enters the ocean, after a south-easterly course, 6 miles below Georgetown.

PEDEE, LITTLE, a river of S. Carolina, which falls into the Great Pedee, 16 miles below Queenborough.

PEDENA, a town of Ittria.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, 20 miles E. of Achen.

Pedman lote, Cornwall, between the Land's-End and Whitland-Bay.
troyleum, rubies, diamonds, and sapphires. The rubies are the best in the world, but the diamonds are small. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The country abounds with elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, and other animals; and deer and game are in great plenty. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulses, and fruits. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribands; but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and they wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, and shapely. If the wite prove false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she, not having redress, sometimes contrives to dispatch him by a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished and gilt. The inhabitants are partly Peguers, and partly Bramas, or Burmahs, who are at present masters of the country; they are distinguished from each other by their dresses and features. The priests, who are called Talepoy, or Talapoins, observe celibacy, and eat but once a day. They wear a long frock, girt with a leather thong four inches broad, at which hangs a bag for receiving alms. They have no stipends, and in case the few acres, which every one who builds a temple bequests for their maintenance, be not sufficient, they send novices abroad to beg alms. They have idols in their temples, with very large ears, in a fit posture, like tailors. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes, and in time of inundations, communicate with each other by boats. The city of Pegu, in 1600, was one of the largest and most populous in Asia, but being besieged, in 1592, by the kings of Arakan and Tautung, the king was obliged to submit for want of provisions. Since that time Pegu ceased to be the royal city, and fell to decay; so that, although 6 or 7 leagues in compass, not one-twentieth part of it is now inhabited. It is still, however, the seat of the viceroy, governing for the king, who resides now at Ava. Lat. 18° 5'. N. lon. 96° 42'. E.

Pebembury, Devon. NW. of Honiton.

Péina, a town of Hildesheim, Lower Saxony.

Péipus, or Tchudskoi, a large lake of Russia, between the governments of Peterburgh and Riga, 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth. It has a communication with the Lake of Wetzwer; and the river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication also at Naiva, with the Gulf of Finland.

Péishore, or Pittshour, a considerable city of India, in the country of Cabul, 50 miles NW. of Atock.

Pekin, the capital city of the empire of China, situated in a fertile plain. It obtained this name, which signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, or the Southern Court, where the emperors formerly resided. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tatar City, so called because it is inhabited by Tartars, ever since they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The circuit of both together, is 52 Chinese lays, each of which contains 440 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are lofty and well arched, supporting buildings of 9 stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers, when they come off guard. The gates are 9 in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as straight as a line, most of them 3 miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. The concourse of people in the streets is prodigious; here are also vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, and carriages. It is singular, however, that no women are ever seen; although the number of women in China, as well as in every other country, is superior to that of the other sex. All the riches and merchandise of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney horses and chairs, in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day, with sabres hanging from their girdles, and whips in their hands, to correct, without distinction, those who excite quarrels, or make disturbances. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. Those who have computed the compass.
compas of this city a different way, ob-
serv, that the two cities, without the
suburbs, are 18 miles in circumference,
and that the number of inhabitants is, at
least, 2,000,000; that the walls of the
Tartar city are so high, that they cover
the town, and are broad enough for twelve
horsemen to ride easily abreast; and
there are strong towers a bow-shot distance
from each other. The walls of the immense
palace of the emperor, including that and
the gardens, are upwards of four miles in
circumference, and the architecture of the
structures entirely different from that of
the Europeans; they are covered with
tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The
palace never fails to strike beholders, by
its extent, grandeur, and the regular dis-
position of its apartments. It presents a
prodigious assemblage of vast buildings,
extensive courts, and magnificent gardens.
The temples and the towers of this city
are so numerous, that it is difficult to
count them. Provisions of all kinds are
exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well
as the merchandise, chiefly brought from
other parts by means of canals, which are
always crowded with vessels of different
sizes. No police can be more active. It
is rare, in a number of years, to hear of
houses being robbed, or people assasinated.
An earthquake, which happened here in
1731, buried above 100,000 persons in
the ruins of the houses. In this city a
Rusian church is established, with a sem-
inary, in which the students are permitted
to reside, for the purpose of learning the
Chinese language. Since this establish-
ment, many interesting publications have
made their appearance at Peterburgh,
relative to the laws, history, and geography
of China, translated from the originals
published at Pekin. Lat. 39.54. N. lon.
116.30. E.

Pele, Lancashire, N. of Wigan. Pele,
Lancashire, W. of Warrington.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory
on the N. coast of Sicily, about two miles
W. of Palermo. The prospect from it is
beautiful and extensive. Most of the Li-
pari Islands are discovered in a clear day,
and also a large portion of Mount Etna,
although at the distance of almost the
whole length of Sicily.

PELEW ISLANDS, a cluster of islands
in the N. Pacific Ocean, lying between
130. and 136. deg. E. lon. and 5. and 9.
N. lat. They were probably first discov-
ered by the Spaniards of the Philippines,
and by them called the Polao Islands, from
the tall palm trees that grow there in
great numbers, and which, at a distance,
their edges; the colour of the interior was like mahogany. They had also the cabbage-tree; a tree whose fruit nearly resembled an almond; the wild bread-fruit tree; plantains, bananas, Seville oranges, and lemons. Their common drink was the milk of the cocoa-nut; on particular occasions, adding certain sweetsmeats and a sweet beverage obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. No quadrupeds were seen, except some brownish grey rats in the woods, and a few meagre cats in some of the houses. They had plenty of common cocks and hens, which, though not domesticated, yet loved to get near their houses and plantations. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves; and the inside is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets, with covers, neatly carved, and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrowly, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the bulks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain-leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain-leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut, which they polish very nicely, supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthenware, of a reddish-brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks, tied together, serves them for a broom, and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, are their buckets, or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays, or dishes, and spoons. Some of the women have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells. The natives, in general, are a stout people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loofe curl round their heads. The men are without cloaths; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tattooed, and their teeth are made black by art. The men had their left ear bored, and the women both; with beads or leaves wore in the perforated ear. The carriage between the nostrils was also bored; in both sexes, through which they often put some sprig, blossom, or flower. Both sexes are very expert at swimming, and the men are such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the sea which attracts their notice. The conduct of these people toward the English was uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the island entertained of the English, that, on their departure, he suffered his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this amiable youth died of the small-pox, in 1784, at about 20 years of age. These islands are encircled on the W. side by a reef of coral.

Pelham-Auria, or Brent, Pelham Farns, and Pelham Stockin, Herts, on the borders of Essex, towards Clavering. Pelin, Cornwall, S. of Lethwithiel.

Pelissa, a town and county in Hungary, 15 miles N. of Buda.

Pell, Suffolk, on the coast, by Bexil.
Pella, an ancient town of Thessaly.
Pellamountain, Cornwall, W. of Trerice.
Pelles, Cornwall, near Padstow-Haven.
Peloe, Durham, near Chester-le-Street.

Peloponnesus. See The Morea.
Peljhal, Staff. N. of Walfal.
Pellies, Shrop. N. of Newport. Pelton, Durham, near Chester-le-Street.
Pemberton, Lancashire, near Wigan.
Pembridge, a small town of Herefordshire, with a manufactury of woollen cloth, seated on the river Arrow, 12 miles NW. of Hereford, and 145 WNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.
Pembroke, the capital of Pembroke-shire, commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford-Haven, over which are two handsome bridges. It is well-built and well-inhabited, and next to Carmarthen and Brecon, is the richest town in S. Wales. Here are merchants who employ near 200 sail on their own account. It is 10 miles SE. of Haverfordwett, and
PEN

256 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Pembrokeshire, the most western county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, 18 in its mean breadth, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the NE. and E. where it is bounded by Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 market-towns, and 145 parishes. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cledheu. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. One part alone is mountainous, extending from the coast, near Fishguard, to the borders of Carmarthenshire. This, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle. There is probably more rain here than in any other part of the kingdom, brought by westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The only manufactures of the county consist of a cotton-mill, near Haverfordwest, which employs about 150 persons; a forge at Blackpool, and some iron and tin works on the Tivy. The county-town is Pembroke.

Pembury, Kent. Pen, Somerset. NE. of Winchcombe.
Penalith, S. of Monmouth, on the Wye.
Penalva, a town of Beira.
Penautier, a town in the dept. of Ano, 4 miles NW. of Circassione.
Penbrok, Dorset. in the parish of S. Perrot.
Penber, Durham, near Houghton-le-Spring.
Pencle, Staff. near Newcastle-under-Line.
Pencombe, Hert. SW. of Bromyard.
Pen Court, Kent, near Holhingham.
Pencreet, Cornwall, near Lekard.
Penlen, Cornwall, near Lekard.
Penlen, and Penlene-Vowe, Cornwall, on the N. coast, near Morvath.
Penenden, Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth Haven, is a peninsula of one mile and a half in circumference, on which Henry VIII. erected a castle, opposite to that of St. Maw's, on the other side of the bay, which he also built. Some additional works were also made by Queen Elizabeth. It is one of the largest castles in the kingdom, and is built on a high rock. It is stronger by land than St. Maw's, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks. Penendenook-Point, Cornwall, N. of the Lizard.
Pender, Cornwall, near Sleatly.
Penhill, Surry, in Blechingley parish.
Pendle Forest and Hill, Lancaf.
Pendock, W. of Tewkesbury.
Pendomer, Somerset. between Crewkern and Melbury.
Pendragon-Castle, W. of Kirby-Steven, on the Eden.
Pendreff, near Blisland, N. E. of Bodmin.

Penemunder, a town and fort in the island of Usedom, Upper Saxony.
Penfoot, Cornwall, SW. of Launceston.
Penford, Staff. E. of Coalhill.
Pengelly, Cornwall, in the parish of Bregae.
Pengelly, Cornwall, E. of Mount's-Bay.
Penguin Island, a small island near the Cape of Good Hope; an island near the S. coast of Newfoundland; and an island in Adventure-Bay, New Holland.
Penguin Island and Bay, on the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47° 48'.
Pengwernyon Point, Cornwall, SE. of Mount's-Bay.
Penha-Garcia, a town of Beira.
Penbale, Cornwall, W. of St. Dennis.
Penboll, Cornwall, SE. of Padstow-Haven.
Penhill-Beacon, Yorks. near Midlam.
Penbow, Monmouth. S. of Strogle-Castle.
Penburs, Suffex. W. of Battle.
Penbute, Carmarthenshire.
Pembury, Kent. Pen, Somerset. NE. of Wincanton.
Penautier, a town in the dept. of Ande, 4 miles NW. of Circassione.
Penbrook, Dorset. in the parish of S. Perrot.
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contributed, it being in the high road to Holyhead. Here the sea is seen dashing its waves 40 fathoms below, while the mountain rises as high above the traveller's head. This road was long narrow, bad, and stony, but since 1772, it has been made better and wider, and defended from the precipice by the wall above-mentioned. The wall before was very slight, in some parts about a yard high, and in other parts there was only a bank, that scarcely rose a foot above the road.

Penman Ross, a mountain in Denbighs. Penmorfa, Carnarvon. Penn, Bucks. 2 miles from High Wycomb. Penn, Nether and Over, Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton.


Penna, Cornwall, in St. Cleere parish.

Pennar, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the kingdom of Mysore, and watering Gooty-Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Nellore, falls into the Bay of Bengal, at Gangaparnam.

Penard, E. and W. Somerset. near Glastonbury. Penmaen, a keep mountain, with a sharp summit, S. of Brecknock. Pennen, Glamorgan.

Pennard, E. and W. Somerset. near Glastonbury. Penmaen, a keep mountain, with a sharp summit, S. of Brecknock.


Penrith, a sea-port of Glamorganshire, with a good harbour for ships. It is 20 miles SE. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Market on Thursday.

*Penrith, a large well-built town of Cumberland, seated under a hill, near the river Eymot and Lowther. It has a spacious market-place, and is a great thoroughfare, lying on the post-road between London and Glasgow. Here are some noted tan-works, and some manufactures of check and cotton. It is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 250 NNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Fair on Whittuesday.

Penrith, Old, Cumb. in Lazenby parish, 5 miles from Penrith, and 13 from Carlisle. It was formerly a Roman station, and here are still to be seen great ruins of a town. Penrose, Cornw. near Heliton. Penrose, Cornw. at the Land's End. Penrose, Heref. N. of Pembroke. Penrose, Monn. N. of Ragland-Castle. Penruddock, Cumberland, in Greystock parish.

Penryn, a considerable town of Cornwall, seated on an eminence near Pendennis-Castle, at the entrance of Falmouth Haven. It has a considerable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery, and is 2 miles NNW. of Falmouth, and 266 WSW. of London.
London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Pensacola, the principal town of W. Florida, seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms a commodious harbour, safe from all winds. Lat. 30. 31. N. lon. 87. 12. W.

Pensance, or Penzance, a populous town of Cornwall, seated on a creek of Mount's Bay. In 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards, who, in four galleys, surprised this part of the coast, and set several villages and farms on fire; but it was soon rebuilt, made one of the coinage towns, and has now many ships belonging to it. It is 10 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's End, and 286 WSW. of London. Market on Thursday.


Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Chew. It is noted for its hats and bread, and has a manufactury of cloth. It is 7 miles SW. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Pentland Frith. See Orcades.

Pentland-Skerries, three small rocky islands, on the N. coast of Scotland, 4 miles NE. of Duncanby Head. On the largest of these, two lighthouses were erected in 1794.

Pentland-Hills, a ridge of mountains, in Edinburghshire, extending about 10 miles from SW. to NE.


Penzcorske, one of the 41 govern-ments of the Russfian empire, formerly a province of Kafan. It's capital, Penza, is seated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza. Lat. 53. 25. N. lon. 45. 45. E.


Pequigny, a town in the dept. of the Somme, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE. of Abbeville.

Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Greek and other Christians, and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

Peramarwathul, Cornwall, N. of Penny. Peramutho, Cornw. E. of Mount's Bay. Peran-in-the-Sands, Cornwall, NE. of St. Agnes. It has from time to time been almost overwhelmed with the sea-fand driven into it by the NW. winds, so that the inhabitants were obliged once to remove their church.

Peray, St. a village in the dept. of Ardeche, noted for it's wine. It is seated on the Rhone, opposite Valence.

Percauslaw, a town of Russfia, in Kiof.

Perche, a ci-devant province of France, now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.


Pereczas, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name.

Perga, a town of Turkey, in Albania.

Pergamo, an ancient decayed town of Natolia, inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. Pergamus
Pergamus was anciently the capital of a kingdom, which began in the year 470, from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years; when the last king, Attalus III. dying without children, left the Roman people his heirs. Here the manufacture of parchment was first invented.

Perigord, a ci-devant province of France, now forming the department of Dordogne.

Perigueux, an ancient town, the capital of the department of Dordogne. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. This town is famous for its partridge-pies, which are sent all over Europe. It is seated on the river Ile, 50 miles SW. of Limoges.

Periopolis, an ancient town, the capital of the department of Dordogne. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. This town is famous for its partridge-pies, which are sent all over Europe. It is seated on the river Ile, 50 miles SW. of Limoges.

Perikleopolis, supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded, when in liquor, by the courtefan Thais, to set it on fire. It is thought to be the same as is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins still remaining. Some travellers that have seen them, think they far excel any thing of this kind in the world. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which show that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles NE. of Shiraz, and 200 SE. of Ispahan.

Perkhill, Stafford, near Eccleshall.

*Perks in old town of Worcestershire, with a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the river Avon, 9 miles ESE. of Worcester, and 102 WNW. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Persia, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. Its' power and extent have greatly varied both in ancient and modern times, and its present boundaries are not exactly known, especially towards Russia, Tartary, and India. In the general outline, it is bounded on the N. by Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Independent Tartary; on the E. by India; on the S. by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Georgia, Armenia, Curdsitan, and Arabia. Persia is divided into the following provinces: Schirvan; Adirbeizan; Ghiian; Mezanderan, with Taberistan; Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia; Chulsitan; Parsistan; Kerman, or Keriistan; Mecran; Segelltan; Sabletan; and Chorasan,
Chorasan; including Astabat and Dagestan. Candahar is considered as a province of Persia, although it is now an independent kingdom. The chief rivers are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S. parts sandy and desert; and in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces the various sorts of pulse and corn. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels, buffaloes, and horses. In several places naptha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-frames, and salt; but the first two of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also the various sorts of fruits, fairer and better than the choicest European; excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms; likewise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. Their horses are the finest in the East; and they have large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former of which are of a monstrous size. They are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Isphahan is the capital.

Persian Gulf, a large gulf of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length, near Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates, 430 miles.

Perth Amboy, a sea-port in the state of New Jersey, seated on a neck of land, included between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, has one of the best harbours on the continent, and is 25 miles S.W. of New York.


Peru, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by the river of Guayquil, which divides it from New Granada; on the S. by the depopulated territory of Atacama, which parts it from Chili; on the E. by a horrible desert of more than 500 leagues in extent, which separates it from the provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres; and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It's extent from N. to S. is from 450 to 470 leagues, and from E. to W. from 100 to 120 leagues. It was stripped of the kingdom of Quito, which has generally been considered as a part of it, in 1718, and of those provinces, at the distance of 40 leagues E. of Lima, which, towards the E. constitutes the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in 1778. It scarcely ever rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unless toward the top of the mountains; for when the mathematicians from France were there, to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanoes, which burn continually; sometimes such torrents of water fall down from thence, as overflow the country for a considerable space. The best houses here are made of a sort of reeds, like bamboo canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. They have a kind of galleries,
or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure shrink, or shake. Here are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea, but the trees are different from those in Europe. The birds are much superior to the European for the beauty of their plumage; but their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea, and the monkeys, also, keep at a distance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as it's body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so is more like a wolf than a lion, and never attacks man. The tigers are said to be as large and as fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour; however, there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them dangerous; particularly the rattlesnake, which does not get away from men like the rest. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are very large. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle, which the missionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a conor or condor, as perhaps the largest in the world, for it is said to make nothing of carrying off sheep and heifers. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor in any other country. It is commonly called a camel-sheep, and has something of the shape of a camel, but without any bunch on it's back. There are two sorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddish wool, or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burdens of about 50 pounds weight, before horses were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but, if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. Their garment is a sort of a tuck, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their employers as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and Spaniards arises a third kind, called Mestics, who are accounted illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort; these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; the Spaniards also have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive very well, and the fruits they produce are delicious. A great part of the territory of Peru is occupied either by barren and rugged mountains; sandy plains, which reach from one extremity of the coast to another; or lakes of many leagues in extent, some of which are situated on the summits of the mountains. The breaks, however, and the valleys, which enjoy the benefit of irrigation, present an extensive range of delightful plains, filled with cities and towns, the climate of which is highly salubrious and agreeable. It's commerce has been considerably augmented, since the arrival of merchant vessels from Spain, by Cape Horn, has been permitted, and the removal of those restrictions, by which it was oppressed in the time of the galleons, and the fairs of Porto-Bello and Panama. The manufactures consist almost entirely of a few friezes, worn by Indians and negroes; and some manufactures of hats, cotton cloths, drinking-glasses, &c. inconsiderable in number. The mines are the only source of the riches of Peru. In 1790, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6038 of gold, were smelted and refined in the royal mint of Lima; and 5,162,239 piastres, in both materials, were coined there. About half of the silver, which is annually smelted and coined, is extracted from the mines of Gualgayoc and Pasco; the former in the district
district of Truxillo, and the latter situated at the northern extremity of the Pampas de Bombo. The mine of Guantajaya, in Arequipa, and that of Guarochiri, in Lima, do not flourish in proportion to the richness and abundance of their metals, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring necessaries for working, subsistence, &c. The fishery is exclusively in the hands of the Indians, but being unskilful, and unprovided with proper boats and fitting instruments, they venture but a small distance out to sea. Hence a scarcity and dearth of fish is experienced in Lima, and in all the places along the coast. The bad and uneven roads, together with the delay and expense of carriage, almost entirely obstruct the internal commerce of this province, and render the subsistence of the inhabitants precarious, and dependant on foreign aid. Peru is governed by a viceroy, and is divided into the archbishopric of Lima, and the bishoprics of Arequipa, Cusco, Guamanga, and Truxillo, each of which is subdivided into jurisdictions. Lima is the capital.

Perugia, a town in the pope's territories, capital of Perugianio. It is a handsome and populous city, with a university, and three academies. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is 75 miles N. of Rome.

Perugia, a lake of Italy, 8 miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugianio. It is almost round, about 10 miles in diameter, and contains three islands. It was formerly called Lacus Thraesiumus, near which the conful Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.

Perugiano, a province in the pope's territories, E. of Tuscany, about 25 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Peryton, Somerset, near Wellington.

Pery-Town, Kent, near Welteh.

Pescara, a town and river of Abruzzo Citra.

Peschiera, a town in the Venetia.

Pescotter, a river in Cardiganshire.

Pesanah, a town in the dept. of Hereford, seated on the river Herault, 12 miles NE. of Bexleys.

Peinal, Suffolk, W. of Yoxford.

Peasburh, Hertfordshire, near Sawbridgeworth.

Pest, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, opposite Buda.

Peson, Shropshire, near Chirbury.

Pezaw, a town of Stiria, seated on the river Drave.

Petchel, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the Yellow Sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-fu; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, the principal city in the empire, on which 140 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in summer; but it seldom rains very long, or at any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces the various sorts of corn; and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head, like the lion, and hanging ears. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin.

Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nene, over which is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, having but one parish church, besides the cathedral, but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a trade in corn, coal, and timber. The cathedral, formerly a monastery, is a majestic structure, full of curious work. It is 30 miles SSW. of Boston, and 81 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peterborough, in Monaghan, Ulster.

Peterchurch, Herefordshire, on the river Doier, in the Golden Vale. Peterley, Bucks, in Mifenden parish.

Peter-lisport, St. a town in the SE. part of Guernsey, consisting of one long, narrow street. It is defended by two castles, the Old Castle and Cornet Castle; the latter is situated on a rock, separated from the land by an arm of the sea, fordable at low water. Here is a good road for shipping; and the pier, a great work, affords not only security to vessels, but a pleasant and extensive walk to the inhabitants, with a fine prospect of the sea and the neighbouring islands.

Peterhead, a handsome town of Aberdeen, situated near the mouth of
the river Ugie. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier. A considerable trade is carried on, both in the fishery, and to the Baltic for the productions of the North. Here is also a manufacture of sewing thread. The mineral spring here, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing, bring a great resort of company. It lies a little to the N. of Buchaness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland.

Peter's, St. Kent, in Thanet Isle. Peter's, St. Suffolk, S. of Bungay. Peter's, St. Worceft. near Droitwich. Peter's-Chapel in-the-Wall, St. Elfex, at the mouth of Blackwater river.

Petersburgh, a town of Virginia, seated on an unhealthy spot, on the S. side of the river Appamatox, 18 miles S. of Richmond.

Petersburgh, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in the government of the same name, is seated on the river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of this century the ground on which Petersburgh now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by two small fishermen's huts. It is about 6 English miles in length, and as many in breadth, and has neither gates nor a wall. At first it was designed only for a place of arms, in the Swedish war, and the public edifices and private houses were built only with timber, the town had no other fortifications than a mean rampart of earth, nor were the streets paved. But after the victory of Pultowa, and the conquest of Livonia, Peter determined to render this infant city the capital of his empire. Upon this, he ordered the citadel to be built with stone, the admiralty to be walled in with the same materials, and all the buildings to be erected in a handiome and more durable manner, and gardens to be laid out. In 1714, he removed the council to Petersburgh, and handiome houses were erected, in a straight line, for the public offices, which, in 1716, were also translated hither. In Peter's time, this city became large and splendid, and having received additional improvements under his successors, it is now ranked among the largest and most elegant cities of Europe. The czar, Peter the Great, first began this city in the year 1703, building a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. The streets, in general, are broad and spacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at least two miles in length. Most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floor'd with planks; and, in several parts of this metropolis, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houses are ornamented with a white stucco, which has led several travellers to say, that they are built of stone. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building; furnished with great cold, in the same elegant style as at Paris or London; and situated chiefly on the S. side of the Neva, either in the admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of the city. The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London; it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and it's banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the N. the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called because (a few houßes excepted) the whole row is occupied by the English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the S. side is the quay, which stretches for 3 miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, by order of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburgh, although it is more compact than the other Russian cities, and has the houses, in many streets, contiguous to each other, yet still bears a resemblance to the towns of this country, and is built in a very straggling manner. It has been lately inclosed within a rampart, the circumference of which is 14 miles. Notwithstanding all the improvements it has received by succeeding sovereigns, and particularly the late empress, who may, without exaggeration, be called it's second founder, it is still, as Mr. Wraxall observes, "only an immense outline, which will require future empresses, and almost future ages, to complete." From it's low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have occasionally risen so high, as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The opposite divisions of Petersburgh, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large mass of ice driven down the stream from the Lake Ladoga,
Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 136,900. The value of the exports, in British ships, in 1777, amounted to 1,568,782 sterling; and the goods imported in the same year were estimated at 423,942.

Peterburg is 540 miles NNE. of Warsaw. Lat. 59.56 N. lon. 36.25 E.

Peterborough, a town of Hamps. seat on the river Loddon, 1.8 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peter's-Green, Herts, in the road from Kemspton to Luton. Peterham, Dorset, near Winchon Minster.

Petershagen, formerly Hocklesey, a town of Minden, Westphalia.

Peterhead, a village in Sutff., situated on the Thames, on the S. side of Richmond-Hill, near 10 miles WSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Peter's-Ham, Dorset, near Winchon Minter.

Peterwell, Essex, near High Ongar. Petch, Kent, near Little Chart.

Petersfield, a town of Hampshire, seat on the river Loddon, 18 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.


Petersfield, a town of Hampshire, seat on the river Loddon, 18 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Petworth, a small town in Sutff. It is pleasantly seated near the river Arun, 22 miles NE. of Chichester, and 49 SW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Petworth, or Petersfield, Sutff., SE. of Beachy-Head. It was anciently a famous haven, but is now accessible only by small boats, that crowd up a little rill to it. Peters, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Weever, near Northwch. Petworth-Point, Dorset, by Swanwich-Bay. Petworth, Kent, S. of Lenham, in Pluckley parish. Petworth Island, Essex, between Harwich and Gunfleet.


Pezaro, Pesaro, or Pesano, a large town of Urbino, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic. The streets are paved with bricks, and the harbour is excellent. The environs produce figs and olives, which are in great estimation. It is 15 miles NE. of Urbino.

Pfaffenhoffen, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Ilm; and a town of the Upper Palatinate; both in the circle of Bavaria: also a town of Wirtenberg, Suabia; and a town in the dept. of the Lower Rhine.

PFahl, or PFalz, a town in the depart. of Upper Rhine, 10 miles W. of Biihl.

PFalz, or PFalzheim, a town of Baden, Suabia. PFalzheim, a town of Leuchtenburg, Bavaria.

PFalz-Hohenlohe, an imperial town of Suabia.

Phanagora, a town of Asia, on the E. side of the Strait of Caffa, in Kuban, a district of the Russian government of Caucasus.
Pharaby, in Cork, Munster, 3 miles N.W. of Glanworth.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms a spacious harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships.

Pharza, anciently Pharsalia, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Janina, the ancient Theffaly; famous for the decisive battle fought in it's plains, between Julius Cæsar and Pompæy. Hence Lucan's poem on the civil wars between these two great rivals was called Pharsalia. This town is seated on the river Enipeus, is an archiepiscopal see, and is 10 miles S. of Larissa.

Phasis, a large river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

Pheasants-isle. See FA1s ANts.

Phenicia, a country of Turkey, in Asia, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean; bounded on the N. by Syria Proper, and on the S. by Palæstine. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Balbec. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of navigation, and, according to some, of letters. It's inhabitants were the first, which we have any account of, that traded with England for tin. They frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

Philadelphia, Cornwall, on St. Ives Bay.

Philadelphia, an ancient town of Asia, in Natalis, seated at the foot of the mountain Timulus. The Greeks retain it's ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Christians, who form four churches or congregations. It is 40 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, and at present, of all the United States of N. America, is situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The length of the city from E. to W. that is from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan, is 10,300 feet; and the breadth, N. and S. is 4,375 feet. Not two-fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themselves within the original limits of the city, but have built N. and S. along the Delaware, 2 miles in length. The circumference of that part of the city which is built, if, we include Kensington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about 5 miles. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 100 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite across the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street are 10 streets, nearly equidistant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill are 9 streets, equidistant from each other. Parallel to Market Street are 8 other streets, running E. and W. from river to river, and intersecting the cross streets at right angles. All these streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the streets which run N. and S. except Broad Street, are also 50 feet wide.

There were 4 squares of 8 acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally set apart for public uses; and in the centre of the city, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square of 10 acres, set apart in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Most of the houses have a small garden and orchard; and from the river are cut small canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are fine and spacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, and the water is so deep, that a vessel of 500 tons burden may lay her broadside to it. The warehouses are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for shipbuilding are so well adapted to their purposes, that 20 ships have been seen on the stocks at a time. Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by William Penn, a Quaker, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 common council-men, a sheriff, and clerk. The Quakers, from this period, acquired a political consequence in the western hemisphere; while their brethren in Europe were, and continue, excluded from sharing in the full rights of citizenship, by partial and impolitic laws. Philadelphia, in 1749, numbered 2070 houses, and 11,600 inhabitants. In 1752, it contained 5000 houses, in general, handomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants. The state-house is a magnificent building erected in 1732. In 1737, an elegant court-house was built on the left of the state-house; and on the right a philosophical hall. South of the state-house is the public gaol, built of stone,
stone, and one of the most elegant and secure structures of the kind in America. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other public buildings. An university was founded here during the war; it's funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. The places set apart for public worship, are 26 for Christians of different denominations, and a synagogue for the Jews. In 1786, 910 vessels were entered at the custom-house in Philadelphia; and in 1787, the number was 780. The principal exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, flax-seed, beef, and rice. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW. of New York, 336 SW. of Boston, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 39.57 N. Lon. 75.8 W.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, Esq. governor of New S. Wales. They are about 5 miles asunder; but almost joined together by a long sandy spit, above water, which reaches, for about two-thirds of the distance from the eastermost, or largest island, to the most westerly, which is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. The eastern island is in lat. 8.6. N. Lon. 140.3. E.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 70 miles from the Gulf of Consta, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Caecilius and Bruto, two of the assassins of Caesar, were defeated by Mark Antony and Augustus. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. Lat. 41.13. N. Lon. 24.25. E.

PHILIPPINE, or MANILLA ISLANDS, a very large cluster, or group of islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, first discovered by Magellan in 1521. They are said to be 1300 in number, of which 5 or 600 are of importance. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. The principal of these islands are Manilla, or Luconda; Mindanao; Samar, or Tanday, sometimes called Philippina; Malbate; Mindoro; Luban; Paragoia, or Paragua; Panay; Leyta; Bohol; Sebu, Cibao, or Zebu; Negro's Island; St. John's and Xoto, or Sooloo. In 1564, Don Louis de Velasco, vicar of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez Delagases thither with a fleet from Mexico, and a force sufficient to make a conquest of these islands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then on the throne of Spain. They have ever since remained subject to that crown. Lat. from 6.30. to 18.15. N. Lon. from 113.13. to 127.13. E.

PHILIPPINES, New, otherwise called Palaoa, islands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Ladrones. They are said to be 87 in number, but they are little known to Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a considerable town of Romania, founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and is 90 miles WNW. of Adrianople.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Market on Friday.

PHILIPS, St. a town of Mechoacan, Mexico.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine; also a town of Jersey; and a town of New York, both in N. America.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wermeland, seated in the midst of a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was totally destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It is 30 miles NE. of Carlsstadt, and 130 NW. of Stockholm.

PHILIPSWOR, or Philstonor, Dorsetshire, near Wimborn-All-Saints.

*PHILPSTOWN, the county town of King's County, in Leinster, 38 miles SSW. of Dublin.

PHILIPVILLE, a town in the dept. of the Ardennes, seated on an eminence 35 miles SE. of Mous, and 125 N. by E. of Paris.

Philips-Court, Oxfordshire, near Henley upon Thames. Philly, Cornwall, on a branch of Falmouth-Haven.

PIACENZA. See Piacenza.

PIANEZZA, a town of Piedmont.

PIANOZA, an island of Tuscany.

PIAVA, a river which rises in the Tyrol, and falls into the Adriatic, 16 miles NE. of Venice.

PICARA, a large province of S. America,
Pic, in New Granada, bounded on the E. by the Andes.

Picardy, a ci-devant province of France, on the English Channel. It forms the department of Somme, the department of the Aisne, and part of the department of the Straits of Calais.


Pickering, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated in a vale, to which it gives name. It has an old cattle, in which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 s. in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 16 miles NE. of York, and 123 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.


Pico, the most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, about 45 miles in circumference. The mountain which gives name to the island, is filled with caverns, which vomit out flames, smoke, and ashes. The cattle are various, numerous, and excellent: the vine and its juice are in equal perfection. Besides cedar and other timber, there is a kind of wood, solid, hard, and veined, which, when finely polished, resembles a rich scarlet tabby. This tree is felled only for the king's use, and grows the more beautiful the longer it is kept. The inhabitants live wholly on the produce of the island, in great plenty and comfort. Lat. 38° 29'. N. lon. 28° 21'. W.

Pie Nizza, a populous town of Tuscany. Piepus. See Peipus.

Pierrefield, Monmouth, near Chepstow.

Pierre-le Moutier, St. a town in the dept. of Nievre, seated in a bottom, near a lake. It is 15 miles NNW. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris.

Pierrec, St. a small island near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1792. Lat. 46° 39'. N. lon. 56° 6'. W.

Pigeon Island, a small island about 8 miles as Newcastle, and ended at Timmouth. It was first built of earth by the Emperor Adrian, in 123; Severus afterwards built it of stone, with turrets at every mile; and Aurelian, the Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, in 430. It was 8 feet thick and 12 feet high. There are many Roman coins and other antiquities found near it.


Piedmont, a principality of Italy, bounded on the N. by the late Savoy; on the E. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice, and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by France. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, fertile and pleasant as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. They carry on a great trade in raw silk; and the country produces also plenty of corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almost united to each other by villages. There are above 30 rich abbeys in Piedmont, besides a great number of priories, commanderies, and monasteries. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tanaro, the Stura, and the Doria. Turin is the capital of this country, and of all the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

Pienza, a populous town of Tuscany. Piersfield, Monmouth, near Chepstow.

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3 miles from the coast of Malabar, and 1½ miles from the town of Onore: also an island near Ceylon, 10 miles N. of Trincomale. 

Pietro, St. an island S.W. of Sardinia. 
Pigborn, Yorkshire, N.W. of Doncaster. 
Pignerol, a fortified town of Piedmont, 16 miles S. of Turin. 
Pignum, a small town of Somerseshire, with a road for shipping, at the mouth of the Avon, about 4 miles below Bristol. 

The most beautiful and romantic prospects are presented in continual and striking changes, in navigating the intervening channel. Here rich plantations and beautiful lawns rise upon the view; fertile fields and woods, in some parts clothe the hills to their very summits; while in others, the lofty rocks rising at once from the opposite sides of the river, present the awful appearance of the most tremendous precipices, and seem to mock every attempt of art to reduce their savage aspect. Yet, at the bases of these precipitous rocks, along the banks of this extraordinary channel, where the river and tide find their famous way through chains and fissures of the mountains, and where the largest vessels appear diminutive from the grandeur and sublimity of the surrounding scenery, the feamen find the necessary accommodations for mooring, hauling, &c. in the matted bolts and rings, which have been fixed in the rocks. 
Pill, Somersethire, S. of Shepton Mallet. 
Pilamountain, Cornwall, N.W. of Cran- tock St. Michael. 
Pilland, Devonf, in Pilton parish. 
Pillato, Cornwall, by River liver, S.E. of St. Ives. 
Pillaton-Hall, Staffordshire, between Penkridge and Cannock. 
Pillau, a sea-port of Samland, Prussia, situated at the entrance of the Frisich Haff. It is defended by strong, handsome, and regular fortifications, and has a good harbour. Vessels of great burden take in their loading here, as there is not sufficient depth of water to carry them up to Königsherg, from which it is distant 2½ miles SW. 
Pill-Bridge, Somerset over the Ival, near 

Pilltown, in Waterford, Munfter. 
Pilens, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, particularly rich in sheep. 
Pilley, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. 
Pilley, Derbyshire, N. of Alfreton. 
Pilina, a town of Sundomir, Poland. 
Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name. 
Pilton, Devonf. adjoining Barnstaple. 
Pilton, or Pilton, Northam. on the Nen, between Oundle and Thrapston. 
Pilton, Rutlandf. near Luffenham. 
Pilton, Someterf. 2 miles from Shipton-Mallet. 
Pimpern, Dorsetf. 3 miles from Blandford; formerly of note as it gave name to the hundred. 

PinnEs, Isle of, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the S. end of New Caledonia, about 14 miles over, in a S.E. and N.W. direction. It is high, and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low. The low land has many tall pine trees upon it. Lat. 21° 38. S. lon. 167. 43. E.

**Pinneburg**, a town and lordship of Holstein, Lower Saxony.


*Pinos*, an uninhabited island, near the S. coast of Cuba, mountainous and covered with pines. It is 2.5 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and abounds with excellent pastures. Lon. 83.10 W.

*Pinsek*, a town of Brezic, Russian Lithuania, seated on a river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Cossacks.


*Piranes*, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisan, with a university. The town is seated on the river Arno, at a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble. The city does not contain at present above 16,000 inhabitants, although they were computed formerly at 100,000; and grains is said to grow in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir, is the leaning tower, so much talked of. The Grand Duke's palace, and the exchange, are magnificent buildings, worth notice. The Pisans were formerly a free, commercial people, and maintained long and bloody wars against the Florentines, who at last subdued them. The neighbourhood of Leghorn, formerly of little or no trade, but now the chief port in the Mediterranean, has contributed greatly to the decay of Pisa. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn. Lat. 43.43 N. Lon. 10.17 E.

*Pisano*, a territory of Italy, and one of the finest countries in Tuscany. It lies along the Mediterranean Sea, and is about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

*Piscataway*, or *Piscataquay*, a river of New Hampshire, N. America, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and is 60 miles N. of Buffalo also a town of Virginia.

*Pisco*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a road well sheltered from the usual winds, and capacious enough to hold a royal navy. Here are about 300 families, among whom there are few whites. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It is about a mile from the sea, and 110 SSE. of Lima.

*Pisello*, the most northern cape of Natalia, in Asia, which projects into the Black Sea, opposite the Crimea.


*Pirita*, a town of Prussian Pomerania.


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PIZ.

very poor. Here is an Academy of Sciences, founded in 1745. It is situate near the river Stella, 20 miles NW. of Florence. Pitch, Suffolk, near Ludham.

Pitcairly Wells, saline springs, near Perth, in Scotland, whose waters are deemed beneficial in scurvy cases.


Pitthea, a sea-port of W. Bathnna, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 80 miles SW. of Torna. Lat. 65. 18. N.


Pithour. See Peishour.


Pittenweem, a sea-port of Fifehire, seated on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, 21 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

Piton, Wiltshire, between Wintleslow and Clarendon Park.

Pittsburgh, or Fort Pitt, a town of Pennsylvania, beautifully situated on the western side of the Alleghan mountains, on a point of land near the confluence of the rivers Alleghan and Monongahela. The town is laid out on William Penn's plan; is a thoroughfare for the vast number of travellers from the eastern and middle states to the settlements on the Ohio; and increases greatly. This was formerly the French fort Du Quesne, but was abandoned by their troops in 1753, on the approach of General Forbes, and its name changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the illustrious minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Alleghan hill takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 26, N. long. 79. 48. W.

Pitzbanger, Middlesex, S. E. of Perriwale. Piura, a town and jurisdiction of Trujillo, Peru.

Pizam, near Worcester. Pixion, Somerleithire, near Taunton.

Pizzighitone, a town in the Cremonese.

Pizzo Ferrato, a town of Abruzzo Citra.

PIZZO DI GOTT0, a town of Demona, Sicily, 6 miles S. of Melazzo.

Placence, The Duchy of, extends about 30 miles from N. to S. and from 8 to 15 from E. to W. and is politically included in the duchy of Parma. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, copper, and vitriol, with salt springs, from which they make very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trabia and Nurra.


Planiez, an island near Maricelles.

Planks, or Planksford, Northumberland, S. of Beltingham.

Plano, an island in the bay of Alicat. Pardwick, Staff, E. of Forton. Plafy, Shropf, between Alderton and Wenlock.

Plasencia, a town of Spanish Estromadura, seated on the river Xera, 95 miles WSW. of Madrid.

Plasentia, a town of Guipuscoa.

Plasendal, a fortress 3 miles E. of Ofend.

Plassey, The Plains of, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah of Bengal, distant from Moorshedabad about 35 miles S. and from Calcutta 70 N. Near this place, Colonel Clive, in 1757, defeated the vast army of the nabob Surajah Dowlah; a victory which laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in India.
P L E

P L A T A, on island on the coast of Quito, in Peru, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

P L A T A, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience. It has mines of silver, which they have left off working, since those of Potosí have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chimao, 500 miles SE. of Cuzco. Lat. 19. 16. S. lon. 63. 40. W.

P L A T A, or Río-de-la-Plata, a large river of S. America, which is formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uruguay, and Parana. It was discovered in 1513, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who imprudently going ashore with 10 men, they were all murdered by the savages. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Southern Ocean, in lat. 35. S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Monte Video, above 100 miles higher up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel, and at Buenos Ayres, 100 miles higher still, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town. This river abounds with surprising plenty and variety of fish, and the water is clear, sweet, and wholesome. It sometimes overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjoining lands like those of Egypt.

P L A T A, LA, a province and archbishopric of S. America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It is divided into 14 jurisdictions, and is situated on both sides the river Plata, extending 200 leagues from N. to S. and 100 from E. to W. The country is greatly infested by serpents.


P L E, or PSZCZYNA, a town of Ratisbon, Silesia.

P L E S S I S - L E S - T O U R S, aci-devant royal palace of France, near Tours, in the department of Indre and Loire. It was built by the prodigate and superstitious Louis XI. who died here in 1483, notwithstanding he had the precaution to be covered all over with relics, and would never permit Vincent de Paul (who was sent for from Italy on purpose) to be out of his sight.


P l o c k s k o, a town of Małopolska, Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. The churches are magnificent, and richly ornamented. It is built upon a hill, near the Vistula, 64 miles NW. of Warsaw.

P l o e n, a town of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, 22 miles NNE. of Lubeck.

P l o e r m e l, two small towns in the department of Marienhan.

P l u c k l e y, Kent, 4 miles and a half from Ashford.

P l u d e n t z, a town in Germany, in the Tirol, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Ill.


Pluviors, or Pithiviers, a town in the department of Loiret, 20 miles NNE. of Orleans.

* P L Y M O U R, a large and populous sea port of Devonshire, seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar. There are properly speaking, 3 harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamaca. The finest is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchants' ships, but is seldom entered
entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. It is in itself well calculated to give complete protection to such ships as are moored in it, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for near a hundred sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. It is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, and other forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. between the sea and the town, which contains a large storehouse, and 5 regular batteries. This last is situated on a hill, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good landmark for mariners. What is called The Dock, is a separate town, situated about 3 miles up the Hamoaze, and is now nearly as large as Plymouth itself. Here are two docks, the one wet, the other dry, built in the reign of William III. and two others, which have been built since, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. Plymouth Dock is furnished with large magazines, storehouses, &c. containing arms, stores, and all things necessary to equip a fleet. Here are also spacious and commodious barracks, for the marines, with houses for the officers, clerks, &c. The town is well supplied with fresh water, first brought hither, from a place 7 miles off, at the coast of Sir Francis Drake. It has a good pilchard fishery, drives a considerable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland, and is 43 miles SW. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50° 22'. N. Long. 4° 20'. W. Markets on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Plymouth, a sea-port of Massachusetts, N. America, seated at the S. end of Plymouth-Bay, and 135 miles SE. of Boston. It is the first town that was built in New England.

Plympton, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Plym, 5 miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Plympton, St. Mary's, near Plympton. Plymtree, Devonshire, E. of Bradninch.

Plynimmon, or Snowdon, a very high mountain in Cardiganshire, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. On it's E. side rise the Severn and Wye; and from the W. side flow the Ryddal and Ytwith. Po, a large and celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Vito, in Piedmont. It runs through Monferrato, the Milanese, and Mantua; thence it runs on the borders of the Parmelain, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese it divides at Fichervolo, and enters the Adriatic by a number of mouths. In it's course it receives several rivers, and often overflows it's banks, doing a great deal of damage; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

Pockley, Yorkshire, NE. of Helmley.
Pocklington, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles SE. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Podenstain, a town of Bamberg, Franconia.


Podlachia, a palatinate of Poland, N. of that of Lublin. Bielik is the capital.

Podmone, Staff. in the manor of Suggell.

Podolia, a province of Polish Russia, S. of Volhina and the Ukraine. The river Dniepter runs along the southern borders, and the Bog croffes it almost entirely from NW. to SE. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, or the palatinate of Podolia, of which Kaminieck is the capital; and that of Bracklaw.

Poffal, or Poughill, Cornwall, near Stratton. Poich, or Povek, S. of Worcester, on the opposite side of the Severn. Paintington, Somersetshire, NW. of Milbourn-Port.

Poinen, Cheshire, near Stopford. Point-Pleasant, Surry, by Wandsworth.

Point-Pleasant, Surry, near Kingstoun-upon-Thames.

Pogdio, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, with a palace of the Great Duke. Also two towns of Genoa.

Poggio-Bonzi, a town of Tuscany.

Poirino, or Poverino, a town of Chieri, Piedmont, 15 miles SE. of Turin.

Poissy, a town in the department of Seine and Olfe, seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 3 miles NNW. of St. Germain.

Poixiers, an ancient town, capital of the department of Vienne. It would be one of the most considerable places in France, were it's population in proportion to it's extent; but it includes a number of gardens and fields within it's circuit; and the inhabitants are estimated at 21,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, which is partly demolished.
moliſhed. There is alſo a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. The principal manufactures are flockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. Vipers are found in the environs in ſuch numbers, that they are exported even to Venice, to make treacle. In 1356, a memorable battle was fought near this town, between the English and French, in which the latter were defeated. The English army, which amounted to only 16,000 men, was commanded by Edward the Black Prince; that of the enemy, commanded by King John, was estimated at 60,000. King John and his son Philip were both taken prisoners and brought to England. This town is ſeated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SSW. of Tours.

Poitou, a ci-devant province of France, lying S. of the Loire, fertile in corn and wine, and feeding a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevies; but was formerly in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time.

Pokenhorn, Cornwall, near St. Earth; Pokington, Somerſet; N.E. of Ilminſter. Pol, St. See Paul, St.

Pola, an ancient, decayed town of I&ria, with about 800 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It is ſeated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a ſpacious harbour, 44 miles S. of Triſte.

PolachiA. See Pool AchiA.

Pola N.A., a town of Sicily.

Poland, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Pomerania, Sileſia, and Moravia; on the S. by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N. by Pruſſia, Courland, and Russia; and on the E. by Russia. Poland, in its utmost latitude, included 13 provinces; viz. Great Poland, containing the palatinate of Pofnania, Kaſſisch, Sirdia, Leucziſch, and Rawa; Cufſia, containing the palatinate of Bieſlicke and Wlaſſicke; Maffovia, containing the palatinate of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; Podſchacia, or the palatinate of Bieſlicke; Little, or Red Russia, containing the palatinate of Chelm, Beıc, and Lemſburg; Podolia, containing the palatinate of Podolia and Brackſlaw; the palatinate of Kiob and Volhinia. Besides these, Lithuania has been considered as a part of Poland; as likewise Samogitia and Courland. The government is monarchical and ariftocratical; all the ſeats of state being in the name of "the king and republic of Poland." The king is the only elective sovereign in Europe: he is choſen by a general diet, called together by the archbishop of Gneſna, who is the chief of the republic during the interregnum. After his coronation, he may dispose of the vacant beneſces, and the offices both civil and military. He has a ſettled revenue of 140,000l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raife any new taxes, or change any law. The ariftocracy conſiſts in the ſenate and general diet. The ſenate is composed of the bisſhops, great offiſcers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom; and are to prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. The Polis, or Polanders, are large and robust. The peafants are poor, ſtruggling, cupl-diſh; and mere slaves to those called gentlemen. It is not said that they have so much a year, but that they have so many peafants. The Poliſh towns are mostly built of wood, and the villages confit of mean huts. The nobles have from time immemorial resided in their ſeats or caſtle, in their own villages, maintaining themselves by agriculture, breeding of bees, grazing, and hunting. Such was the state and conſtitution of Poland, before the memorable year 1772, when a partition of the country, projected by the king of Pruſſia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the emperors of Russia, and Maria Thereſa, emperors of Germany. By this partition, Great Poland, Poliſh Pruſſia, (the cities of Dantzig and Thoſe excepted) and part of Lithuania, were annexed to Pruſſia; Little Poland and Red Russia, to Austria; and the remaining, and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Poleſia, Podolia, Volhinia, and the palatinate of Kior, were ſeized by Russia, to that only Samogitia, Maffovia, and Podſchacia, were left to constitute the kingdom of Poland. Of these dismembered countries the Ruſſian part is the largeſt, the Austrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian the moſt commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000; the firſt containing 1,500,000, the ſecond, 2,500,000, and the third, 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland are excluded; none can be choſen king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the fon or grandfon of a king cannot be elected immediately.
ately upon the death of his father or grand-
father, nor be eligible till after an interval 
of two reigns; and the permanent council 
is established in which the executive power 
is vested. By this change the house of 
Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might 
be likely to give weight to Poland by their 
hereditary dominions, are rendered inca-
pable of filling the throne; the faintest 
prospect of an hereditary sovereignty is 
removed; the exorbitant privileges of the 
equestrian order are confirmed in their ut-
most latitude; and the prerogatives of the 
crown, are still further diminished. In 
1791, the king and the nation, in con-
currence, almost unanimously, and with-
out any foreign intervention, estab-
lished another constitution. By this the broils 
of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, 
on almost every vacancy of the throne, had 
been involved in the calamities of war, 
were avoided, the throne being declared 
hereditary in the house of Saxony. The 
rights and privileges of all orders in the 
public, (the king, the nobles, the citi-
zens, and the peasants,) were alike equi-
tably conferred. In a word, it was not, 
on the one hand, the haughty despot dic-
tating a constitution to his people, nor on 
the other, a proud aristocracy, or a mad 
democracy, that wrested from their sove-
igns his just prerogatives; but it was the 
universal wish of the nation, the sentiment 
that inspired which, was universal hap-
niness. A few of the nobility, however, 
discontented at the sacrifices of some of 
their privileges, repaired to the court of 
Russia; and their representations concur-
ring with the ambitious views of the em-
peror, she sent an army into Poland, under 
pretence of being guarantee of the con-
stitution of 1772. Her interference was too 
powerful to be resisted, and this new con-
stitution was overthrown. But the prin-
cipal object for which the Russian army 
entered Poland was not yet attained. The 
empire had planned, in conjunction with 
the king of Prussia, a second partition of 
this unhappy country, which actually 
took place in 1793. By this the empire 
obtained nearly the remaining part of 
Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, 
Kiof, and Bratslaw. Befide the voivod-
ships, or provinces of Posen, Gnejen, Ka-
lith, Siradla, Wielun, Lentchitz, Cuja-
via, Doorzyn, Rawa, part of Plotk, &c., 
with the city and monastery of Czentito-
kow (the Loretto of Poland) and it's rich 
resources, the king of Prussia obtained the 
great object of his wishes, the cities of 
Dantzic and Thorn. Some attempts were 
made, by a few patriotic noblemen, to de-

liver their country from it's oppressors, 
and they were at first successful; but the 
brave Kościusko being taken prisoner, and 
his army defeated, no further efforts were 
made. Kościusko was carried into Russia, 
and the king formally resigned his crown 
at Grodno, in 1795. Since then the coun-
try has undergone a farther partition, and 
is now entirely swallowed up by the rapa-
city of the dividers of the spoils. Poland 
therefore is at present a country, but no 
nation; and the ignominious Pole, in review-
ing it's past history and present state, may 
lay with a sigh, "Such things were."— 
By the constitution of 1772, the Romish 
religion is declared the established; but 
although the Dissidents continue excluded 
from the diet, the senate, and the perma-
nent council, they are capable of sitting in 
the inferior courts of justice, and enjoy the 
free exercise of their religion. The uni-
versities of Poland, are Cracow, Wilna, 
and Posen. The air is generally cold, and 
they have but little wood; however, it 
yields such plenty of grain, that near 4000 
veffels and floats, most of which are laden 
with corn, annually pass down the Vistula 
to Dantzic: 80 or 9000 oxen are alfo driven 
every year out of Poland. They have a 
large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, 
saltpetre, honey, wax, and mines of salt of 
great depth, out of which they dig rock-
falk. The principal rivers are the Dnie-
per, the Vistula, the Bug, the Dniemen, 
The Dniefer, and the Bog. Warsaw is 
the capital. 

Polbrook, Northamp. by Oundle. Polder's Farm, Kent, near Sandwich. Pole, 
Polemon, one of the spice islands in 
the Indian Ocean, producing nutmegs, 
and till lately held by the Dutch. It is 
60 miles S. of Ceram. 
Polesia, a name given to the palati-
nate of Bresic, in Lithuania. 
Polesino-de-Rovigo, a district in 
the ci-devant territory of Venice, between 
the Ferrarese and Paduan. It is about 42 
miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and 
very fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo 
is the capital. 
Polesworth, Warwickshire, SE. of Tam-
worth. Polgreen, Cornwall, 4 miles W. 
of St. Columb. Polhampton, Hampshire, 
E. of Overton. Polharma, Cornwall, SW. 
of Leftwithiel. 
Policandro, an island in the Archi-
pelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 
miles in circumference. The inhabitants 
are very poor, there being only a few vil-
lages and a castle, but no harbour; and 
the
the surface, in general is rocky. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Anti-
paros.

**Policastro**, a town and gulf of Principato Citra.

**Policastro**, a town of Bari, Naples, seated near the sea.

**Policastro**, a town in the department of Jura, 16 miles SW. of Dole.

**Polignano**, a town of Bari, seated near Naith.

**Polizzium**, a town of Messana, Sicily.

**Poligono**, a town in the department of Jura, 16 miles SW. of Dole.


**Polizenium**, a town of Messana, seated near the sea.

**Pollockshaw**, a considerable manufacturing town of Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.


**Pomona**, see MAINLAND.

**Pomo**, a town and government of the Carnatic.

**Poltor**, a town and government of Russia, in Lithuania, on the Duna, 168 miles SE. of Riga.


**Poltex**, St. or ST. HYPOPOLE, a town of Austria.


**Pomegre**, one of the three isles of Mar-
selles, in France, near the island of It.

**Pomerania**, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. On the N. it has the Baltic, on the E. Pomerelia, and on the W. Mecklenburg. One part of it belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Perianet, the Wipper, the Stolp, and the Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. The geese are remarkably large; and in general, the dried Pomeranian geese, hams, sauf-

ages, and salmon, pass for the best in Ger-

manyn. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stettin and Stralsund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is divided by the Oder, into the Hither and Farther Pomerania; and the river Pene, for a considerable part of it's course, divides the terri-
tories of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy. Stettin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

**Pomerelia**, a late district of Poland, having Prussia on the E. Pomerania on the W. the Baltic on the N. and Poland on the S. It has been lately teized by the king of Prussia, and now forms a part of Southern Prussia. Dantzig and Stargard are the principal places.

**Pomery**, in Tyrone, Ulter.

**Pomona**, see MAINLAND.


**Polizzi**, a town of Mezzara, Sicily.


**Polnarique**, Cornwall, E. of Padstow Haven. **Polmere**, Cornwall, at the bottom of Trewardreth Bay. **Polnam**, or Polruan, Cornwall, E. of Fowey Haven.

**Poloc, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic.**

**Polniia**, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, 2 miles N. of Negroponte. **Pond Street**, Middlesex, near Hamp-
head-Ponds.

**Ponferrada**, a town of Leon.

**Ponmarca,** Cornwall, E. of Padstow Haven. **Polmarica, Cornwall, E. of Padstow Haven.**


**Pondicherry**, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 75 miles S. of Madras. In 1693 it was taken by the Dutch, who erected 7 regular baftions, and rendered it one of the most complete for-

tressees in India. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, who made it the chief ſeat of their East India Company. The English took it in 1765, and destroyed the fortifications, but restored it to the French by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the English. Lat. 11. 56. N. lon. 80. 0. E.

**Pondico**, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, 2 miles N. of Negroponte. **Pond Street**, Middlesex, near Hamp-
head-Ponds.

**Ponferrada**, a town of Leon.

**Pongilli, Podhill, or Pohill**, Devonshire, N. of Crediton.

**Pos**, a town in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring, 10 miles SSE. of Saintes.

**Pos**, St. a town in the dept. of He-
rault, seated in a valley, wherein are fine marble quarries, 24 miles NW. of Nar-
bonne.

**Pons Belli**, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Aldby. **Ponsonby**, Cumberland, near Goff-
forth, by the river Calder. **Pon**, a river in Northumberland, running into the sea at Blythe's Newk.

**Pont-A-Mousson**, a considerable town in the dept. of Meurthe. It had once a university,
a university, which was removed in 1768 to Nancy. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 12 miles NW. of Nancy.

**Pont-Arlier**, a town in the department of Doubs, seated on the river Doubs, near Mont Jura.

**Pont Audemer**, a town in the department of Eure, 13 miles NW. of Louviers, and 85 NW. of Paris.

**Pont-de-Cez**, a town in the department of Maine and Loire, seated on the river Loire, 3 miles from Angers, and 178 SW. of Paris.

**Pont-de-L'Arche**, a town in the department of Eure, 5 miles N. of Louviers, and 62 NW. of Paris.

**Pont-de-Vaux**, a town in the department of Ain, seated on the river Relfoule, 16 miles NW. of Bourg-en-Bresse.

**Pont-de-Vesse**, a town in the department of Ain. It has a manufactory of stuffs called Auguines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Aubusson. It is seated on the river Velle, 12 miles NNW. of Bourg.

**Pont-du-Gard**, see Gard.

**Pont-de-Lima**, a town of Douro, Portugal, seated on the river Lima, 13 miles NW. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon.

**Pontebba**, or **Ponte Imperial**, a town of Carinthia.

**Pontebba Veneta**, a town of Friuli.

**Pontefract**, or **Pomfret**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated at the confluence of the Are and the Dunk. It is situated in a rich soil, and is noted for it's nursey grounds, and large plantations of licorice. It's castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history. Richard II. after being deposed, ended his days here; and here Anthony, Earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey, were murdered by Richard III. It is 22 miles SSW. of York, and 175 3/4 miles NW. of London. A great show of horses begins on February 5. Market on Saturday.

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**Pont St. Esprit**, a small, ill built town in the dept. of Seine and Oise, taken by the English in 1345, by a singular stratagem. The ground being covered with snow, the assailants dressed themselves in white, with ladders painted white, and scaled the walls before the sentinels could perceive their approach. Charles VII. retook it by storm in 1442. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is seated on the rivers Oise and Vienne, 17 miles NW. of Paris.

**Pontoise**, a town in the department of the Channel, seated on the river Crannon, 20 miles SSE. of St. Malo.

**Pont-Remoli**, a town of Tuscany.

**Pont St. Esprit**, a small, ill built town in the dept. of Gard. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is a fine stone bridge, built in the middle of the thirteenth century; it consists of 19 great, and 4 small arches. The extreme lightness of the structure, compared with the depth, rapidity, and width of the river, fills the mind with astonishment. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures have been made through each pier, about 6 feet above the common level of the river; and to lessen the extreme rapidity of the Rhone, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in the form of a curve. Pont St. Eiprit is 17 miles S. of Viviers.

**Pont St. Maxence**, a town in the department of Oise, seated on the river Oise, 5 miles N. of Senlis.

**Pont-sur-Seine**, a town in the department of Aube, seated on the river Seine, 4 miles NNE. of Nogent-sur-Seine, and 55 SSE. of Paris.

**Pont-sur-Yonne**, a town in the department of Yonne, seated on the river Yonne, 8 miles NNW. of Sens.

**Pontypool**, a town of Monmouthshire, seated on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates. It is noted for a manufactory of japanned ware. It is 15 miles SW. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

**Pont-y-Pridd**, see Taaffe.

**Ponzia**, or **Pontaia**, a small island on the
the coast of Naples, in the Gulf of Gaeta, belonging to the duchy of Parma.

* Pool, a town of Dorsetshire, situated upon a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour is one of the best in the Channel for merchant ships, admitting vessels of 400 tons burden up to the quay, and the ground is everywhere soft. The port rose first into consequence, when the ancient town of Wareham fell to decay. It now ranks pretty high among the English sea-ports, and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. Two hundred and thirty sail of shipping, burden 21,501 tons, and employing about 1500 men, belong to this port. Of these, about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coausting and fishing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It also sends ships to the Baltic, Norway, America, Portugal, Greenland, &c. and has a fine coaisting trade, particularly in corn and coals. The customs, in 1770, amounted to 13,747l. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. It is 40 miles WSW. of Winchester, and 105 SW. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday.

Pool, Devonshire, in Tiverton parish.

Pool, Cornwall, in Minhenoit parish.

Pool, Yorkshire, E. of Otley. Pool, or Pole Cains, Wiltshire, NE. of Malinsbury.

PooL.E. See Welshpool.


Poonah, a town of Hindooftan, in Visiapour, capital of the Western Mahrattas. It is small and meanly built, and is 30 miles E. of the Gaus, and 100 SE. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 30. N. lon. 73. 55. E.

Poonings, or Poynings, Sussex, E. of Stening.

Poodar, a fortre of Visiapour, Hindooftan, where the archives of government are kept. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles SSE. of Poonah.

Poor-Head, a bold and lofty cape, near Kinsale-Harbour, in Cork Munster.

Poorstock, Dorsetshire, N. of Bridport.

Poorson, N. and S. Dorleth. near Beminfar.

Poulett-Lancelot, Cheshire, near Editham.

POPA MADRE. See MADRE DE POPO.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra, washed on the W. by the South Sea, and bounded on the E. by New Granada, and by Quito on the S. It is about 440 miles long, and from 70 to 240 broad. The temperature and soil vary according to the situation of the country, in the plains, or on the sides of the mountains. In some places it is rather cold than hot, and in others the reverse; while at Popayan, the capital, there is a perpetual spring throughout the year. In general, the soil produces a great abundance of grain and fruits, and breeds vast numbers of cattle and sheep, some of which are sold in the towns, and others are driven to Quito. Popayan is one of the best trading countries in Terra Firma. It has a tranitory commerce with Carthagena, when the galions arrive there; as also with Quito, sending horned cattle and mules, and receiving cloths and baize in return. It's active commerce consists in dried beef, salted pork, roll-tobacco, hoglard, rum, cotton, ribbons, and other small wares.

Popayan, the capital of the province of the same name, is the constant residence of the governor, who is always chief magistrate or corregidor. The magistracy, or corporation, as in all other cities of this country, consists of regidores, who are persons of distinction, with the corregidor at their head; and from them are annually chosen two ordinary alcades, for maintaining order in the city. Popayan is the see of a bishop, and contains several convents and a university. The inhabitants are about 25,000. It is 190 miles NNE. of Quito.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the territories of Venice; on the E. by the Adriatic; on the SE. by the kingdom of Naples; and on the S. and SW. by the Mediterranean, Tuscan, and Modern; extending from SW. to NE. 240 miles, and about 50 in it's mean breadth. It is divided into the following provinces: the Campagna of Rome; St. Peter's Patrimony; Umbria, or Spoletso; Ancona; Urbino; Romagna; the Bologne; the Ferrarese; the Orissano; Sabina; duchy of Caltro; county of Castello; and territory of Perugia. Some authors have observed, that considering the pope's dominions generally consist of a fertile and excellent soil; that his harbours,
both on the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean, are advantageously situated for trade; that he receives considerable sums from Spain, Germany, &c. which might be supposed to be no small eafe to his subjects; that his country is visited by foreigners of distinction, who cause much wealth to circulate; the pontifical government is well calculated for the happiness, and the country might be supposed to be very flourishing. But the very reverse of this is the case. The country is ill cultivated, and thin of inhabitants, the Bolognese alone excepted. Trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for the fertility of the soil, which furnishes the inhabitants with dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. Their numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of young sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned, as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in these convents, and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. The reformation begun by Luther dispelled the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free enquiry, has enlightened many even of the Romish countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The origin of this monstrous usurpation, which for ages held the Christian world in the most degrading subjection, belongs more properly to ecclesiastical history. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness, and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled his Eminence; and their number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70, but this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman Catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Besides the ecclesiastical state, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, worth about 6000 crowns a year. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. This pontiff bears arms, and, as an emblem of his pastoral office, the crozier, or crook, forms a part of the insignia. His military force is inconsiderable. His body-guard consists of 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few galleys, ratified at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.
Porchester, a town and royal palace of Cumberland, 3 miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly strong both by nature and art. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by King Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninsula is little more than one continued rock of white freestone, 9000 tons of which are exported annually. It was first brought into repute, in the reign of James I. and is used in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the finest structures. The inhabitants are about 1300.

Portland, a sea-port of N. America, capital of Cumberland county, in the province of Main. It is seated on a peninsula, on which formerly stood part of Fal- mouth, and has an excellent harbour.

Port-glenone, in Antrim, Ulster, 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which unites the counties of Antrim and Derry.

Portlady, Dorsetshire, between Cerne-Abbey and Dorchester.

Port, in Donegal, Ulster.

Portadown, in Armagh, Ulster. It is pleasantly situated on the river Bann, into which the canal of Newry falls within a mile of this place. The linen manufacture is carried on here extensively. It is 65 miles from Dublin.

*Portaferry, a town of Down, in Ulster, on the rapid ferry of Strangford. Here tofore a pretty brick trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 vessels belonged to its port. From the high lands about Portaferry there are very fine prospects over the whole lake of Strangford, the circumjacent country, the sea, and the Isle of Man. It is 80 miles from Dublin.

Portalegra, a town of Alentejo, seated 30 miles NNW. of Elvas, and 90 NNE. of Lisbon.

*Portarlington, a town partly in King's, and partly in Queen's County, Leinster, pleasantly seated on the river Barrow, 36 miles from Dublin.

Port-au-Prince, a sea-port of St. Domingo, situated on the W. coast. The country produces cotton, indigo, sugar, and coffee. It was taken by the English in 1794. Lat. 18° 40'. N. lon. 72° 10'.

*Portberron, Kent, in the parish of Boughton-Aluph. Portbury, Somersetshire, SW. of Bristol. Portcullis, Hants, at the upper end of the harbour of Portmouth, between Fareham and Portsea island. Port-Chapel, Chichester, NE. of Macclesfield. Port-Carmo, a little cove at the Land's-End.

Port Dandy, situated in one of the Co- land Islands, in Down, Ulster.

Port Desire, a harbour of Patagonia, 75 miles NNE. of Port-Julian.

Port-Eligio, Cornwall, SE. of Lekard.


Port Glasgow. See Glasgow.

Port-Glenone, in Antrim, Ulster, 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which unites the counties of Antrim and Derry.

Portheathery, Anglesea, North Wales. Portbilly, Cornwall, a fishing harbour on the E. side of Padstow-Haven. Betwixt this and Portkern, there is a great cave under a mountainous rock, through which, it is said, the tide ebbs and flows near half a mile in length. Portbilly, Cornwall, at the mouth of Trewardren-Bay. Portbín-kran, Monmouthshire, between Caerleon Bridge and Christchurch.

Port Hunter Bay, a bay in the Duke of York's Island.

Portici, a town and royal palace of Lavora, Naples, 3 miles E. of the capital, in a charming situation on the sea-side. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculanum and Pompeia.


Portland, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, 3 miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly strong both by nature and art. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by King Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninsula is little more than one continued rock of white freestone, 9000 tons of which are exported annually. It was first brought into repute, in the reign of James I. and is used in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the finest structures. The inhabitants are about 1300.

Portland, a sea-port of N. America, capital of Cumberland county, in the province of Main. It is seated on a peninsula, on which formerly stood part of Falmouth, and has an excellent harbour.

Portland Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; the centre one in lat. 2° 35'. S. lon. 129° 8'.

Portlecomb, Devonsh. joins to S. Pole. Portlevan,
Portlevan, Cornwall, S. of Breage. Portridge, or Polderidge, Devon. E. of Hartland-Point.

Port lock. See Portlock.

Port L'Orient. See Orient.

Port Louis, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, with a good harbour, which is a station for part of the navy, and the East-India Company's ships belonging to France. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 3 miles S. of L'Orient.

Port Louis, a French fortres on the SW. coast of St. Domingo; and a sea-port on the W. coast of Guadaloupe.

Port Louis. See France, Isle of.

Port Mahon, a sea-port town of Minorca, built originally by Mago, the Carthaginian. The harbour is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Port Ninian, one of the Copland Isles, in Down, Ulster.

Porto. See Porto.

Porto Bello, a sea-port of Panama, on the northern coast of the Isthmus of Darien. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by mulattoes. It consists of one principal street, with others crossing it; it has two squares, a great church, and two convents. At the time of the great fair, it is one of the most populous places in the world, the merchants often paying 1000 crowns for lodging in a muddling chamber, with a closet, during the fair, and four, five, or six thousand for a lodging in larger houses. Columbus discovered the harbour in 1502, and, from its extent, depth, and security, named it Porto-Bello, or the Fair Harbour. It's mouth is well defended by Fort St. Philip, or Iron Castle; and nearer the town, is another large castle, and a small fort. All these were partly demolished, and the town taken, by Admiral Vernon, with only six ships, in 1739. It is 60 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9.33 N. lon. 79.45 W.

Porto, a town on the E. side of the Island of St. Jago, one of the Cape-de-Verds, situated on a sharp rock, and with a good harbour. The outward-bound Guinea and Indianmen, whether English, French, or Dutch, touch here for water and refreshments, but few of them call on their return to Europe. While the mariners and passengers are on shore, the whole coast resembles a fair, every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, pigs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, which the natives exchange for shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waistcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort, on the summit of a hill, that entirely commands the harbour, which, were it properly mounted with cannon, and garrisoned, would be a place of great strength. Lat. 14.54 N. lon. 24.17 W.

Porto. See Juan de Puerto Rico.

Porto Santo, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, the least of the Madiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces wheat and corn in abundance; also breeds oxen, wild hogs, and rabbits in incredible numbers. The most valuable articles of commerce are the gum, called dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fish. It has one good harbour, and good mooring in a bay, where ships going or returning from India stop to reft and refresh. Lat. 32.58 N. lon. 16.20 W.

Porto Seguro, a government on the coast of Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Bahia. It is a fertile country, and the capital, of the same name, is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river. The harbour is convenient and safe. Lat. 16.45 S.

Porto Vecchio, a sea-port in a bay, on the E. coast of Corsica.

Porto Venero, a sea-port of Genoa.

Porto-Patrick, a sea-port of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which ran into the sea, and was only lit for flat-bottomed boats; but now there is one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse, and above a dozen
dozen trading vessels, from 40 to 60 tons burden, sail and return regularly. A number of vessels also come occasionally from other ports. It is noted for its ferry to Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant. It is computed that 11,000 head of cattle, and 2000 horses are annually imported from Ireland to this place. Here are four elegant packet-boats for the conveyance of the mail, and the accommodation of passengers; and the mail-coaches go regularly from London and Edinburgh to Port-Patrick on the one side, and between Dublin and Donaghadee on the other. The imports and exports have greatly increased of late years. The population of the parish amounts to upwards of 1000. It is about 107 miles SW. of Edinburgh, and 487 NW. of London.

Port-Ram, situated in one of the Copland Islands, in Down, Ulster.

Portree, a town on the Island of Skye, one of the Scotch Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in black cattle, small horses, and kelp.

Port-Renard, in Limerick, Munster.

Port-Royal, a sea-port of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, which buried nine-tenths of the town 8 fathoms under water; in 1702 by a fire; in 1722 by an inundation of the sea; and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. Warned by these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed by an act of assembly, and no market endured to be held here for the future. It contains at present about 200 houses, a church, a navy-yard, an hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. It is built on a small neck of land, which juts out several miles into the sea, and is defended by a fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles SE. of Spanish-Town, and as much by water SW. of Kingston. Lat. 18.0. N. lon. 76.40. W.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. Lat. 32.24. N. lon. 80.10. W.

Port-Royal, in Nova-Scotia. See Annapolis.
channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. Opposite the town is the road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the use of the dock. It is 30 miles SE. of Winchester, and 72 SW. of London. Lat. 50. 47. N. lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Portsmouth, a town of N. America, the largest in the state of New Hampshire, at the mouth of Piscataqua River. It's harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature both against forms and an enemy, and it has a lighthouse at the entrance.

Portsoy, a sea port of Banffshire, in Scotland, about 6 miles E. of Cullen. It is a handson town, and has several fishing and trading vessels, with manufactures of snuff and sewing thread.

Portugal, the most western country of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 350 in its mean breadth, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants do not attend much to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasantry instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains; and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whole flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the Bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The Portuguese shipping little frequent the other countries of Europe or the Levant, their voyages lying rather to Brazil, and their different colonies on the coast of Africa, from which last they import negroes, gold, and ivory. They receive from their foreign settlements, sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Besides these, they have gold, silver, with diamonds and other precious stones from America. The annual produce of gold in Brazil, may be estimated, without exaggeration, at near two millions sterling. The fleet which goes every year to Brazil, fails and returns in 7 or 8 months. They trade likewise to their East India settlements of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, once so important, is now greatly declined. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but they are now so fond of mules, that horses are scarce. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo was anciently noted for it's golden sands; but now the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, the Mondego, and the Lima. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Minho e Douro, Tratos Montes, Aintefjo, and Algarva. The government is monarchical; but the royal authority is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were levied in 1674. Portugal was anciently called Lusitania; but by a writing now extant, dated 1069, it appears that the name of Portugal was then used for the whole kingdom. It is probably derived from a town on the river Douro, anciently called Calès, opposite to which the inhabitants afterwards built a town, naming it Portucale, now the flourishing city of Oporto. In Portugal are about 900 convents, mostly very rich; it also contains one patriarch, three archbishops, and ten bishops, besides others in America, Africa, the East Indies, &c. The Portuguese are indolent, and so fond of luxury, that they spend their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandise. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, in Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg.

Portwood Hall, Cheshire, by Stockport. Posomb, between Thame and Wallington.

Poxford, or Posterwood, Derby. Poyse, Kent, near Borden. Poyningford, Suffolk, N. of Clare.

Posania, or Posey, a town and patalinate of Great Poland. It contains several churches and convents, and has a considerable trade with Germany, being a staple town. The bishop's fee is the most ancient in Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesin, and 145 WNW. of Warsaw.

Posterwood, or Posterling, near Belpe. Poyt Down, Hants. Poyt. Hunte, Yorks. N. of Wakefield. Poyting, Kent, N. of
POY

N. of Hitho. Pofflip, Glouc. in Winchester parish. Poffon, Heref. near Peterchurch. Poffwick, SE. of Norwich, on the Yare.

POTENZA, a town of Basilicata, Naples.


POTOMACK, a fineriverof N. America, navigable near 300 miles. It rises in the NW. part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, almost it's whole course, till it enters the Chesapeake, between Smith's Point and Point Lookout.

POTOSI, a town of S. America, in the jurisdiction of La Plata, and government of Buenos Ayres, containing about 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 Spaniards, many of whom are possessed of immense fortunes. There is the best silver-mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a sugar-loaf, the colour of whose soil is of a reddish brown. Silver has been as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least, they get but little from it, in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. It appears from the public accounts, that silver to the value of 9,282,381. sterling, has been annually taken from these mines. Here is always a great demand for European goods. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 170 miles SSE. of La Paz.

POY

and Havel. The palace of the king of Prussia is very curious, and built upon a beautiful spot, 6 miles SW. of Berlin.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a town of N. America, capital of Dutchess County, in the state of New York. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson's River, N. of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village in the dept. of Nièvres, noted for it's mineral waters. It is 6 miles N. of Nevers.

POWIKING, Dorsetf. W. of Corfe-Castle.

POWINGTON, Dorsetf; in W. Tineham parish, in Purbeck Iſle; Luckford Lake rises near it.

POULADUFF, E. and W. in Cork, Munster, about a mile N. of Ros. There are two remarkable great holes in the ground, about 80 yards deep, into which the sea flows by subterranean passages.

POULSHOT, Wilts, by Devizes. Poulton-Bridge, Cornwall, on the Tamar, E. of Launceston.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, seated near the mouth of the river Wyre, and just by a navigable canal, 18 miles SW. of Lancaster, and 213 NW. of London. Market on Monday.


POURSCEL, or PORSCELON, a rich and commercial town of Siam, surrounded with 14 bastions, constructed by some French engineers. Lat. 17. 48. N. lon. 100. 40. E.

POURZAIN, a town in the depart. of Puy-de-Dôme, 36 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris.


POWERSHAW, in Wicklow, Leinster, a romantic spot among the mountains, about 10 miles from Dublin, near the Dargle and Waterfall. POWERSHAW, in Kilkenny, Leinster.


POTZADAM, a town in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, seated in an island 16 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace of the king of Prussia is very curious, and built upon a beautiful spot, 6 miles SW. of Berlin.

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PRABAT, a town of Asia, in Siam.

PRADES, a town in the depart. of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, 22 miles WSW. of Perpignan.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont.

PRAGUE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Schlan, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 35 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which is a very fine prospect. Here are 92 churches and chapels, with about 40 cloisters. The inhabitants are estimated at 83,000, of whom about 12,000 are Jews. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge of 18 arches over it, built with freestone, 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and five statues on each side. The Old Town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have 9 synagogues. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, bandizaine gardens, and large streets. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a fortress, and there is a popular tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radskin, and the Strawhoute. The full of which contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The country around it is fertile and pleasant. Prague was taken by storm, by the French, under Marshals Belleisle and Broglio, in 1741, but they were soon cooped up by the Austrian forces, and after enduring great hardships from famine, and making a brave defence, they partly found means to escape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In 1744, the Prussians made themselves masters of this capital, but quit it again the same year. They beleaged it again in 1757, but without success. It is 75 miles SSE. of Breslau, 148 SSE. of Berlin, and 233 NNW. of Vienna. Lat. 50° 5'. lon. 14° 50'.

PRANNITZ, a town of Bohemia.

PRAOINO, a town of Italy in Tuscany.

PRATOLINO, a palace in Tuscany, with fine gardens, groves, and waterworks.

PREYANA. See PORT-PRAYA.

PRECOG, or PRECOP, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Taurida, or Crim Tartary; seated on the island that joins that peninsula to the continent.

PRECOPIA, a town of Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania.


PRECEGL, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frische Halle, below Königberg. Premafla, Cornwall, N. of Weßlow.

PREMESLAW, a town in Austrian Poland, 80 miles ESE. of Lemburg.


PRENLOW, a town of the Ucker Marche, Brandenburg, capital of the county, seated on the lake and river Ucker. It is noted for its trade in tobacco, and its manufacture of cloth.

Prenon, Cheshire, near the Bebingtons, in Wirral.

PRESBURG, or POSEN, the capital of Lower Hungary, seated on a hill; like Vienna, has suburbs more magnificent than itself. In this city the states of Hungary have held their assemblies, since 1733, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a grand Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen their first king. The view from this castle is very extensive, commanding the vast and fertile plains of Hungary. The Lutherans form a church here. Presburg is seated on the Danube, 32 miles ESE. of Vienna. Lat. 43° 14'. N. lon. 17° 11'. E.

Presburg, Gloucestershire, 3 miles N. of Cheltenham.

PRESCOT, a small town of Lancashire, with a pretty good market for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 8 miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 NNW. of London. Market on Tuesday.

PRESCOT, Gloucestershire, 2 miles from Winchcom.

PRESSENZANO, a town of Lavora, Naples.

PRESHA, Hants, N. of Bishop's-Waltham. Prebury, Wiltsh. on the Kennet, near Selkley.

PRESIDII, (STATO DIGLI) a small district of Tuscany, subject to Naples. Orbìello is the capital.

PRESOVIÀ, a town of Little Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles E. of Cracow. Preso.

Preßteign, a town of Radnorshire, seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley. It is the handomest, and best-built town in the county, with paved, regular streets; and here the altizes are held, and the county-gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 30 miles WNW. of Worcester, and 149 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.


* Preston, a town in Lancashire, beautifully situated on the river Ribble, which is navigable for small vessels. It has a large market-place, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It is noted for the defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts here, by the royal forces, in 1715. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 214 NNW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday for provisions, and a considerable one on Saturday for linen cloth and other commodities. Fairs, March 27th for three days, Sept. 7th, and the first Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins in the latter end of August, and continues a month. The last was held in 1782.

Prigney, Gloucester, between Gloucester and Painwick.

Primchale, Yorkshire, near Knareborough-forest. Market dispersed.

Primrose Hill, Middlesex: an eminence between Kilburn and Hampstead, called also Greenbury-Hill.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the most western extremity of all America. Lat. 65° 46'. N. lon. 168° 5'. W.

Prince's Island, an island on the W. coast of Africa, 90 miles in circumference, discovered in 1472. The air is wholesome, and the land fertile in the various tropical productions. On the N. coast is a town, containing about 200 houses, and a good harbour. It is subject to Portugal. Lat. 1° 49'. N. lon. 6° 40'. E.

Prince's Island, a small island in the Straits of Sunda, near the NW. extremity of the Island of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javaneese, whose rajah is subject to the sultan of Bantam; and their customs are similar to those of the natives about Batavia. It is visited by European ships for wood, water, and turtle, which latter is got here in great abundance. Their anchoring-place is in lat. 6° 41'. S. lon. 105° 17'. E.

Princetorp, Warwickshire, two miles S. of Wolston, near Dunmore Heath.

Princeton, a village in the state of New Jersey, noted for a large college, a handsome stone edifice, founded in 1738, and called Nassau-Hall. It is 52 miles from New York, and 43 from Philadelphia.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, lying WNW. of Tench's Island. It is pretty high, and seems to be about 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and there were a number of clear cultivated tracts, on which something was growing that had the appearance of Indian corn, or sugar-cane. Several large and well-constructed houses were seen among the trees. This island has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and is supposed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives were quite naked, and seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench's Island, and their canoes are of the same construction. It was discovered by Captains Ball and King in 1790. A high mountain, rising in the centre of it, was called Mount Philip. Lat. 1° 32'. S. lon. 149° 30'. E.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Lat. 29° 0'. S. lon. 141° 6'. W.

Prince William's Sound, an inlet on the NW. coast of America, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed alike. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ankles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martins, sea otters, seals, raccoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitiest cat, or lynx. The birds found here were the haleyon, or great kingfisher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle; the humming-bird; geese; small ducks; and black sea-pytes, with red bills, like those they had seen at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the Sound were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which are of a considerable size. Lat. 60° to 61° N. lon. 147° 0'. W.
Prior's-Leigh, Shropshire, SE. of Wellington.
NW. of Kirkham. Priests, Lancashire, SE. of Rochford. Priestsall, Lancashire,
NW. of Kirkham. Priests, Lancashire, W. of Garstang. Priestsley Hill, Rutland
shire, near Thorp.

Prisrendi, a town of Servia.

Prisina, a large town of Servia.

Priston, Yorkshire, NW. of Midlamin.
Pristows, Shropshire, near Chirbury.
Prittlewell, Essex, SE. of Rochford.

Privas, a town in the dept. of Ard
deche, seated near the confluence of 3
small rivers, 16 miles N. of Viviers.

Probus, Cornwall, NE. of St. Ives.

Procida, an island in the Gulf of
Naples, 6 miles in circumference. It
abounds in phænixs and partridges, and
yields plenty of fruits and wine. The
inhabitants are about 4000. The capital,
the same name, is on the S. coast, built
on a high craggy rock, by the sea-side.

From, a town of Ava. Lat. 23. N.
Prom, or Bromhill, Kent and Sussex,
3 miles SW. of Lyd. Prospect-House,
Effex, near Woodford-Row. Prospect-
Place, Surrey, between Wimbledon and
Kingston, 8 miles from London.

Prospect-Hall, in Waterford, Munster,
near the Ferry point of Youghall. Pro-
spect Hall, in Kerry, Munster, by the
Lake of Killarney. Prospect Mount, in
Kildare, Leinster, near Rathangan, on the
opposite side of the canal. Prosperous, a
village in Kildare, Leinster, 16 miles from
Dublin. A manufacture of cotton, &c.
carried on here.

Provence, a ci-devant province of
France, in the Mediterranean, having
Piedmont on the E.; and the Rhone, and
the country of Venaissin on the W. The air
is very different; for near the Alps it is
cold, on the sea-coast hot, and in the
middle temperate. In that which was called
Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in
corn and pastures; but in the lower dry
and sandy. It however produces wine,
oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegra-
nates, along the sea-coast from Toulon to
Nice. There are orange and citron trees
in the open fields; and many medicinal
plants, mineral-waters, and mines of sev-
eral kinds. It now forms the departments,
of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of
the Rhone.

Providens, the most flourishing
town in the state of Rhode Island, has a
considerable manufactory of cloth, and a
large foreign and domestic trade. It con-
tains 700 houses, and upwards of 4300
inhabitants. Here is a noble college,
called Rhode Island College; and an ele-
gant church for the Baptists; two for the
Congregationalists; with others for other
denominations. Providence is seated on
both sides of the river of the same name,
about 36 miles SW. of Boston.

Providens, a river of N. America,
which rises in Massachusetts, and falls into
Bristol Bay a little below the town of Pro-
vidence, in Rhode Island.

Providens, one of the Bahama
Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, the second
in point of size, but the belt of shoals
that are planted by the English. They import
provisions from Carolina, which they lay
up in store-houses, for the use of such ships
as put in here. The island produces peas,
Indian wheat, salt and Brandy-wood
and fish of various kinds are found in the
greatest plenty on the coast. It is about
35 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Lat.
25. 2. N. lon. 77. 20. W.

Providens, a small island in the At-
antic Ocean, which the English buccan-
cers formerly fortified, and defended
against the Spanish guardia cotas. It is
about 150 miles E. of the Mosquito Shore.
Lat. 23. 25. N. lon. 50. 44. W.

Provin, a town in the dept. of Seine
and Marne, famous for its mineral-waters,
and excellent conserves of roses. It was
of note in the time of Charlemagne; but,
though large, it is not populous. It is
47 miles SE. of Paris.

Pruck, a town of Styria.

Prudoe-Castle, Northumberland, near
the Tyne, 8 miles W. of Newcastle.
Prumfield, Norfolk, NW. of Hickling.

Russia, a large country of Europe,
bounded on the N. by the Baltic and Sa-
mogitia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the
S. by Poland, and on the W. by Pomer-
elia; about 180 miles in length, and near
100 in breadth, where broadest. It is a
very fertile country, producing a great
deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and the sea,
rivers, and lakes, supply them with great
plenty of fish. Russia also abounds with
flocks, and herds, and fine horses. It's
chief commodities are wool, honey, wax,
pitch, pit-coals, hops, and buck wheat.
Here is plenty of game, as white and com-
mon hares, elks, deer, roe-bucks, and wild
boars; but the forests are, at the same
time, infested with lynxes, wolves, foxes,
bears, wild ases, and uiris, a species of buf-
falo. The hides of these last are extremely
thick and strong, and are sold to foreign-
ers at a great price. Here is neither salt,
wine, nor minerals, but yellow amber (for
the lake of procuring which the Romans
penetrated into and subdued this country)
is found in great quantities on the Sam-

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land shore. There are several large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula, Pregel, Memel, &c. About 4 months of the year are temperate, warm, and pleasant; but the autumns are often wet, and the air in winter is cold, piercing, and severe. The manufactures in glass, linen, cloth, metals, &c. are increasing. The inhabitants are a mixture of native Prussians, who appear to be genuine Germans, Lithuanians, and Poles. The Teutonic order had sovereignty in Prussia about 300 years; after which Prussia was added to the dominion of the electoral house of Brandenburg, and in 1704 it was raised to a kingdom, by the Elector Frederick, who, with his own hands, put the crown on his head, and on that of his consort, at Konigberg. Prussia is divided into three parts, Samland, Natangen, and Oberland. Konigberg is the capital.

PRuth, a river which rises in Rossia, in the Carpathian Mountains, crosses part of Lemburg, afterward runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube near Renay, in Bessarabia. PRze MissLAU. See PREMELA. PRze Miśla, a town of Lemburg, Poland, 27 miles W. of Leinburg.
Pskop, or P1.Pskop, a government and large town of Rossia. The government, once a republic, was formerly included in that of Novgorod. The town is seated on the river Velika, at the S. extremity of the Lake Piepus, 80 miles S. of Narva, and 156 SSW. of Peterburgh. Publow, Somersetshire, NE. of Pensford. Puckeridge, Herts, N. of Ware. Puckington, Somersetshire, NE. of Ilminster. PublicAirchurch, Gloucestershire, 7 miles E. of Bristol. It was once the residence of some of the old Saxons, kings, of whom great buildings and ruins are yet visible. Puckston, Somersetshire, W. of Wrinton.

Puddar, or Padder, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the SE. part of Agimere, and dividing the provinces of Cutch, and Guzarat, falls into the Gulf of Cutch, 40 miles S. of Jangpur. Pudding-Norton, Norfolk, SE. of Fakenham. Puddington, Bedfordshire, 4 miles from Harford. Puddington, on the Ouse, NW. of Chester. Puddington, Devonshire, near Croyes-Marchant. Puddlebridge, Devonshire, in Colliton parish. Puddledinton, Dorset. SE. of Corne Abbey. Puddlewell, Hereford. T. of Leominster. Puddledon, 5 miles NE. of Dorchester. Puddle Trenchard, Dorset. 2 miles NE. of Corne Abbey. Puddletot, Oxfordshire, near Chaldington. Puffey, Ellex, in Canewdon parish. Pudsey, Yorkshire, W. of Leeds. Puebla, a town of Estremadura; a town of Galicia; and a town of Grenada; all in Spain. Puebla-de-Los-Angelos, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of Tlascala, 60 miles ESE. of Mexico. Pueblo Nuevo, a town of Veragua, seated on a bay of the S. Sea, 200 miles S. by W. of Panama. Puente-del-Reyna, a town of Navarre, 9 miles SSW. of Pamplona. Puente-de-Arcosibo, a town of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 50 miles WSW. of Toledo. Puerto Bello, Puerto Rico, &c. See PORTO Bello, PORTO RICO, &c. and for all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a port, see PORTO; for although that word is not Spanish, but Italian, the English have adopted it both in writing and pronunciation.

Puffin Island, on the coast of Kerry, in Munster, is steep and craggy, and has a remarkable opening or gap in it's highest part. It is much frequented by the fowl called puffins, and is well stocked with rabbits.
Puglia, LA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Barri, and Otranto, on the N. and NE. side of the kingdom of Naples. Pulborough, Sussex, NE. of Hardham. Pulford, S. of Chester, on the river Alen. Pulham, E. and NW. Dorset. NE. of Buckland Abbas. Pulham, St. Mary, Norfolk, N. of Harleston. Pul, Somersetshire, near Sedgmore. Pully, S. of Shrewsbury. Pullox Hill, Bedfordshire, near Silsoe. Pulo, Can to N, an island of Cochin China. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 109. 35. E. Pulo-Canton, an island of Cochin China. Lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 109. 35. E. Pulo-Condore, See Condore. Pulo-Dinding, a small Dutch E. India island, near the peninsula of Malacca. Pulo-Timoan, a pretty large island on the E. coast of Malacca. It is mountainous and woody, and produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut tree in great plenty. Ships often touch here for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Commodore Byron landed here in 1765. Lat. 3. 12. N. lon. 104. 25. E. Pulo-Way, an island near Sumatra, peopleed by men banished from Achen, from which it is distant about 9 leagues N. Lat. 5. 50. N. lon. 95. 35. E. Pulfall, Cornwall, SW. of Jacobstow. Pullers, Hereford, near Hinxworth. Pullen, Gloucestershire, N. of Cricklade. Pultowa, a town of Russia, in the government of Ecratimoflav. A battle was
was fought here in 1709, between the Czar, Peter I, and Charles XII, king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey: 8000 men were left dead on the field, and the remaining 16,000 compelled to surrender at discretion. It is 100 miles SW. of Belgorod. Lat. 49° 26'. N. John. 34° 15'. E.

Pulkus, in Maloia, Poland.

Pulveden, Northumberland, near Wark, Cottle.

Puna, an island in the S. Sea, about 60 miles in circumference. It lies at the entrance of the Bay of Guiapul, 90 miles N. of Pinta. Lat. 3° 17'. S. Lon. 81° 6'. W.


Punta Del-Guda, the capital town of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a harbor and citadel.

Purbeck, Isle of, a heathy tract of Dorsetshire, to the S. of Poole Bay, about 50 miles long, and 6 over. It is inundated by the sea and rivers, and has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand for both paving and building. The principal quarries lie at it's eastern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which take a polish, and deserve the name of marble. These are nearly black; and some abound in flints, and are used for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. Tobacco-pipe clay is dug up in several parts of this island; the finest near Corfe-Caffle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries. Purbeck contains 2 hundreds, 1 town, and 9 parishes.

Purbright, Surrey, in Woking parish.

Purfleet, Essex, on the Thames, 19 miles from London; has a considerable public magazine for gunpowder, deposited in several detached buildings that are all bomb proof. Purford, Surrey, near Byfleet and Newark. Purland, Somersetshire, near Heffercumb. Purleigh, Essex, N. of Cold-Norton. Purley, Berks, NW. of Reading.

Purritsburgh, a town of S. Carolina, built and peopled by a colony of Swiss from Neufchatel, under the conduct of a Monfieur Purry. It is seated on the river Savannah, 64 miles WSW. of Charleston.

Purser's-Crofts, Middl. in Fulham parish.

Purchw, Shropshire, near Clunbury.
as to give a high idea of the wealth of this great oracle.

Pwllhelly, a large town of Carmar-vonſhire, seated on the tea side between two rivers. It is 6 miles E. of Newin, and 243 NW. of London. Market on Wed-

Pyddington, Northamp. NW. of Oul-

Pyrenees, mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend from the Medi-

Pyrenees, Lowerr, a department of France, composed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gai-

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, composed chiefly of the late pro-

nife corn, and flax. The mountains have
mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quar-
ties of slate, fine marbles, and jasper. Tar-
bes is the capital.

PYRMON'T, a town and county of West-
phalia. At a little distance from it are
mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quars
ies of slate, fine marble, and ja-
sper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRNA, a town of Meißen, Upper Sax-
ony. Near it is a very fine quarry of
stone, which is transported to different
places by the river Elbe, on which it is
situated, 10 miles SE. of Dresden.

PYRECK, a town of Prachin, Bohem-
ian.

PYRworthy, Devonshire, near Houllwor-
thy.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of West-
phalia, in Osnaburg.

QUADAY, or QUADAC, a sea-port of
Asia, in Tonquin, on a river of the same
name.

QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, fea-
ted on the Nile, between Eme and Dander.
It is remarkable for a great number of
valuable and ancient monuments.

QUADRAGE, Devonshire, in the parish of
Houlsworthy. Quadring, Lincolnshire, SE.
of Dunington. QUARE, Wilts, on the
Madder, near Wilton. QUINTON,
Bucks, NW. of Aylebury.

QUAKU, or QUAGUA, a dis-
trict of Acambou, in Guinea, on the Gold
Coast. The manufacture of cotton habits, called
Quaga gowns, forms a considerable
branch of trade here.

QUANAY, Camb. near Mildenhall-Fen.

QUANG SI, an inland province in the
E. of China, situated to the NE. of Ton-
quin. It produces plenty of rice, being
watered by several large rivers. The
southern part is a flat country, and well
cultivated; but the northern is full of
mountains covered with trees. It con-
tains mines of all sorts; and particularly
a gold mine. They have a particular
tree, of whose pitch they make bread; and
there are little insects which produce white
wax. A prodigious number of wild ani-
mal's, curious birds, and uncommon in-
sects are found here. The capital is Quic-
long, or Kouei-ling.

QUANTOCK Hills, in Somersetshire. Quan-
tock's-Head, E. and W. Somerset.
near Watchet. Quarendon, Bucks, in Bearton
parish, Aylebury-Vale. QUAREDON, Leic.
2 miles N. of Mountorrel. QUARINGTON,
4 miles SE. of Durham. Quarlington,
Lincoln. near Sleaford. QUARINGTON, or
QUATERINGTON, Kent, in Mertham parish.
QUARELESTON, Dorsetshire, SW. of Blandford.
QUARLY, Hants, NW. of the Wallops.
Quarendon, near Derby. QUARNSFORD, Sta-
ford, in Altonfield parish. Quarr, Dor-
set, in Purbeck Isle, a little E. of Hay-
croft. Quarr, Isle of Wight, between
Newport and St. Helen's. QUARRY HILL,
4 miles from Durham.

QUARTEN, a town of Swisserland, near
Wallenstadt-Lake, 5 miles E. of Glarus.

QUAT, Shropshire, on the Severn, E. of
Chelmarsh. QUATSFORD, Shropshire, on the
Severn, a mile below Bridgnorth.

QUEBEC, a large and handsome city of
New
America,
America, capital of Lower Canada, founded by the French in 1608. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The river, which, from the sea hither, is about 4 or 5 leagues broad, narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile. The harbour is safe, spacious, and commodious, and about 5 fathoms deep. It is flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is about the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. The castle stands on the brow of a rugged hill, 40 fathoms above the town. The fortifications are irregular, yet the place, from its situation, is capable of making a stout defence. The lower town is chiefly inhabited by merchants, whose trade is considerable. The noblest structure in the whole city is the palace where the governor resides. In 1711, a body of land forces, under Brigadier-general Hill, were sent with a design to conquer Canada; but the expedition failed through the rashness of the admiral in sailing too near the Seven Isles, several ships being lost, with a number of sailors. In 1755, it surrendered to the English, after a victory obtained by the brave General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement.
Queny, a river in Shropshire. Quenock-Chapel, Monmouthshire, N. of Caerleon.

Quentin, St. a town in the dept. of Aîne, near the Somme. Here is a considerable manufactory of lawns and carpets. Near this place, in 1557, the Spaniards gained a signal victory over the French, and afterwards took the town by storm. It is seated on an eminence, 21 miles S. of Cambrai, and 83 N. by E. of Paris.

Quercy, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, and fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Querfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name.

Querkiess, or Kerkiess, anciently Cerca, two islands on the coast of Tripoli, containing several villages.

Quercy, Gloucestershire, by Cirencester.

Quercy, a small fortified town in the dept. of the North, seated in an extensive plain, on the little river Ronelle. It was taken by the allies, under the Duke of Ormond and the Prince Eugene, in 1712, and retaken by the French the same year. It is 9 miles SSE. of Valenciennes.

Questiok, Cornwall, E. of Lefkard.

Quinton, a town in the dept. of the North Coast, 8 miles SW. of St. Brieux, and 200 W. of Paris.

Quintin Bay, in Down, Ulster, near Donaghadee Harbour. Quintin-Caffle, in Down, Ulster, 2 miles S. of Portaferry.

Quinton, Northamp. near Sacy-Forêt.

Quirieu, a town in the dept. of Ile, 12 miles E. of Lyons.

Quirimba, or Queriba, a cluster of islands on the coast of Zanguebar, fertile in fruits and pastures. Lat. 11° 40'.

Quistello, a town of Mantua.

Quit Eva, or Kitea, a town of Dahrah, a country of Africa, partly dependent on Morocco.

Quito, a town of S. America, capital of an audience, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of the Andes, on higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea. It is a bishop's see, and contains several convents and an university. All sorts of merchandise and commodities are exceedingly dear, principally on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. The inhabitants amount to between 50 and 60,000. Lat. 0° 13’. Lon. 77° 50’. W.

Quiro, an audience in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, S. America, lying between two chains of the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards, or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and, indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, infomuch that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country; but it stands so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate.
There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if the people of Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themselves. They have no vicunas, or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a small camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have the various sorts of materials proper for dyeing, and several sorts of fruits and plants, which have been brought from Spain, beside those that naturally grow here. They have also imported beeches and sheep. In the N. parts, they get a great deal of gold. The commerce is principally carried on by Europeans. This province consists of 9 jurisdictions: Ibarra; Otabala; Quito; Latacunga; Riobamba; Chimbo, or Guaranda; Guayaquil; Cuenca; and Loja. After the conquest by the Spaniards, Quito was annexed to Peru; but a new government having been erected at Santa Fe de Bagoda, it was dismembered from Peru and annexed to New Granada.

QUIXOS, a district of Quito, in S. America.

QUIZAMA, a maritime country of Africa, in Angola, along the river Conza. It is mountainous, and little cultivated; but the Portuguese get abundance of honey, wax, and salt.

QUIZINA, or TEBUSIN, a chain of mountains in Fez, above 90 miles in extent.

Quylish-Green, Hampshire, 4 miles from Bifft's-t-Waltham.

Quuba, an inland country of Africa, lying about 150 miles N. of the coast of Guinea. It is laid to extend from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and to contain, besides Quoja Proper, the kingdoms of Bolm, Glin, Quilligia, and Carredabu.

Quonborough. See Queenborough.

RAAB, or GYOR, a town of Hungary, seated near the confluence of the rivers Danube, Raab, and Rabnitz, 35 miles S.E. of Vienna.

Raarsey, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, E. of Skye. It is 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is fit for pasturage than agriculture. There is plenty of wood on it, and a good quarry of stone.

Rabastens, a town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles N.N.E. of Tarbe.

Rabat, a town of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, opposite Salée, near the mouth of the river. The Europeans have had, at intervals, several factories here; and Rabat is now the most proper place for trade on this coast. The inhabitants are much employed in making gauges and silk fluffs.

Rabbit-Island, in Kerry, Munster, W. of Innisfallen. It is chiefly remarkable for its quarries of good lime-stone.

Rabley-Heath, Herts, near South Mims. Raby, Cheshire, between the Dee and the Mersey. Raby-Castle, Durham, by Stanhope: an irregular magnificent pile, of great size, built by John de Neville, about the year 1728, and now the residence of the Earl of Darlington. It is an entire embattled fortress, with several great square towers, and is surrounded by a great fosse, and a fine parade garnished with battlements. Raby-Cotes, Cumberland, N. of the Holm.

Racabid, in Limerick, Munster.

Rachore, a city and district of Hindoostan, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated in the country of Golconda, on the S. bank of the Kifna, 70 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.


Racla, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio, only inhabited by two or three monks, who take care of a few sheep and goats.

Raconigi, a town of Savigliano, Piedmont, 8 miles N.E. of Saluzzo.

Racole, a village in Dublin, Leinster, 7 miles from the metropolis.


Raddiflown, in Meath, Leinster.


RADICOFANI, a town of Tuscany, Raddi-
RAG


Radmansdort, a town of Carniola.

Radium, Sussex, S. of Lewes. Radmore, Staffordshire, in Cannock Forest. Radnor, Shropshire, E. of Shrewsbury. Radnor, Hereford, on the Wye, S. of Symonds Yat. Radnor, Hereford, on the Wye, S. of Ross. Radnorshire, a county of Wales, 25 miles long, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Herefordshire; on the W. by the Severn and the Wye; on the S. by Cardigan and Brecknock; and on the E. by Montgomeryshire. It contains 52 parishes, 6 hundreds, and 4 market towns. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The N. angle is an absolute desert, and almost impassable. Radnor is the county-town, but the assizes are held at Presteign.

Radnor, New, a town of S. Wales, in Radnorshire, formerly the county-town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It has one extraordinary privilege, that of keeping a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular sum. It is seated near the spring head of the river Somergill, 24 miles N. of Hereford, and 156 W.N.W. of London. Market on Saturday.

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Radon-Park, Yorkshire, near Bowland Forest.

Rapstadt, in Salzburg, Bavaria.

Rain, a town of Upper Bavaria, taken by the English and Imperialists in 1704.

Rainefelden, a town of Austria.

Raingor, near Northampton, on the coast of Concan, 6 miles N. of Gherial.
RAMA, or RAMLE, a town of Palestine.

RAMADA, or New SALAMANCA, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firma, 90 miles E. of St. Martha.

Ramanacor. See Ramsiseram.

Rambert-de-Joux, St., a town in the dept. of Ain, 18 miles SSE. of Bourgen Breffe.

Ramsevilliers, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, 19 miles NNE. of Mirecourt.

Ramboillet, a town in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, 27 miles SW. of Paris.

Rame, Cornwall, near Mount-Edgcumb. Here is a promontory called Ramehead, which serves as a sea-mark, and lies a little SW. of Plymouth. Rame, Cornwall, NW. of Penryn.

Ram Island, in Lough Neagh, Ulter.

Ramehead, Hunts, S. of Portsmouth.

Ramehead, Hants, S. of Portsmouth.

Ramecaed, in Dublin, Leinster.

Ramillies, a village in the late Austrian Brabant, memorable for a battle fought here in 1706, between the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and the Marshal d'Auerquerque, and the French, under the Marshal Villeroi and the Elector of Bavaria. The latter lost all their baggage and artillery, about 120 standards, 600 officers, and 6000 private soldiers, besides about 8000 killed and wounded. The lots of the former did not exceed 3000 men.

Ramsiseram, an island in the Indian Seas, between Ceylon and the coast of Madura, about 30 miles in circumference. The soil is sandy. It contains a few villages and a pagoda. Lat. 9. 18. N. lon. 79. 22. E.

Ramekens, a fortress of Zealand, on the Isle of Walcheren.

Rammelberg, a town of Mansfeld, Upper Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine of lead, copper, zink, &c. near Gothar.

Rampano, a town in the Morea.


*Ramsbury, a small town in Wilts., noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

Ramsey, a town of Huntingdon.

formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, and called Ramsey the Rich. Part of the gate-houfe yet remains, with a neglected statue of Ailuin, the epitaph of whose tomb is reckoned one of the oldest pieces of English sculpture extant. Ailuin is therein styled kinman of the famous king Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. It is feated in the lens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pasture, and near the meers of Ramsey and Whitley, which abound with fowl, and excellent pikes and eels. It is 12 miles NNE. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ramsey, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembroke, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles SSW. of St. David's.

Ramsey, a town on the NE. coast of the Isle of Man, with a spacious haven, in which the largest fleets may ride at anchor, with safety from all winds but the NE. and then they need not be embayed.

Ramsey, Essex, near Harwich. Ramsey, Essex, an island near St. Olythe's.

Ramsgate, a sea-port of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very substantial stone piers have been lately built for the security of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 sail of ships. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is much resorted to as a bathing place. It is 6 miles S. of Margate.


Ramay, of ORANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, about 3 leagues W. of Mowee. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. The inhabitants were about 20,000.

Ranby, Nottinghamshire, in the parishes of Blithe and Babworth.

Rancherla, a town of St. Martha, S. America.

Rand, Lincolnshire, near Wragby.

Randalstown, a town in Antrim, Ulter, 38 miles from Dublin.

Randy, Lincoln, NW. of Horncastle.

Rander,
RANDERS, a town of N. Jutland, near the mouth of the river Gulden, on the Baltic. Near it is a plentiful salmon fishery. It is 20 miles E. of Viborg.

Randon Batail, Northumb., in the adjoining manor, Randwick, Gloucestershire, 3 miles NW. of Stroud. Ranebill, St. Somersetshire, W. of Crewkern.


Rangeworthy, Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Wicklewood, and 3 from Thornbury. Rankeybarrow-Hill, Rutland. NW. of Catmols-Vale. Ranmer, Surrey, a range of hills near Box-hill, from which there are very extensive views.

Rannoch Loch, a lake in the N. of Perthshire, about 8 miles in length, to the E. of George's Town, and S. of Loch Ericht.


Rantam Pou R, a town and district of Agimere, 86 miles E. of the city of Aginetre.

Ranting Wheel, a rock in Strangford Bay, in Down, Ulster, occasioning an eddy-tide, or whirlpool, very dangerous for boats at the entrance of the bay. It lies near Quintin-point, and is mostly under water.

Ranton, Staffordshire, SE. of Eccleshall. Rantzau, a county of Holstein.

Ranworth, Norfolk, on the Bure, opposite Ludham, SE. of Wroxham-Bridge.

Raolconda, a town of Golconda, near which are some diamond mines. It is 60 miles NW. of Rachores.

Raon l'Etape, a town in the dept. of the Voiges, 8 miles N. of St. Dirg.

Rapallo, a town and bay of Genoa.

* Raphoe, a town in Donegal, Ulster, 107 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Rapperswiel, a small republic and town of Switzerland. It is under the protection of the cantons of Zurich and Bern, and is governed by a great and little council, consisting of 48 members. Its territory is about a league in circumference, and comprehends three parishes on the N. side of the Lake of Zurich. The town is seated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake, and over which is a bridge near 1800 paces long, built by the Counts of Habzburg, in 1558. It contains 200 burgheis, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are of the church of Rome. It is 12 miles SE. of Zurich.

Rapolfstein, a town in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, called in French Ribau-Pierre. It is 8 miles N. of Colmar.

Rappola, a town of Basilicata, Naples.

Rappanwyc, a river of N. America, which issues in the NE. mountains of Virginia, and running ESE. falls into the Bay of Chesapeake, about 26 miles S. of the mouth of the Potomack. It is deep near the sea, and up to Fredericksburg, 110 from it's mouth, it affords 6 feet depth of water.

Raran, a river of N. America, in the state of New Jersey, which passing by Brunwick and Amboy, mingleth with the Arthur Kill Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

Rascia, a territory in the N. part of Servia, which takes it's name from the river Rasa. It is subject to Austria.


Raseborg, a sea-port of Nyland, in Finland, 30 miles SE. of Abo.

* Rase, a town of Lincolnshire, commonly called Market-Rase, to distinguish it from East, West, and Middle Rasin in its neighbourhood. It is seated on a branch of the river Ranam, 14 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Rasgill, Wiltmorland, near Shap.

Rashtor, in Antrim, Ulster.

Rashton, Shropshire, near Wrekin-Hill.

Rasherton, Shropshire, near Wrekin-Hill.

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Munster. Rathcomel, in Kildare, Leinster. Raibool, see Racoole.

RATHCORMUCK, a town of Cork, in Munster, 311 miles SSW. of Dublin.

Rath Crayhan, in Roscommon, Connaught, near Elphin. Rath Down, otherwise called the Grounds, are shelves or banks of sand, situated along the coast in the Irish Channel, which appears dry even at high-water, yet between them and the shore, the water is 7 fathoms deep. Rathdowny, in Queen's County, Leinster.

* RATHDARUM, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, noted for its monthly market for flannels. It is 25 miles S. of Dublin.

Rather, or Neither, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Dent, below Sedbergh.

RATHENAU, a town in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg.

Rathfran, in Mayo, Connaught.

* RATHFRILAND, a town of Down, in Ulster. It is seated on a rising ground, having four large straight roads leading up to it, and entering in the town, 57 miles N. of Dublin.

* RATHKEAL, a town of Limerick, in Munster. It is seated on the river Deel, 108 miles from Dublin.

* Rathmelton, a village of Donegal, in Ulster; seated on Lough Swilly, 132 miles NW. of Dublin.

* Rathmines, a village of Dublin, in Leinster, one mile S. of the metropolis.


RATIBOR, a town of Slœsia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE. of Tropawl, and 142 E. of Prague.

RATISBORG, or Regensburg, an imperial city of Bavaria, ancienly the seat of the dukes, with a bishop's see; whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and in it there are very handsome structures, particularly six monasteries. The town-house is magnificent, in the hall of which the general diet of the empire has constantly met, ever since 1662, with only two interruptions; in 1713, when it was transferred for some time to Augsburg, on account of the plague; and in 1748, for a few years to Frankfort. It is an important staple for salt; and large quantities of corn, wood, provisions, &c. are shipped for Vienna. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a stone bridge of 15 arches. The inhabitants, in general, are Protestants, as all the magistrates must be. It is 36 miles NNE. of Munich. Lat. 48° 56'. Lon. 14° 47'.


Ratsoth, in Meath, Leinster.

RATULFZEL, a town of Suabia, near the W. end of the Lake of Constance, subject to the House of Austria.


RATTEMBERG, a town in the Tirol.


RATZEBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, seated on an island, in the midst of a lake, about 30 miles in circumference; the banks of which are abrupt, and pleasantly feathered with wood. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe Lawenburg. The principality of Ratzeburg extends about 10 miles each way, between Mecklenburg and Saxe Lawenburg, and is subject to Mecklenburg Strelitz. Ratzeburg is 30 miles S. Lubec.

RATZIA. See Rascia.

RAVA, or RAWA, a town and palatinate of Poland. The castle is appropriated for the reception of state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and the town is seated on a morass, proceeding from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 miles SSW. of Warsaw.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liége.

RAUERFÜSE-HALL, Cumberland, on the Peterel, N. of Penrith.

RAVELLO, a sea-port of Principato Citra.

RAVENDALE, Lincoln, between Thougcastor and Saltfleet Haven.

RAVENGLASS, a well-built town in Cumberland, with a good road for shipping. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Eik, which, with the sea, encompass three parts of it. The principal trade is fishing. It is 164 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW. of London. Market on Saturday.
RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated city of Romagna, in the pope's territory, with two academies, several colleges, and a great number of religious houses. It was formerly very considerable, but it has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. It contains about 14,000 inhabitants, and is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravena. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Brabant, capital of a county of the same name.

RAVE, a river in Hindostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W. of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Chelum and the Chunaub.


Ray, in Donegal, Ulster.

Raydon, Hampshire, in the New-Forrest.

Raylesley, Shrops. near Bridgenorth-Forrest.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Essex, upon the creek called Hadley-Bay, which parts it from Canvey-Island. It is 13 miles SE. of Chelmsford, and 34 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Rayne, Parva, Essex, near Braintree.

Ray-Sand, Essex, near Dengy Marsh.


*READING, in Berkshire, is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near it's confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best built town in the county. It has been lately new paved and lighted, and greatly improved by new buildings. It had formerly a magnificent abbey of flint-stone, founded by Henry I. the gate-house of which is still entire. The last abbot was hanged, drawn, and quartered, with two of his monks, for refusing to surrender it. It's chief trade is in malt, and in the conveyance of meal, timber, coals, grocery ware, &c. to and from London, by means of the Thames. Some of their barges carry 1000 or 1200 quarters of malt at a time. The manufactures are sacking, sail-cloth, blankets, ribbons, and pins. A county infirmary has been lately erected here. Reading is 39 miles S. by W. of London. Fairs February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21.

Readsby, Northumberland, a tract on both sides of the river Read, which falls 70 feet from the mountain Read Squire, into this valley, and runs into the Tyne.

REALJO, a town of Nicaragua, Mexico, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean.

REALMONT, a town in the department of Tarn, 10 miles N. of Castres.

Reareby, Leicestershire, near the river Wreak, W. of Melton-Mowbray.
Red by, Lincolnshire, SW. of Bullingbrook.
Redby Hall, NE. of Lincoln.

Rebel, a town of Mecklenburg.

Recklinghausen, a town and county of Germany, circle of Lower Rhine.

Rebecan, a town of Ancona, with a great fair in September, every year, which continues fifteen days. The tomb of Pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral. It is seated on a mountain, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 NE. of Rome.

Recife, 10 miles from Cambridge. Recliff, Cornw. between Blymorth and Low.

Reculver, a village of Kent, the Regulbium of the Romans. It is seated close by the sea-side, near the mouth of the Thames, and is noted for it's church, which has two pyramidal spires, that serve for a sea-mark, and are called by mariners, the Two Siffers. In 1530, the village and church were a quarter of a mile from the sea, although the sea has now got so much of the town, that there are but few houses left. It is 12 miles W. of Margate, and 65 E. by S. of London.

Redbairns, Northumb. near Newcastle.
Redbank, Cheifhrie, the E. bank of the Dee. Redbridge, Hants, in Milbrook parish, on Southampton-Bay, at the mouth of the Tees or Teff. Redburn, Hertfordshire, 6 miles NW. of St. Alban's. Redburn, Lincolnshire, by Kirton, in Lindsey.

Red-Cross, in Wicklow, Leinster.

Red Deer Park, Linc. near the Bithams and Withams. Redditch,Hon. the E. bank of the Avon, and E. of Edgbull. It is so called from the figure of a horse, cut on the side of a hill, near York, out of red-coloured earth; the trenches that form it being cleaned and kept open by a neighbouring freethinker, who enjoys lands by that service. Redboole, Yorks. W. Riding, near Hampali Priory. Redboole, NW. of York, on the Ouse. Redbuff, Durham, on the Tyne, near Newcastle. Reding, Kent, near Appleton.

Reding, Cheifhrie, N. of Altrincham.

Red Lion, in Kildare, Leinifter.


Redmore-Plain, Leicf. 3 miles from Market-Boisworth, the scene of the decisive battle between the houfes of York and Lancaster, where Richard III. was killed. Rednall, Shropf. E. of Oswefby. Rednell, Norfolk, E. of Harlafton. Redness, Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Marlaffland, on the S. side of the river Oufe.

Redon, a ſmall town in the department of Ile and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris.

Redondela, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fishery for anchovies, situated on the W. coast. It is 2 miles S. of Pontavedra.

Redondo, a town of Akentoa.

Redondo, a town of Beira.

Red Russia, or Little Russia, a late province of Poland, E. of Little-Poland. It included the palatinates of Chełm, Belz, and Lemburg, and was named Red Russia from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. See Galicia.

Redruth, a town of Cornwall, 12 miles N. by E., of Helifone, and 266 W. by S. of London. Market difufed.

Red-Sew, a ſea celebrated in ancient history, which extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Africa from Arabia. It is separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Illius of Suez, and communicates by the Straits of Babelmandel, on the S. with the Arabian-Sea, and the Indian-Ocean.
**REI**


Rees, a considerable town of Cleves.

Reeth, Yorkshire, near Bernard-Castle.

Reghensberg, a handsone town of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, which is part of Mount Jura, 10 miles NW. of Zurich.

Regil, Westmorland, NE. of Shap.

Reggio, a populous town of Naples, with some manufactures of stockings, gloves, silk waistcoats, &c. It is situated in a country which produces dates, oranges, citrons, with some sugar-canes, on the Strait of Messina, and is a large populous place, 15 miles SSE. of Messina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena. It was destroyed by Alarick, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. In the cathedral are many capital paintings and sculptures; and the town contains 16 convents. The inhabitants, who are about 18,000, carry on a great trade in silk. It is 15 miles WNW. of Modena.

Regina, a town of Calabria Citra.

Regnano, a town in pope's territories, near the Tiber, but thinly inhabited.

Reichenau, an island in the circle of Suabia, in the Zeller Lake, a branch of the Lake of Constance. It is about 3 miles long and 1 broad, contains about 1600 inhabitants, all Romanists; 3 parishes, 1 village, and a rich abbey of Benedictines. It is 4 miles W. of the city of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place.

Reichenau, a town in the country of the Grisons, seated upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place is a curious wooden bridge of a single arch, covered like that of Schaffhausen, and constructed upon nearly the same plan. The span of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is 7 miles SW. of Coire.

Reichenbach, a river of Swiflerland, which rises at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and falls into the river Aar, near Meiringen.

Reichenbach, a town of Schweidnitz, Silesia.

Reichenbách, a town of Voigtland, in Upper Saxony, the inhabitants of which dye a most beautiful scarlet.

Reichenhall, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salz, with rich salt-works.

Reichenstein, a town of Austria; a town of Welfphalia; and a town of Prachatitz, Bohemia.

Reichshothen, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, 9 miles N. of Haguenua.

Reffenberg, a town of Helle-Caffel.

Reifferscheid, a town and county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

Reitzberg, a town and county of Welfphalia, subject to Prussia.

Reijk, in Waterford, Munster.

Reilly, near Durham. Relubai, Cornw. S. of St. Earth. Remington, Northumb. in the barony of Vety, near Crafter.

Remiremont, a town in the dept. of the Vosges, seated on the river Moselle, 15 miles SSW. of Epinal.

Remirston, Norfolk, N. of Hingham. Renaunham, Berkshire, near Henley-upon-Thames. Remuny, a river of Wales, which rises upon the borders of Brecknockshire, and passing along the E. border of Glamorganshire, falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff. Rempton, Dorsetshire, in Purbeck file, E. of Corfe. Remston, or Rampston, S. of Nottingham.

Remy, St. a town in the dept. of the Moutas of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age. The first is not entire; but the second is in the best state of preservation. St. Remy is 10 miles NE. of Arles.

Rendcomb, Gloucestershire, 6 miles N. of Cuenceeter. Rendham, Suffolk, near Saxmundham. Rendeysham, Suffolk, on the river Deven, opposite Ufford. Rendover, Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury.

Rendsborg, a town of Holstein, 15 miles W. of Kiel.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, with some considerable manufactures of thread. The magistracy is composed of a provost, 2 bailiffs, and 16 councillors. It is seated on the S. side of the river Clyde, 6 miles W. of Glasgow.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde, on the E. by Lanarkshire, and on the S. and SW. by Ayrshire. The parts near the Clyde are fruitful, with some gentle uplands; those to the S. and W. are more barren, hilly, and moorish. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts, before they ascended the throne,
throne, and still gives title of baron to the Prince of Wales.

Renhold, 3 miles E. of Bedford.

Rennes, an ancient city in the dept. of Illé-et-Vilaine, and ci-devant capital of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. It's streets are as straight as a line; but they are in general narrow and dark. A fire, in 1739, which lasted seven days, consumed 830 houses. The ground square, in which are the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel-de-Ville, are very elegant. It is seated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 38 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48° 7'. N. lon. 1° 36'. W.

Rens, a town of Cologne.

Renton, a town in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Aa, 9 miles SSW. of St. Omer.

Repton, NE. of Lincoln. Repris, N. and S. Norfolk, SE. of Cromer. Repri, Derbyshire, NE. of Burton, near the confluence of the Dove and Trent.

Requena, a town of New Castile.

Revel, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne, 9 miles N. of St. Papoul.

Revel, or Esthonia, one of the 41 governments of Russia. See Esthonia. Revel, a rich and well-fortified town of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Revelkoï, or Esthonia. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and a part of the Russian fleet is usually stationed in it. The houses are well-built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college with four professors. It is a place of considerable trade, and there are two great fairs every year. In May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 144 miles N. of Riga, and 164 WSW. of Peterburgh. Lat. 59° 30'. N. lon. 23° 57'. E.

Revello, a town of Saluzzo, Piedmont.


Revero, a town of Mantua.

at Cricklade. Rey, Northumberl. near Catchaſide.  

Rey, a town of Irac-Agemi, in Perſia. It contained, at one time, 100,000 houses, but is now in ruins.  

Reyna, a town of Andaluſia.  

Reynold's Hall, Staffordſhire, near Walſal.  

Rezan, or Riazan, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscov. Rezan is the capital.  

Rezan, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. The country is populous, and fertile in corn, and had formerly it's own princes. It is feated at the confluence of the Trubeſh and Occa, 80 miles SSE. of Moscov.  

Rheithal, a valley in Swiſſerland, between the canton of Appenzel, and the territory of St. Gall on the one side, and the Rhine on the other; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth. It is fertile, especially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, who appoint a bailiff alternately. The inhabitants, who are about 13,000, are partly Protestants and partly Romanſis.  

Reinwalt, a valley in the country of the Grisons, about 20 miles in length. It is so called from the Hynder Rhine, which rises on Mount Vogelſberg, and runs through the valley.  

Rhine, a great river of Europe, which rises in three streams, in the Grion Alps. After it has croſſed part of Germany and the Netherlands, watering Straſburg, Wotms, Mentz, Cologne, &c. it divides into two branches, one of which prefers the name of the Rhine, and loſes itſelf in the sands W. of Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, or Leck, and falls into the Merwe, 5 miles NW. of Dor-drecht.  

Rhine, Lower, a circle of the empire of Germany, bounded by the circles of Welfphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, Suabia, and by the duchy of Luxemburg, and France. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, and some smaller states. The elector of Mentz is the di-rector.  

Rhine, Lower, a department of France, having the Rhine to the E. and forming the northern part of the ci-devant Allace. Straſburg is the capital.  

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, S. of the depart. of the Lower Rhine. Colmar is the capital.  

Rhine, Upper, a circle of the empire of Germany, divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Heſſe-Caſfel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and Heſſe-Rhinfeld; the counties of Naffau, Solms, Hanau, Ifenburg, Seine, Wied, Wingfeltin, Aarzfeld, and Waldeck; with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirſchfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Frid-burg, and Wetzlar. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishoprics of Balle, Straſburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Spanheim, Sarbruck, Falkenſtein, and Linange, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. The summoning princes are the bishop of Worms and the elector palatine.  

Rhine, Palatinate of The. See Palatinate.
Rhineberg, a town of Cologne, on the Rhine, taken by the allies in 1703.

Rhineck, a town of Swisserland, capital of the Rheintal, or Valley of the Rhine, leated on the Rhine, near it's junction with the Lake of Constance.

Rhinfeldt, or Rhinfelden, a town of Suabia, and the belt of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It is leated on the Rhine, over which is a handsome bridge, 9 miles SSE. of Baille.

Rhinefeld, a town and fortress near St. Goar, circle of Upper Rhine.

Rhineland, a district of South Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rhin Zabern, or Saverne, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. Thee limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It contains 5 counties, and 39 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N. America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns. About 600 vessels enter and clear annually, at the different ports of this state.

Rhode Island, an island of N. America, in the state of the same name. It is 23 miles long from N. to S. and 4 miles wide, and is divided into three townships. The soil is of a superior quality. This island is a noted resort of invalids from southern climates. It is so exceedingly pleasant and healthful, that travellers have called it the Eden of America.

Rhodes, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil very fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, for a ship, with all it's sails, might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in 1529, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lat. 36. 24. N. lon 28. 25. E.

Rhodes, Lanc. NW. of Manchester.

Rhodley, Northumb. near Morpeth.

Rhone, a large river of France, which rises near Mount St. Gothard, in Swisserland, flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating the departments of Mont-Blanc and Iere from that of Aix, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhonde and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the river Rhone. Lyons is the capital.

Rhones, Mouths of The, a department of France, E. of the dept. of Gard. Aix is the capital.

Rhos Fair, Cardiganshire.

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Rhone, a large river of France, which rises near Mount St. Gothard, in Swisserland, flows through the lake and city of Geneva, and separating the departments of Mont-Blanc and Iere from that of Aix, it flows to Lyons, Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhonde and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the river Rhone. Lyons is the capital.

Rhones, Mouths of The, a department of France, E. of the dept. of Gard. Aix is the capital.

Rhos Fair, Cardiganshire.

Rhodes, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil very fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers. Here, in all probability, stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, for a ship, with all it's sails, might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The

RIBZabern, or Saverne, a town of Spire, circle of Upper Rhine.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. Thir limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It contains 5 counties, and 39 townships. It is as healthful as any part of N. America, and is principally a country for pasture. Providence and Newport are the two chief towns. About 600 vessels enter and clear annually, at the different ports of this state.

Rotherfield, Worc. a mile S. of Bewdley.

Ribble, a river which rises in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea below Preston.

Ribblehead, Lanc. a mile S. of Bewdley.

Ribchester, Lanc. on the Ribble, NE. of Preston.

Ribemont, a town in the depart. of Aisne, leated near the river Oise, upon an eminence, 7 miles SE. of St. Quentin.

Ribeira-Grande, or St. Jago, a town in St. Jago, the principal of the

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R I C

Cape-de-Verd Islands, with a good harbour, on the only river in the island. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor; and contains a cathedral, two convents, and between 4 and 500 houses. The latter, except the governor's, are only of one story, and covered with branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut trees. It is seated between two high mountains, in lat. 15°.0. N. lon. 23.24. W.

Ribleton, Lancashire, near Preston.

RIB NITZ, a town of Mecklenburg.

Riborough, Great and Little, Norfolk, on the river Winder, SE. of Fakenham.

Rißon Hall, Yorks. E. of Knarleborough.

Ribton, Cumberland, 4 miles W. of Cocker mouth, and 4 E. of Workington, on the opposite bank of the Derwent. Rible, Lincolns. near the Limerbergs. Richal, Yorks. near Selby. Richborough, Kent, near Sandwich.

Richardsown, in Kildare, Leinster.

Richeieu, a town in the depart of Indre and Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu. It contains a handsome square, with an elegant palace and extensive park. It is 9 miles E. of Loudun, and 152 SW. of Paris.

Richmond, a town in N. America, capital of the State of Virginia. It has an elegant State-house, and stands on the N. side of James River, at the foot of some falls, which are seven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which, a canal has been undertaken. It is 60 miles N. by W. of Williamsburg.

RICHMOND, a district in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It was formerly a county of itself, and contains many towns and villages. Alan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, was rewarded with this earldom, including all the NW. part of Yorkshire, towards Lancaster. He built a castle here, the tower whereof yet stands. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the neatness and industry of the inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital town.


RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire. It is seated on a branch of the river Coln, 9 miles SSW. of St. Alban's, and 18 NW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Ricknefis, Hertfordsh. N. of Ware Park. Rickton, Shropsh. on the Rea, near N. Clebury. Rickat, Ox. 3 miles SW. of Tame.

Ridley, or Rilsdale, a river in Yorks. running into the Swale below Richmond.


Rizer,
Rig, or Ridmire, Yorkshire, NW. of Midlam. Ridware, Staff. on the Blythe, between Rugley and Yoxal. Ridware-Hill and Pipe, and Ridware-Marston, Staff. near the Trent, Riesheffer, Northumberland, an old station, the Bremanium of the Romans. Rie-Hall, Essex, near Clay bering.

Rieti, a town of Spoletto, seated near the Lake Rieti, 37 miles NE. of Rome.

Rieux, the name of several towns in the respective departments of Upper Garonne, Morbihan, Ille and Vilaine, Aude, and Lower Alps.

Riez, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps. It is a small, populous place, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is 35 miles NE of Aix.

Riga, a large, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, and capital of the government of Riga, or Livonia. Next to Peterburgh, it is the most commercial town in the whole empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town. The merchants of an English factory established here enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, malts, leather, tallow, &c.; its principal imports are salt, cloth, silk, wine, grocery wares, and salted herrings. The malts grow mostly in drafts on the Dnieper, and are sent up that river to a landing place, from which they are transported to the Duna. They are then formed into floats of from 50 to 200 pieces, and descend the stream to Riga. They are usually from 70 to 80 feet in length. The hemp is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, and employs two years in its passage to Riga. It is brought in barks from 2 to 300 tons burden. Within the fortifications there are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, besides a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dvina, or Duna, 40 feet in breadth, and 2600 in length. In the winter, when the ice sets in, this bridge is taken to pieces and removed, and in the spring it is replaced. It was finally obliged to submit to Peter the Great, in 1710. Riga is 5 miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 160 NE. of Konigberg. Lat. 56. 53. N. lon. 24. 25. E.

Riga, Government of. See Livonia.


Rimini, anciently Ariminum, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with many remains of antiquity, among which are a triumphal arch, erected to Augustus, and part of an amphitheatre, and very fine buildings. It is seated at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the Adriatic. Lat. 44. 7. N.

Rimmegen, or Remich, a town of Luxemburg.


Rinborough, Yorkf. SE. of Hornsey.

Rincopino, a town of Ripen, North Jutland, on the W. coast. Lat. 56. 7. N.

Ringagonagh, in Waterford, Munster. Ringad, a promontory, which forms the E. of Killough-Bay, in Down, Ulster. Ringay, a river in Cheffire.

Ringdulferin, in Down, Ulter.

Ringfield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles.

Ringdaddy, in Down, Ulter. N. of Killelaugh, on the side of Strangford Lake, is noted for its oysters.

Ringland, Norfolk, near Taverham.

Ringlefeon, Kent, near Doddington. Ringleton, Kent, in Woodneborough parish.

Ringmer, Suffolk, NE. of Lewes. Ringmer-Pit, Norfolk, near Thetford and Kilverston, a remarkable pool of 6 or 7 acres, in form of an amphitheatre.

Rings, Kent, near Woldham.

Ringes, in Cork, Munster.

Ringshall, Bucks, in Ivingop parish.

Ringshall, Suffolk, SW. of Needham.

Ringsted, a town and bailiwick of Zealand, Denmark, 29 miles SW. of Copenhagen.

Ringsted, Northamp. on the Nen, N. of Higham Ferrers. Ringsted, Dorset. on the coast, NE. of Weymouth. It is divided into East, West, and Middle, and is 2 miles S. of Olmington. Ringsted, Great and Little, Sts. Andrews and Peter, Norfolk, N. of Snetham, and near Houghton. Ringwold, Kent, near the sea, five miles NE. of Dover.

*Ringwood, a pretty large town of Hampshire, trading in leather, stockings, druggets, and narrow cloths. It is 50 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 SW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Ringmore, Devonsh. near Bigbery and Hope-Key. Ringell, Essex, near Danbury.

Rinteln, a town of Shawenburg, Westphalia, with a university.
RIO GRANDE, a river of Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, between Carthagena and S. Martha.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 15° S.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea in lat. 5° 43' S.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Jamaica, on the N. coast, which runs into the sea in lat. 25° 54' S. and lon. 43° 11' W. is situated the city of St. Sebastian, it's capital.

RIO, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, 8 miles N. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris.

RIOM, a town in the dept. of Gironde, 8 miles S. of Bordeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a town of Italy, in Ancona.

RIPA, Sussex, SE. of Laughton.

RIPEN, a town and dioceſe of N. Jutland, with two colleges, and a public library. The harbour lies at the mouth of the river Nipſaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denmark. Lat. 55° 19' N.

RIPHEAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the NE. of the river Oby, where are ſaid to be the fineſt ſables in the whole empire.


*RIPPLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for it's production of licorice. It is seated on the river Nyd, 4 miles NW. of Knarborough, and 211 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.


*RIPPOON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a noted manufacture of spurs, and a fine square market-place. A navigable canal comes up to the town. It is feated on the river Ure, or Ave, 23 miles NW. of York, and 328 NNW. of London. Market on Thurſday.

Ripton, Abbot’s, and Ripton, King’s, N. and NE. of Huntingdon. Rijborough, Yorkſ. SW. of Pickering.

RIQUIER, a town in the depart. of Somme, 5 miles NE. of Abbeville.

RISBOURGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, 7 miles E. of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW. of London. Market on Saturday.


Rißalt, a town of Milan; and a town of Piedmont.


Riverſton, in Galway, Connaught. Riverſtown, in Cork, Munſter, near Glamire.

Rißaltes, a town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 6 miles NNW. of Perpignan.

Rißoli, a town of Piedmont; and a town in the Veroneſe.

Rixton, Lancaf. near Rißhaſfer.
R.O C R O C


ROA, a town in Old Castile, seated on the Duero.


ROANNE, a town in the department of Rhone and Loire, on the river Loire. It is a convenient staple for merchandise sent from Lyons, down the Loire, and by the canal of Briare, into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 21 or miles SSE. of Paris.

ROANOAK, an island near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle county. Lat. 35. 50. N. lon. 76. 0. W.

ROANOAK, a long, rapid river of N. America, formed by 2 principal branches; namely, Staunton River, which rises in Virginia, and Dan River, which rises in N. Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 miles. It enters, by several mouths, into the W. end of Albemarle Sound.

Robarts, Surrey, near E. and W. Horley.

ROBBEN ISLAND, called sometimes in English charts, Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 50. S. lon. 13. 22. E.

Robb's Cross, Northumb. in Reddendale.


Robert's Town, in Kildare, Leinster. It is the stage between Sallyns and Rathangan, on the Grand Canal, 21 miles from Dublin.

ROBINHOOD'S BAY, on the coast of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby. It is about one mile broad, where is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; and they have well boats, wherein are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters.


ROCCA-D'ANFO, in the Bresciano.

ROCCA, a town of Lavora, a town of the Indies, 8 leagues W. of Orchilla.

ROCCA-MONSENA, a town of Lavora.
the ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 S.W. of Paris.

**Roche Macheran**, a town of Luxembourg.

**Roche Posay**, a town in the dept. of Indre and Loire, remarkable for its mineral waters.

**Roche**

*Roche**, a city of Kent, seated on the river Medway, over which is a stone bridge. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present; but of later times it has been increasing by the addition of some new houses and streets on the high side of the town. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is paved. The houses are generally inhabited by tradesmen and innkeepers; no sort of manufactory being carried on here. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an alms-house for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, and with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable, that an inscription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proflirts are excepted."

The bridge over the Medway was built in the reign of Edward III. at the expense of Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles, out of the spoils they had taken in France. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W. by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway, which is now in a flourishing way. It is 27 miles NW. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 SE. by E. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday, and a market for cattle the last Tuesday in every month.


**Rocheflowen**, in Dublin, Leinster.


**Rochford**, Worcelf. NE. of Tenbury.

**Rochlitz**, a town of Leipzic, Upper Saxony, on the Mulda; with copper-mines.


**Rockbridge**, a county of Virginia, between the Alleghany Mountains and the Blue Ridge. See Cedar Creek.


**Rock**, Corky, in Monaghan, Ulifter.

**Rockfield**, in Gloucefter, over the Isis, N. of Farrington.


**Rocox**, See Raucoux.

**Rocray**, a town in the department of Ardenes, celebrated for the victory which the Prince of Condé, then duke of Enghien, and only 23 years of age, gained over the Spaniards in 1643. Nine thousand Spaniards and Walloons are said to have fallen in the battle, most of whom refused to take quarter. It is seated in a plain, 6 miles from the river Meafe, and 12 NW. of Mezières.


Rodez, a town in the dept. of Aveyron. There are four great annual fairs here, where great numbers of mules are sold for Spain. Here are manufactures of grey cloths and serges. It is 30 miles NNE. of Alby.

Roding, the name of eight parishes in the western part of Essex, distinguished by the additional appellation of Abbots, Berners, Beauchamp, Eythus, High, Leaden, Margarets, and White. This part of the country is called the Rodings, and takes its name from the river Roding, which rises near Canfield, and falls into the Thames below Barking. They are celebrated for excellent arable land. Rodley, Gloucesters. a hamlet in Wiltshire parish. Rodmarton, Gloucesters. E. of Minchinhampton. Rodmeryham, Kent, SE. of Sittingbourne. Rodon, NE. of Shrewbury.

Rodosto, a trading town of Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the N. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 62 miles S. by W. of Constantinople.

Rodes, a town in the dept. of Morbihan, 20 miles NNE. of Vannes.

Rohilcund, or Rohilla, a territory of Hindoothan, E. of the Ganges, and NW. of the foubah of Oude. In 1773, this country was invaded by the Maharrattas, but the British troops, as allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their assistance, the enemy were driven back. For this service, the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob 40 lacks of rupees; but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the British troops, conquered, and added to the foubah of Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

Romagnia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora, and on the W. by Bologna; about 45 miles in length and 30 in breadth, fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make it's principal revenue. In the fifth century, it fell under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, who, seeking Theodorick, in 493, made Ravenna his usual place of residence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Belarius and Narces, generals of the emperors of the east, Ravenna became the residence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themselves masters of it, and dispossessed the last exarchs. In 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Irulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the see of Rome. Ravenna is the capital.

Rome, or Rome, an island on the W. coast of S. Jutland, between those of Mæne and Sylt. It is 7 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, and contains a few villages. Lat. 55° 9' N.

Rome, or Romagna, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by Urbino and Tuscany, and on the W. by Bologna; about 45 miles in length and 30 in breadth, fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make it's principal revenue. In the fifth century, it fell under the dominion of the Ostrogoths, who, seeking Theodorick, in 493, made Ravenna his usual place of residence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Belarius and Narces, generals of the emperors of the east, Ravenna became the residence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themselves masters of it, and dispossessed the last exarchs. In 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Irulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the see of Rome. Ravenna is the capital.

Romans Motier, a town and bailiwick of Bern, Switzerland.

Romany, Yorkshire, by Northallerton.

Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora, and
The document contains a passage about the geographic and historical features of a region, possibly Thrace, and references to various towns and cities. It also describes a famous city in Europe, Rome, its historical significance, and its architectural landmarks, including the Pantheon and St. Peter's Church. The text also mentions the library of the Vatican Palace and its extensive collection of manuscripts and paintings.
masters, and with the chef-d'œuvres of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo is said to serve more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, in lat. 41. 54. N. lon. 12. 55. E.

ROMHILD, a town of Henneburg, Franconia.

*ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and an hospital; but, since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. The two great meetings for all the Cinque Ports are held here on the Tuesday after St. Margaret’s Day. It is seated in the marsh of the same name, 2 miles and a half NNE. of Lydd, and 71 SE. of London, Market on Saturday.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a tract of land, 20 miles long and 8 broad, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye Haven. It contains, in this compass, between 40 and 50,000 acres of firm, fruitful land, the richest pasture in England. Cattle are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market, but it is deemed a very unhealthy tract. It has two towns and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Romney-Marsh.

Romney, Old, a mile and a half W. of New Romney.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a town and bailiwick of Frigium, Swizerland, 10 miles SW. of Frigium.

ROMORANTIN, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, on the brook Morantin, which loses itself in the Saudre. Here are some manufactories of ferges and cloths, which are very good. It is 1 miles N. by E. of Mont-Richard, and 100 S. by W. of Paris.

Romney, Monmouths. N. of Cardiff. ROMSEY, a river of Glamorganshire. ROMSEY, see RUMSEY. Romsey. Shropshire, NE. of Clebury. RONALDSHA, SOUTH, one of the Orkney Islands. RONCIGLONE, a town and county in the Patrimonio.


ROQUEBRUNE, a town in the dept. of the Var, 4 miles W. of Frejus. ROQUEFORT-DE-MARSAN, a town in the dept. of Landes, seated on the river Douze, 30 miles NE. of Mont-de-Mariân. ROQUEMAURE, a town in the dept. of Gard, seated on the W. side of the Rhone, 6 miles N. of Avignon.

Roridge, Devon. W. of Yarncomb. ROSANA, a river in the Tyroole. ROSAS, a town in Catalonia, with a harbour, seated near the Mediterranean, on the bay of the same name, 22 miles NE. of Gironne.

ROSEBERKIN, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a small university. It was once the residence of the kings of Denmark, and in the great church are several tombs of the kings. In 1658, a famous treaty of peace was concluded here. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 16 miles W. of Copenhagen.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 47 miles in length, and from 9 to 29 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leitrim, Longford, and Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by part of Galway and Mayo. It is a fruitful country, and, by the help of good husbandry, yields excellent corn. It contains 50 parishes, about 17,140 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants. Here are some extensive bogs, and but few hills. The principal town is Athlone, but the assize-town is Roscommon.

*ROSCOMMON, the shire-town of the county of Roscommon, in Connaught, 69 miles SW. of Dublin.

ROSCEA, a thriving town of Tipperary, in Munster, 59 miles from Dublin.

ROSCROWE; see RUSHCROWE. ROSE Aker, Lancash. N. of Kirkham. Rose-Ash, Devon. SE. of S. Moulton.

ROSEAU, a town on the W. coast of the Island of Dominica.

ROSEBURGH, a town of Flanders county.

ROSDEM, Northumberl. S. of Whitchester, and W. of Rutcheister. Rose-Castle, Cumberland, near Dalton, on the Calder, a magnificent seat of the bishops of Carlisle.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders county.
fruitful vale between a creek of Falmouth.

Rosenellis, in Queen's-County, Leinster.

Rosenfeld, a town of Wurttemburg.

Rosetta, a town in Egypt, founded in the 8th century. It is seated on the western branch of the river Nile, and called by the Egyptians, Rašhid. It is near two miles in length, has no streets perfectly straight, nor any remarkable squares, but the houses, built with terraces, and standing at an elevation, have an air of neatness and elegance. They have a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but it's chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and hence carried by boats to Cairo; as all the productions of Egypt are brought to the port of Alexandria. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here. The country to the N. has pleasant gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron-trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of enchanting groves of palm-trees, with flowers scattered among them; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. The rice sown round it, is, by very rigorous laws, appropriated to the use and consumption of Constantinople only. It is 25 miles NE. of Alexandria, and 90 NW. of Cairo.

Roshach, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbott of St. Gall, situated near the Lake of Constance, 7 miles ENE. of St. Gall.

Roshan, a country of the Farther India, between Meckley and Aracan, about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

Roshenn, a town of Samogitia.

Rosiere, La, a small island near the SW. coast of Jersey.

Rosières-aux-Salines, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus contrived here are much admired. It is seated on the river Meurthe, 9 miles SE. of Nancy, and 170 SSE. of Paris.

Rofferton, Yorkshire, between Doncaster and Bautre. Zofkeflall, Cornwall, near the Land's End.

Roffe, in Sligo, Connaught.

Roffe, in the parish of Walton-upon-Trent. Roffey, or Rofey, Glouc. in Withington parish. Roffley-Hill, Cumb. noted for its annual fair.

Roffmanaber, in Clare, Munter.

Rosscairn, NE. of Hereford. Rossman, Cornwall, NE. of Peuzance.

Rossy, a town in the dept. of Seine and Marne, 15 miles S. of Meaux.

Roff, Élise, in Debsen and Walden parishes.

Ros, a fine old trading town of Herefordshire, with a good market for corn and cattle. Here the celebrated philanthropist, Mr. John Kyrii (Pope's Man of Rofs) had his residence, and died in 1724, aged 90, with the blessings of all, rich and poor. He contrived a fine broad causey, at the W. end of the town; he also raised the spire of the church upwards of 100 feet, and sunk a reservoir for the use of the inhabitants of the town. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is 12 miles SE. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. The fairs, which are well stored with cattle and other provisions, are July 29th, Thursday after October 10th, and December 11th. There is also a great market on the first Thursday after the 10th of March.

Ross, or Ross Carberry, a small town of Cork, in Munster, seated on a bay of the ocean. It is 20 miles SW. of Kinsale, and 153 from Dublin.

Ross, or New Ross, a trading town of Wexford, in Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quays, and forms a fine harbour. It's principal exports are butter and beef. It has a ferry across the river to Ross-ibran, a small hamlet of Kilkenny, and is about 8 miles N. by E. of Waterford, and 67 S. by W. of Dublin.

Roslal, Yorks. on the Derwent, NW. of Wilton. Roslal, Up and Down, NW. of Shrewbury, on the Severn.

Rossano, a town of Calabria Citra, with an archbishop's see. It is 3 miles from the Gulf of Venice, and 27 N. by E. of Cofenza.

Rossano, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Roffa, Northumberland. S. of Holy-Island.

Roff, Yorks. in Holdemere, near the sea. Roffa, Lanc., by the sea, W. of Garling, Roffendale, Lanc., on the Irwell, E. of Blackbourne. Roffey, Suff., between Horsham and Iffeld.

Ross Island, in Killaney Lake, Munter, contains about 100 acres.

Ross-shire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Sutherlandshire; on the W. by the sea; on the S. by Inverness-shire; and on the E. by the Friths of Murray and Dornock, and the county of Cromarty. From N. to S. it's near 60 miles.
miles, and upward of 70 from E. to W. The NW. part of this county is desolate and dreary, presenting nothing to the eye but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, and aspiring into every form. The E. side feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has woods of fir of great extent, and is fruitful in corn and herbs. It has also abundance of land and sea-fowl, and is well supplied with fish, particularly herrings, in the extensive lochs and bays found on the coasts. In the woods is the beautiful bird called Capercaillie, or Cock of the Wood; it is of a bright azure colour, and almost as large as a common turkey. On the tops of the mountains is found the ptarmigan, a simple bird, not quite the size of a partridge. It is often indebted for its safety to its gray colour, which resembles the stones among which it lodges. In winter its colour changes to a pure white like the snow, in which it often buries itself. The inhabitants of the W. and S. parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E. coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwall, and Fortrose. The Island of Lewis is included in this county.

Rostellan, in Cork, Munster. Rostock, a trading town of Mecklenburg, with a university, and a good harbour. It is the best town in this country; here are several handsome public buildings, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. Both the civil and criminal jurisdiction are vested in its own magistracy, yet they annually pay 55 rix-dollars as an urban, or original tribute to the dukes, as also the sum of 600 florins, in consideration of the grant of an excise. It is seated on a lake near the river Varne, which carries large boats, 3 miles from the Baltic, 12 N. of Gustrow, and 34 S.W. of Stralsund. Rostov, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a large iron manufacture. It is seated on the river Don, 6 miles N.E. of Sheffield, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Fairs on Whitmonday and December 1st.

Rothay, a town of Scotland, capital of the Isle of Bute, on the NE. coast of the island, with an excellent harbour and pier. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal residence, which gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales, as it long did, before the union, to the heirs apparent of the crown of Scotland. It is 70 miles W. of Edinburgh.

Rothwell, or Rowell, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the side of a hill, 1.5 miles NNE. of Northampton, and 79 NW. of London. Market on Monday. A noted horse-fair on Trinity-Monday.


Rotterdam, a city and sea-port of Holland, seated on the river Rotter, an outlet of the Meuse. Next to Amsterdam it is the most considerable place in the United Provinces, for the size, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches. There are so many fine deep canals, that the largest ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, out of which are elected 4 burgomasters, a grand bailiff, and 7 ecchius. It is more frequently
frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide, in two or three hours, will carry a vessel into the open sea. The principal public buildings are, the town-houſe, the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt-India Houſes, the arsenal, and the College of Admiralty. On the eaſt side of the city is a large baſon and dock, for building and launching veſſels employed in the service of the admiralty, and the Eaſt India Company. Here is an English Presbyterian church, which being of the established religion, the minister is paid by the States; and, which is not the caſe with the Presbyterianſians in England and Scotland, they make uſe of an organ. Here is also an English epιtoal church, whose minister is paid partly by a ſalary from the Engliſh go-vernment, and partly by a ſubſcription of the congregation. Some of the houſes are built in the old Spanish ſtyle, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houſes, which are very lofty and ſpacious, parti-ci-pularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb-Tees. On this quay is a handſome Jewiſh ſynagogue. The ſtatue of Erasmus, in bronze, ſtands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a ſmall ſtreet, leading from the quay to the great church, is ſtill ſhown the houſe in which he was born, with an inſcription in front, to his honour. Rotterdam is feated on the river Maes, 13 miles S. of the Hague, and 30 SSW. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51°55'. N. lon. 4° 26'. E.

**ROVERE**, a town in the Treviſan.

**ROVEREDO**, a town in the Tyroleſe, with a conſiderable trade in fine ſilk.

**ROUERGUE**, a ci-devant province of France, 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but producing much wood, feeding a number of cattle; and having mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron, of which Rodez is the capital.

**ROUGHAM**, Lancashire, near Cartmel.

*ROUGHAM*, Norfolk, NE. of Caſtle-Acre.

**ROUGHAM**, Suffolk, 4 miles E. of Bury.


**ROVICNO**, a town of Iſtria, with good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is feated in a territory which produces excellent wine, 32 miles S. of Capo d'Iſtria.

**ROVICO**, a town of Italy, the capital of Poleine-de-Rovico, feated on the river Adigetto, 37 miles SW. of Venice.

**ROULFO**, Nottingh. by the Trent, SW. of Newark. Roumam-Paſſage, Somerset, over the Avon, to the Britol Hot-Wells, Roundaſton, Shrop. NW. of Bridgenorth. Roundaway, or Roundaway, Wilts, E. of Devizes. Adjoining this village, are Roundway Downs, remarkable for a battle fought between the Parliamentarians and Charles I. They are also noted for the variety and extenſiveness of their views.
Rouby, Yorkshire, N. Riding, W. of Mulgrave Castle. Rouen, Normandy, between Pershore and Alcester.

Roussel, a town in the late Flanders County, 10 miles NE. of Ypres. Roussillon, a ci-devant province of France, having Languedoc on the N. Catalonia on the S. and the Mediterranean on the E. It is about 50 miles in length, and 56 in breadth, and now forms the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.


Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale, and containing the districts of Teviotdale, Liddefdale, Eildale, and Eskdale. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire, on the E. and S. by the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 30 miles, and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Lidder: the principal mountains are those called the Cocklaw, whence a range of high hills runs westward, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassable. The face of the country exhibits a rough, irregular appearance of moor, hills, and mountains, intersected with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn and oats. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. On its borders were the Battle, Battable, or Debatable Lands, claimed by the borderers of both nations. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and Roxburgh.


Roya, a town in the dept. of Somme, where some mineral waters were discovered a few years ago. It is 24 miles SE. of Amiens, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Royes-Hall, Essex, N. of Halstead. *Royston, a considerable town of Hertfordshire, part of which is situated in Cambridgeshire. In a cavern under the market-place is an ancient subterranean chapel, discovered a few years ago, and supposed to be of Saxon construction. It's entrance was at the top. Roydon has given it's name to a species of crow, called the Hooded or Grey Crow; a bird of passage, with some white on the back.
breadth and wings, that appears in this
neighbourhood, and on the whole eastern
coast. It is 22 miles S. by E. of Hunt-
ingdon, and 37 N. of London. A con-
derable market for barley, malt, &c. on
Wednesday. Fairs on Alth-Wednesday,
the Wednesday in Whitsun week, the first
Wednesday in July, and Wednesday after
September 29th.

Royton, Yorkshire, NE. of Barnley.
Royton, Kent, near Lenham. Royton,
Lancashire, on the Irk, SE. of Rochdale.
Ruan, Denbighshire, in North Wales.
Ruan, Cornwall, SW. of Great Columb.
Ruan, Great and Little, Cornwall, near the
Lizard-Point. Ruan Laniborn, Corn-
wall, 3 miles from Tregony. Ruardine,
Gloucesterehire, in the Forest of Dean.

Ruat, an island, with a good har-
bour, in the Bay of Honduras.

Rubia, a town of Modena.

Rucking, Kent, 5 miles NW. of New-
Rumney. Ruckland, Lincolnshire, NE.
of Horncastle. Ruddy, Yorkshire, SW. of
Stockley. Ruddington, S. of Nottingham,
half a mile W. of Flawford. Rudle,
Gloucesterehire, in Newham parish.

Ruden, a small island near the coast of
Pomerania.

Rudestet, a town of Erfurt, Upper
Sixony.

Rudheid, a town of Mentz.

Rudjen, Warwick. W. of Coventry.

Rudford, 4 miles NW. of Gloucester.

Rudgeway, Cornwall, SE. of St. Ives.

Rudgwick, Sussex, W. of Horham. Rud-
hall, Herefordshire, near Rofs. Rudham,
E. and W. Norfolk, near Houghton-Hall.

Rudheath, Cheshire, near Northwich. Ru-
diard, Staffordshire, NW. of Leek.

Rudiobing, a sea-port on the W.
coast of the Island of Langeland, Denmark.

Rudlam, Flintshire, in N. Wales. Rud-
lam, Yorkf. NE. of Helmley. Rudland,
or Rudland, a river in Northumberland.

Rudolph, a town of Carniola.

Rudow, a town of Samland, Pruſſia.

In the neighbourhood many ancient mo-
numents of Pagan idolatry are still to be
seen. This place is also remarkable for a
victory gained by the knights of the Teu-
tonic order, in 1370, over Kinglud, great
duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a
stone pillar was erected, in a field near
Tranfau, which is still remaining. It is
12 miles NNW. of Königsberg.

Rudjon, Yorkf. NE. of Kilham. Rus,
a river in Montgomery. Rüedock, a river
and small village in Merionethshire. Rue-
Hill, Kent, near Wilmington. Rue-dean,
Gloucesterehire, 2 miles SW. of Mitchel
Dean.

Ruffach, a town in the dept. of Up-
per Rhine, 7 miles S. of Colmar.

Ruffec, a town in the dept. of Cha-
rente, 24 miles N. of Angouleme.

Ruffes-Hall, Kent, near Aklington.

Rufford, Nottingham: NE. of Mansfield.

Rufford, Yorkf. between Wetherby and
York; where formerly was an abbey, but
late the seat of Sir George Siville. Ruff-
ford-Chapel, Lancashire, between Maron-
Mere and the river Dowles. Rugantyn,
Shropshire, SW. of Bisp's Castle.

* Ruffy, a large town of Warwick-
shire, with a noted free school. It is 19
miles SE. of Coventry, and 85 NNW. of
London. By the late inland navigation it
communicates with the rivers Det, Mer-
ley, Trent, Oupe, Severn, Thames, and all
the various ramifications of the Grand
Canal. Market on Saturday.

Rugeley, a town of Staffordshire. It
is seated on the river Trent, near a navi-
gable canal, 6 miles NW. of Lichfield,
and 126 NW. of London. Market on
Tuesday.

Rugen, an island on the coast of Pome-
erania, opposite Straliund, about 23 miles
in length, and 15 in breadth. It abounds
in corn and cattle, contains 27 parishes,
and is subject to Sweden. The chief
town is Bergen, in lat. 54. 23. N. lon. 13.
40. E.

Rugenwald, a town of Hinder Pome-
erania, the chief place of the duchy of
Wenden. It is seated on the river Wip-
per, 8 miles from the Baltic, and 35 NNE.
of Colberg.

Ruggeley, Northumberland, near Aln-
wick. Ruggger, or Ridgear, Glouce-
sterehire, in Mangotsfield.

Rughborough, in Cork, Munster.

Rutbton, Somerfitehshire. Rutton, Hants,
Ruleball, and Rulehull, Upper and Lower,
Staff, near Gnoftall. Rumbaldairk, Yorkf.
on the Tees, NW. of Barnard-Caſtle,
next to a moor or common of the same name.

* Rumeorth, a town in the dept. of
Chelmsford, and 12 ENE. of London.
Markets on Monday and Tuesday for hogs
and calves, and Wednesday for corn.

Rumforth, Dorlet. SE. of Cranborn.

Rumilly, a town in the department of
Mont Blanc, 7 miles WSW. of Annecy.

Rumpney, or Rhyney. See Rem-
ney.

* Rumsey, a town in Hampshire, with
a manufactory of shalloons; and near the
town
town are several paper and corn-mills. King Edward and his son Alved were buried in the old church here. It is 8 miles NNW. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S.


Runnymead, a celebrated mead, near Egham, in Surrey, where King John, affrighted by the great army of the barons who met him here, was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta. It is now divided into several inclosures. See Wraybury.


Rupel, a river of Brabant, formed by the union of the Senne, the Dender, and the Dyle. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, a town of Flanders, in the county of Waes, seated on the river Scheld, over against the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles SSW. of Antwerp.

Ruperti, FORT, an English settlement on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 53. 3. N. lon. 78. 55. W.

Ruppin, or Rapin, a town and duchy of the Middle Marche, Brandenburg. It is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, well furnished; the late king of Prussia, before his father's death, residing there. New Rupin is seated on a lake, and become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 30 miles NNW. of Berlin.

Ruremonde, or Roermonde, a town of Upper Guelderland, seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, 24 miles S. of Venloe. It was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and given up by the Dutch to the emperor, in 1716.

Rusheen, in Kerry, Munster.

Rushford, or Rushworth, Norfolk, SW. of East Harling. Rushforth, or Rushworth, Yorkshire, NW. of Bradford.

Russia, a large empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by Sweden, Poland, and Lapland.

There were three countries that had the name of Russa; namely, Red Russa; White Russa, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russa, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaff; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias, Tutai.
This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland, may be likened to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Duna or Dwina, and Oby. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn; the northern part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild bees, reindeer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermins, and fables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. They had very few vines before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia are large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make the various sorts of stuffs; skins, furs, Russian leather, tallow, hemp, Russian cloth, tallow, hemp, Russian leather, tallow, hemp, Russian cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchanidises of China, India, Peru, Turkey, and some European countries. This vast empire has been divided by the late emperors into 42 governments; namely, Peterburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pikof, Novogord, Tver, Smolendko, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Yarolla, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishe Novogord, Kalin, Simbirik, Penza, Tambul, Voronetz, Kurik, Novogord-Severkoi, Tchernigoof, Kiof, Kharkov, Catharinen-flaf, Cascaus, Saratof, Ufa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolks, Kolyvan, Irkutzk, and the country of the Cussacks. The inhabitants, in general, are robust, great eaters, and fond of brandy. They use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should disfigure the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly accounted the rudest, and most ignorant people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts; but now they are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. They had no ships of war, or merchandize, before the reign of Peter I. but in the present reign, powerful Russian squadrons, have appeared, not only in the Baltic, but in the Black Sea, and in the Mediterranean. They have images in their churches; and the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to entreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. Every priest is called a pope, or pope, and of these there were 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and, in 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Peterburgh, supplied with eminent professors. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation with the people of Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out; and it is only those depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the custom and the wish of the court. Those who retain their beards, retain likewise the ancient dress; the long suabling coat, either of skins, or of coarser cloth lined with skins, in winter, and in summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they most affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowsers instead of breeches and stockings; their limbs are, besides, wrapped in many folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and above all they wear boots. Their shirts are fashioned as women's, and their necks exposed to the cold, have become very hard and impenetrable, from this practice. Government continue to exert every nerve to compel the subjects to adopt the German dress. The clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place, any favour from court, upon other condition than basting the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Russian women are, however, far more rich in their attire; nor is gold lace wanting, any more than the art of painting, to complete the Russian belle. The young generation are modernizing these antique vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket
jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The richer class of females wear velvet boots. The dresses of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all must have a covering of fur six months of the year. Thus equipped, the prince and the peasant are hurled in their chaises and sledges through the dreary Scythian winter. The sovereigns of Russia are absolute. They were formerly called Grand Dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterward assumed the title of czar, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word czar, like Caesar, or zaar, and this, probably by corruption, from Cæsar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of czar, was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. Russia, Red, or Little. See Red Russia.

Ruftington, Sussex, near Brighthelmstone. Ruston, Norfolk, W. of Wiff Dereham. Ruston, Yorkshire, by Pickering-Forest. Ruston, East, Norfolk, between Walpole and the sea. Ruston, Parva, Yorkshire, near Kilham. Rutchiter, Northumberland. N.W. of Chollerton, the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vault passes the distance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins are remarkable.

* Ruthin, a town of Denbighshire, seated on the river Clwyd. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. It is 15 miles SW. of Holywell, and 206 NW. of London. Market on Monday.

Rutigliao, a town of Bari, Naples. Rutland, in Queen's County, Leinster. Rutland, in Donegal, Ulster.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, staining the fleeces of the sheep. It is bounded on the W. by Leicesterfield; on the N. by Lincolnshire, and part of Leicesterfield; and on the E. and SE. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 53 parishes, and two market towns. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, or Wash. Oakham, in the fertile vale of Catmoor, is the county town.

Ruttunpour, a city and territory of Hindooftan, in Orissa, the capital of one of the Western Maharatta chiefs. Lat. 22°. 16. N. lon. 82°. 36. E.

Ruvo, a town of Bari, Naples. Ryader, a river in Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire. Rydal, or Ryeball, Rutlandshire, NW. of Stamford. Rydal, Yorkshire, a fine fruitful vale, so called from the river Rye passing through it, with above 20 churches, between Hovingham, Helmsley, and Kirby-Moorefield.

Ryan, Loch, a lake of Scotland, at the NW. angle of Wigtownshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded, in the season, with shoals of herrings, that have for the present deserted it.

Rydal-Water, a lake of Westmorland, a little to the W. of Ambleside. It is about one mile in length, spotted with little islands, and communicates by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-Water to the W. and by the river Rothay, with Windermere-Water to the S.

* Rye, a populous town in Sussex, an appendage to the Cinque Port of Hastings. It's port has been long so choked up with sand, that it could only admit small vessels. This inconvenience was remedied by an act of parliament, in 1761, and the harbour restored, by letting the sea and tides through a canal up to Winchelsea Wall, so that vessels of 300 tons burden may now ride here with safety and ease. It exports corn, malt, hops, timber, and wool; and its fishermen fend considerable supplies of foles, plaice, &c. to the London markets. It is 34 miles SE. by S. of Tunbridge, and 63 SE. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Rye, or Ree, Herts, near Hododlon. * Ryegate, a town in Surry, seated in the Vale of Holmesdale. It had formerly a castle, called Holm-Castle, built in the time of the Saxons, some ruins of which are still to be seen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 persons, where (according to tradition) the barons, who took up arms against King John, held their private meetings. It is 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 21 S. of London. Market on Tuesday, and a monthly one on Wednesday.

RYS


RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, between the Hague and Delft, where the Prince of Orange had a palace. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between the allies, consisting of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, and Holland, and France.

RZ


RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name.

RZENVA, a town and territory of the Russian empire, seated on the Volga, near it's source.

RZENVA THE DESERT, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Rzova.

SAB

SABA, a town and district of Negro- land, W. of Tombudoo, on the river Senegal.

SADA, a town of Yemen, Arabia, where they make Turkey leather. It is the residence of a sheick, and is 400 miles SSE. of Mecca.

SAAMI, a town of Negroland, 12 miles from the mouth of the river Saami, where it discharges itself into the Gambia.

SATZ, a town and circle of Bohemia.

SABA, an island of the West Indies, about 12 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the Island of St. Euditia. The access to it is by a road cut out of the rock, which one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully stored with magazines of stones, with which arms alone the inhabitants repulsed the French buccaneers, in 1688. This island was taken by the English in 1781. The inhabitants raise some indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is shoes. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 39. N. lon. 63. 12. W.

SABBINGTON, Bucks, W. of Tame.

SAEBA, a town of Yemen, Arabia.

SABRA, a country of Africa, near the Indian Sea of Sofsala.

SABINA, a province in the Pope's Territory, bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Abruzzo Ultra, on the S. by the Campagni di Roma, and on the W. by the Patrimonio. It is about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 23 in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a town and peninsula of Ragusa, in Dalmatia.

SABIONNETTA, a town and principality on the confines of Mantua and Cremona.

SABLE, a town in the dept. of Sarte. In the neighbourhood are some quarries of black marble. Sable is seated on the river Sarte, 15 miles NE. of Angers, and 125 SW. of Paris.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, in North America. Lat. 43. 24. N. lon. 65. 34. W.

SABLES, D'OLONNE, a town in the dept. of Vendee, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is 21 miles W. of Luçon.

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SAffi, or Ask, a trading town of Abda, Morocco, formerly the centre of the European commerce, but Mogadore is now the principal port. It is 16 miles S. of Cape Cantin.

SAGADA hoc, a district of New England, in the province of Main, supposed to extend from the river St. Croix, eastward, to that of Quenebec, westward; and to have the river St. Lawrence for its northern, and the Atlantic for its southern, boundary.

SAGAN, a town and principality of Silfia, subject to the Prince of Lobkowitz. Sages, Glouceſterſhire, in Slimbridge parish.

SAGRES, a sea-port of Algarve. Sahagun, a town of Leon, with a rich abbey, seated on the river Sea, 25 miles SE. of Leon.

Sal, an island of Africa, one of the Cape de Verds, to the E. of St. Nicholas. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. Notwithstanding it's apparent barrenness, bearing no trees nor verdure, it produces incredible flocks of goats, some ales, a few small horses, and a great variety of sea fowls. A prodigious number of tortoises lay their eggs here, yet the island is desolate and desert. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 39. N. lon. 21. 59. W.

Sala, or Salberg, a town of Wefmanland, 28 miles W. of Upsal.

Salamanca, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The structure, called the Schools, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, and is built of freestone. The university has 61 professorships, without reckoning the anatomical theatre, and the college of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. It has a large public square, and fine fountains, yet the streets are narrow and dirty. There were formerly 7000 students, sent from all parts of Europe; and there are now upward of 4000. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple. There are also 25 parish churches, 39 convents, 6 hospitals, and about 7000 houses. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on three hills, and is surrounded by a wall. It is accounted one of the finest cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which washes it's walls, has a bridge over it of 25 arches, and 300 paces long, built by the Romans: and without the walls is a fine Roman cauſeway. It is 37 miles SE. of Mirandas, and 88 NW. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 8. N. lon. 5. 16. W.

Salamanca, a town in Yucatan, Mexico, 150 miles S. of Merida.

Salancha, a town in the dept. of Mont Blan, in the Upper Faucigay, on a brook which falls into the Arve, 29 miles E. of Aminecy.

Salankemen, a town of Sclavonie.

Salbridge, or Soubridew, Warw. SW. of Willoughby. Salcomb, Devon, near the Channel, between Branscomb and Sidmouth. Salcomb-Hastron, Devonshire, SW. of Dartmouth. Salcot, Werley and Worborough,
Saldanha Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Africa, NW. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 9. S. lon. 27. 60. E.


Salem, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the county of Essex. It is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth, which was settled 8 years before, in 1620. It is famous for building ships and fishing vessels, and carries on a large foreign trade. It is 15 miles NE. of Boston.

Salerno, a town of Naples, capital of the Principato Citera, with a harbour, and an university, much celebrated formerly for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles ESE. of Naples.

Salers, a town in the dept. of the Cantal, 27 miles W. of St. Flour.


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only vessels with oars will be able to enter the river. The road can only be frequented from February to October with a SW. wind, the road is no longer safe, and the shifting of the sands of the bar renders the passage extremely difficult. Here is a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been infamous for its pirates, which make prizes of all the Christians' ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is seated on the river Satta, 42 miles W. of Mequinez. Lat. 34° 0' N. lon. 6° 31' W.

Salley, Yorkshire, in Craven."Sallows, near Norwich.

Salm, a town and county of Germany, circle of Upper Rhine, insolated in France, 24 WSW. of Strasburg.

Salm, a town and county of Germany, insolated in Luxemburg, 38 miles N. of the city of Luxemburg.

Salmesfen, Kent, near Margate. Salmondby, Lincolnshire, NE. of Horncastle.

Salmon's, Kent, near Pentnurth.

Salo, a town in the Breiciano, near the Lake Garda.

Salobre NNA, a sea-port of Spain, in Grenada, with a strong castle, in which the Moorish kings formerly kept their treasure. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, 12 miles SE. of Almunecar, and 36 S. of Grenada.

Salamon's Bridge, Sussex, NW. of Peorth. Salom Wood, Huntingdonshire, near Old Welton.

Salon, a town in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW. of Aix.

Salona, a sea-port of the late Venetian Dalmatia. It was formerly a very considerable place, it's ruins showing that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 6 miles N. of Spalatro.

Salona, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Greeks and partly Turks; but the Jews are not suffered to live here. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, nearly 22 miles NW. of Livadia.

Salonichi, formerly called Thessa-
lonica, a considerable sea-port of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which form 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues. Here is a triumphal arch, almost entire, erected in honour of the Emperor Antoninus, together with churches of extraordinary beauty, now converted into Turkish mosques. That of St. Demetrius has in it above a thousand pillars of jasper, porphry, &c. The principal merchandise is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Varda, 50 miles NNE. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 41' N. lon. 22° 53' E.

Salop. See Shropshire.

Salperton, or Cold-Salperton, Glouceshire, between Winchcomb and Northleach.

Saltee, a town, castle, and lake in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 10 miles N. of Perpignan.

Salsette, an island of Hindostan, lying off the coast of Concan, 10 miles N. of Bombay. It is about 120 miles in circumference, and is fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples, cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephantia. It is only separated from Bombay by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1750, the Maharratas took it from the Portugueze; and, in 1774, the English took it by assault from the Maharratas, and have kept it ever since, agreeably to treaty. It is a most desirable acquisition to the East India Company, as the settlement of Bombay poftessed no territory beyond the small island on which it is situated, and depended on foreign supplies for subsistence.

Salsona, a town of Catalonia.

Salton, Camb. in a vale near Gogmog-

Salta, a Spanish town of S. America, in Tucuman, which sends large quantities of corn, wine, meat, hides, and other commodities to most parts of Peru. It contains about 400 houses, 2 churches, and 4 monasteries. The inhabitants have frequent wars with the Indians. They have about 500 men that bear arms, with thrice that number of slaves. It is 50 miles S. of St. Salvador. Lat. 25° 20' S. lon. 66° 30' W.

Saltash, a town of Cornwall, seated on the descent of a steep hill, trading principally in malt and beer. It consists of 3 streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of any burden. Here is a ferry over the Tamar to Plymouth Dock, the inhabitants of which come to
this market by water, rather than go to Plymouth by land, as provisions are much cheaper here; and the town boat, in which they go, brings home what they buy. It is four miles and a half NW. of Plymouth, and 230 WSW. of London. Market on Saturday.

Saltbox, Sussex, near Chichester. Saltburn, Yorks. in Cleveland, near Rocliff. Saltby, Leicestershire, near Belvoir.

Saltcoats, a sea-port of Ayrshire, in Scotland, on the Clyde, 10 miles NNW. of Ayr.

Salcombe, Cumberland, between Newton Marsh and Rabycote.

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Saltfleet, a sea-port of Lincolnshire, 33 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Market on Saturday.


Saltihbridge, in Waterford, Munster.

Saltley, Warw. NE. of Birmingham. Saltmarsh, Yorks. SE. of Howden. Salton, Yorks. NE. of Hovingham. Saltmarsh-Lead, Norf. a channel in the Marsh Land. Saltrey, Abery, Breames, Grange, Judith, Mill, and Moins, Huntf. S. and SE. of Conington. Saltrey, Common and Drain, are E. of Conington. Saltburn, Devon, in Plymstock parish. Saltwater, Sussex, SW. of Chichester. Saltwater Haugh, near Durham, is a remarkable salt spring in the middle of the river Wear; to be seen chiefly in the summer, when the water falls to the side of the channel. It tinges the fones near it with a red colour, and when boiled, has produced a great quantity of bay salt. Saltwick, Northumberland, near Stanington. Salterwood, Kent, a mile NW. of Hethe.

Saltzburg, a city of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, under the archbishop of Salzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous and well built, although the streets are narrow and jil paved. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, and has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer house; but that for winter contains 103 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is built of tree-stone and marble, and contains 5 organs. Near Saltzburg are some considerable salt-works. It is seated on the river Salz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passau, and 140 WSW. of Vienna.

Saltzburg, The Archbishopric of, a county of Germany, W. of Austria, S. of Upper Bavaria, and N. of Carinthia. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. No manner of grain is sown here, but hay of a peculiar goodness is produced in every part. Here are considerable manufactures of steel and bras, as appears from the astonishing number of swords, fabres, muskets, cannon, &c. which are to be seen in the armories all over the country. In the archbishopric are 6 cities and 25 market towns. It is near 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name. In 1732, above 30,000 Lutheran Salzburghers withdrew, with their effects, from the archbishopric, dispersing themselves in the other Protestant countries, and even in the British colonies in America.

Salvador, a town of Congo, capital of the country of Pemba, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is seated on a craggy mountain. It contains several churches, and 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 4000 are white. The Portuguese live in a quarter by themselves. Lat. 5. 50. S. lon. 15. 39. E.

Salvador, St. a large, populous, and handsome town of Brazil. It is the residence of a governor, and contains several religious houses. The inhabitants are accounted voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built of stone. The streets are generally large and straight; yet most of them have so steep an ascent, that they are impracticable to wheel carriages. Here are also many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities areugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, train oil, Brasi1 wood, balsam of capivi, ipecacuanha, and other drugs. It is seated on an eminence, 100 fathoms in height, formed by the E. side of the Bay of All-Saints.
and the harbour is just below it. Lat. 12.

45° S. lon. 40° 10' W.

SALVAGES, small uninhabited islands, lying to the N. of the Canary Islands. Lat. 30° 11'. N. lon. 17° 54' W.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 miles S. of Santarem.

SALVATERRA, a town of Beira.

SALVATERRA, a town of Arragon.

SALVATERRA, a town of Leon.

Salvington, Sussex, in Tering parish.

Salutation, Yorkshire, N. Riding, between Bedal and Danby-Wik.

SALUzzo, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a magnificent and rich cathedral. It is seated on an eminence, near the Po, 20 miles SSW. of Turin.

Salwarp, Worcestershire, near Droitwich, by the river Salwarp, which runs into the Severn, near Worcester.

SALZA, GREAT, a town of Magdeburg; Lower Saxony, noted for salt-works.

SALZA, a town of Meilen, Upper Saxony.

SAMAR, or TANDAY, one of the Philippines, near the SE. extremity of Luzon, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samarang, a town on the N. coast of Java.

SAMARCAND, or SARMACAND, an ancient, large, and populous city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Ubeck Tartars, with a famous academy of sciences, to which the Mahometans refer to study, from all the neighbouring countries. The houses are built of stone, and it was the seat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated on the river Sogde, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokhara. Lat. 39° 50'. N. lon. 63° 30'.

SAMBALLAS, several islands of America, on the coast of the isthmus of Darien. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards. In the long channel between the Samballas and the isthmus, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien, the sea is navigable from one end to the other, affording good anchorage and shelter, be the wind which way it will.

Samford, Warwick, near Great Coughton.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rives in the department of Aisne, and passing by Landrecy, Mauheuge, and Charleroy, falls into the Meuse at Namur.

Samford, Darlethshire, NE. of Evenlode.

Samford, Somerset, SW. of Bridgewater.


Sammade, a town in the department of Landes, 9 miles SSE. of St. Sever.

Samnet, or Samehouse, Northumberland, W. of Holy Island. Samon, Essex, between Thorndons and Tilbury.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, S. of the duchy of Courland, and E. of the Baltic, about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active hives, in high esteem. The inhabitants are accounted clownish and honest; and a singular custom is said to prevail here, no young woman is allowed to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rosienne and Medniki are the principal places.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, about 24 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coat, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent mulkadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtledoves, wheaters, and excellent poultry. They have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a ruddy colour: they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Corea.

SAMOTHRAcIA, or SAMONDRAKI, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimene and the coast of Romania. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated. Lat. 40° 34'. N. lon. 25° 17'.

SAMOYEDES, The, once a numerous nation of Tartary, in Asia, but now strangely
strangely dispersed; some of them are found in small and detached bodies among the mountains which lie to the W. of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers: others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen Ocean; and some nearly as far to the W. as Archangel. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they have still preferred the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of movable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheekbones, small eyes, a flat nose, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, large ears, straight, harsh, black hair, a short thick neck, little or no beard, and short legs.

Sampford Peverel, Devon, by the river Leman, NE. of Tiverton. Sampford Shiney, Devon, SE. of Tavistock. Sampson-Grange, Kent, near Margate. Sampson's Hall, Essex, near Colchester. Sampsonbury, Lanc. on the Ribble, NE. of Preston.

Samos, an island between N. Jutland and Zealand, 8 miles long, and 3 broad. It is very fertile and pleasant.

Samos, St., a town in the department of Eure, 5 miles N. of Pontaudemer.

Samna, a town of Yemen, Arabia, pleasantly situated among the mountains, with fine orchards. It is 128 miles NNE. of Mocha. Lat. 15° 21'. N. lon. 44° 9'.

Sancreed, Cornwall, W. of Penzance.

Sancton, Yorkshire, near Wakefield.

Sandal, Yorkshire, near Kirk-Sandall.

Sandy, Bedfordshire, near Tensford.

Sandbach, a town in Cheshire, seated on the river Wheelock, near the Grand Canal. In the market-place are 2 square stone crossels, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Chester, and 161 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Sandbach, Yorkshire, S. of Richmond.

Sandbach, Yorkshire, near Tickhall.
malt, carrots, fruit, and garden seeds. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, are 11 in number, and extend in latitude from 18.54. to 22.15. N. and in longitude from 150.54. to 160.24. W. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Nechehehow, Oreehua, Morotinne, and Tahoora, all inhabited except the two last. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, except that it is more temperate; and there are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes, which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE. to NE. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eachable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are hogs, dogs, and rats; the fowls are of the common sort, and other birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European fowls, were left by Captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours; either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and strong; they walk gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many
of a good quality. As the islands are not united under one government, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands, the same absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the same unresisting submission on the part of the people. The government is monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee is a regular society of priests living by themselves, and distinct, in all respects, from the rest of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Yet, apart from these observances, they are acknowledged to be of the most mild and affectionate disposition. They live in the utmost harmony and friendship with each other; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, when their resentment is not kindled by injury. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumstances of their situation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.


Santky, Great and Little, Lancashire, near Warrington.

San-Matheo, a town of Valencia. Sandore-Bancapoer, a country of Mindoodoo, situated to the N. of Mylore, and S. of Vifapour. The fortresses of Sanore are in 110 miles SSE. of Vifapour. Lat. 15. 39. N. lon. 15. 44. E.

Sanpoq. See Burramooter.

Sanquhar, a town in the district of Nithdale, and county of Dumfries. It is remarkable for its coal-trade, and a manufacture of woollen manties and stockings. It is seated on the river Nith, 24 miles N NW. of Dumfries.

Santa-Clara, an island of Peru, in the Bay of Guayaquil.

Santa-Cruz, a town on the SW. coast of the Island of Teneriff, defended by four small forts, and several batteries. The town is very irregularly laid out, and contains about 300 houses, built of stone. The principal street is broad, and has more the appearance of a square than a street, with the governor's house at the upper end. Here is a church, and several convents. The road before the town is the principal one in the island for shelter, capacity, and the goodness of it's bottom. It lies entirely open to the SE. and S. winds; but these never continue long, and there is not an instance of a ship's driving from her anchors on shore. Lat. 28. 31. N. lon. 16. 31. W.

Santa Cruz, a town on the coast of Morocco, with a large and secure harbour. It is seated on the Cape Aguer, or Ger. Lat. 30. 38. N. lon. 10. 7. W.

Santa-Cruz, a sea-port of Cuba, on the N. side of the island, 50 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W.

Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, a town of S. America, capital of a province of that name in the vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres. The environs produce great quantities of honey and wax. Lat. 17. 46. S. lon. 65. 14. W.

Santa-Fe, a town of N. America, capital of New Mexico, seated near the Rio-del-Norte, 990 miles NW. of Mexico. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 106. 35. W.

Santa-Fe de-Bogota, a town of S. America, capital of New Granada, with an university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 365 miles S. of Carthagena, Lat. 4. 9. N. lon. 73. 5. W.

Santander, a sea-port of Asturias.

Santaren, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. The inhabitants are about 8000. It is 45 miles NNL. of Lisbon.

Santeb, a river of S. Carolina.

Santek, a town of Cleves, with fine walks, that run as far as Wefel, from which it is 5 miles disfart to the W.

Santillana, a sea-port of Asturias, capital of the eastern part of that province. It is 70 miles E. of Ovio, and 300 N. of Madrid.

S A R

Cumberl. in Irton parish. Santon House, Norfolk, near Brandon-Ferry.

SANTORIN, or St. ERIN, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the SW. of Namphio. It is eight miles in length, near as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice stone, whence the soil, in general, must be dry and barren; it is, however, greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords little wheat, but a great deal of barley and cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 12,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital, besides which there are four towns and five villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns; and though they are subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Lat. 36.16. N. lon. 26. 1. E.

Santoffe, Ferry, Lincolnshire from Yorkshire to the Isle of Axholm.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, S. of the depart. of Côte-d'Or. Maçon is the capital.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France. It takes its name from a considerable river which rises in Mount Voisges, and passing by Gray, Chalon, Macon, &c. falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Veneol.


SAPENZA, three islands a cape of Turkey in Europe, opposite Modon, near the S. coast of the Morea; very small, and badly cultivated. Lat. 36. 50. N. lon. 21. 35. E.


SARACENS, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: Sarbi, in their language, signifying a delirit. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and, within 60 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till the year 1511, when they were finally expelled. They maintained a war in Palestine a long time, against the Western Christians, and, at length, drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, a university, founded in 1474, and a court of inquisition. It was originally built by the Phcenicians, who called it Salduba; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Caesar Augustus; which, by corruption, has been changed into Saragossa. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long and broad, but ill paved, and dirty; and the houses are from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The river Ebro runs across the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is so large and broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. In this street are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest is that of Nuestra Signora del Pilar, estated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest resort for devotes in Spain. They exhibit a Madona here, or a supposed miraculous statue of Mary and the Infant, which stands on a marble pillar. The ornaments of this image are incomparably rich; the crown being full of precious stones of an incalculable price; scarce anything is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a magnificent structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it a St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is estated in a large plain, with two bridges over the Ebro; one of stone, and the other of wood, which latter has been thought the most beautiful of its kind in Europe. It is 130 miles W. of Barcelona, and 140 N. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 33. N. lon. 0. 28. W.

SARATOF, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly a province of Africa. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the name is the principal.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, in the govern-
government of the same name, seated on the Volga, 392 miles S.E. of Moscow. Lat. 51° 30' N.

Saratoga, a town of New York, on the river Hudson, where, in 1777, a British army, under General Burgoyne, surrendered to the Americans, under General Gates, on a capitulation.

Sarbruck, a town of Treves.

Sarbruck, or Sarbourg, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, seated on the river Saar, 33 miles E. of Nancy.

Sardam, a sea-port of North Holland, where formerly were vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a prodigious number of shipwrights. Here is still seen the hut in which Peter the Great, czar of Russia, resided, while he worked as a shipwright in this town. It has been said, that the ship-builders of Sardam would undertake, on two months notice, to build a ship of war every week during the year. Sardam is seated on the river Wye, 7 miles NW. of Amsterdam.

Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 in its mean breadth from E. to W. It was originally peopled by the Phoenicians and Greeks, and called by the latter Ichnusa, Sandialotis, and Sardo. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Afharia are great numbers of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly accounted rude and barbarous, and the Romans banished their state prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed great liberty, till an inquisition was established at Saffari. As the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated; nor do they pay much attention to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. In 1708, this island was taken by the English for Charles III. and allotted to the emperor by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but, in 1720, it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. The royal revenue is inconsiderable, after the charges of the army and civil officers are deducted. The king of Sardinia keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories; but he has a viceroy at Cagliari, which is the capital of this island.

Sardo, or Sart, a decayed town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was capital of Lydia, and the seat of the famous king Croesus. It now contains only a few poor huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening. It is 30 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna.

Sardan, Great and Little, Staffordshire, SW. of Cank.

Sare, or Sarre, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of the Volges, and passing by Sarbruck, Sar Louis, Sarbruck in Treves, &c. falls into the Moselle a little above Treves.

Sareden, Oxfordshire, in Churchill parish.

Sargans, a town of Zurich, capital of a county of the same name, about 15 miles in extent each way. It stands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs. It is governed by a bailiff sent by the eight cantons alternately.

Sargel, a sea-port of Tremezen, seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles from Algiers. Lat. 36° 30' N. lon. 2° 15' W.

Sargemeine, a town in the dept. of Moselle, seated on the river Sare, 9 miles N. of Sarbruck.

Sark, or Jerk, a little island lying 2 leagues E. of the Island of Guernsey, on which it is dependant. It is about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and contains about 300 inhabitants. It is remarkably healthful, and affords all necessaries for its inhabitants; particularly apples, turnips, carrots, with most kinds of grain. Ducks, mallards, woodcocks, teal, &c. abound here, and, at some seasons, the cliff-pigeons almost cover the island. Of rabbits they have great plenty, and also a variety of sea-fish. The only manufacture is knitting of stockings, gloves, waistcoats, with which they trade to Bristol, &c. and return with necessaries, having several small vessels for that purpose.

Sark, Little, a very small island, situated to the S. of Sark.

Sark, a river which rises in the E. part of Dumfrieshire, and, for several miles, forms the boundary between England and Scotland.
S A S

SARLAT, a town in the dept. of Dordogne, 27 miles SE. of Perigueux.

SAR-Louis, a town in the dept. of Moïelle, seated on the river Sare, 32 miles ENE. of Ments.


SARNO, a town of Principato Citra.

The environs produce the finest silk in the kingdom.

SARNO, a small river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near a town of that name, and falls into the Bay of Naples.

SAROS, a town of Hungary.

SARFEN, a town of Christiansand, Norway.

Sarre, or Sarr-Street, Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. Sarret, Herts, N. of Watford.

SARREAL, a town of Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli. In the neighborhood are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that they glaze their windows with it.

SARSANA, a town of Genoa.

SARTE, a department of France, S. of that of Orne. It takes its name from a river which rises in this last department, and passing by Alençon, Frenay, Le Mans, &c. joins the Maine at Angers, and the Loire 4 miles below it. The capital is Mans.

SARUM, New. See Salisbury.

Sarum, Old, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm-house, still sends two members to parliament; these are chosen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. It once covered the summit of a high steep hill; but there is nothing now to be seen of it but some small ruins of a castle, with a double intrenchment, and a deep ditch. The tracts of the streets and cathedral may be traced out by the different colour of the corn growing where once the city flourished. It is about a mile N. of Salisbury.

SARVERDEN, a town in the dept. of Moïelle, seated on the river Sare, 10 miles NNW. of Sarbruck.

SARWAR, a town and county of Hungary, 48 miles SE. of Vienna.

SASERAM, a large town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, seated near a great lake, 55 miles SE. of Benares.

SASSARI, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, and occasional residence of the viceroy. It contains near 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Roffel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, Chi non vide Roffel, non vide mondo; he that has not seen Roffel, has not seen the world. It is seated in a plain, 6 miles NNE. of Algher. Lat. 40. 46. N. lon. 8. 39. E.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a town of Dutch Flanders, small, but regularly fortified. It has five sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheld and with Ghent, 8 miles N. of that city.

SASSUOLO, a town of Modena.

SATABAGO, a province of Asiatic Turkey, S. of Imirea.

SATALIA, or ANTALIA, a sea-port of Caramania, large, strong, and divided into three towns. Here is a superb mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The country about it is fertile; and the citrons and oranges are excellent. The inhabitants trade in wool, cotton, goat's-hair, agaric, gum tragacanth, opium, and bees-wax. It is 134 miles S. of Kinta, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 37. 1. N. lon. 32. 21. E.

Satungleigh, Devon, on the Bray, SW. of South Moulton. Saterbwaite, Lancs, in the NW. angle of it, between the rivers Fosse and Thufon.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, an inconsiderable village in the soubah of Bengal. In the 16th century it was a large trading city, in which the European traders had their factorries. It is seated on a creek of the Hooghly River, about 4 miles NW. of Hooghly.

Satridge, Herts, NE. of Thundridge.

Satral, Yorks. E. of Swaledale.

SATTARAH, a town of Vifapour, in Hindoostan, formerly capital of the Maharrat state, 50 miles S. of Poonah.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles in circumference, discovered and named by Captain Cook, in 1774. Lat. 19. 1. S. lon. 169. 37. W.

SAVANNAH, a town of N. America, in the state of Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and is seated on a sandy bluff, with banks at least 60 feet high, on the S. side of the river Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth, and 117 SE. of Augusta. Lat. 31. 0. N. lon. 81. 14. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of N. America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S. Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Auguila to Savannah, and thence for vessels of 300 tons burden, to its entrance into the Atlantic.
Atlantic Ocean, at Tybee-Bar, in lat. 31° 57' N. where it has 18 feet water at half tide.

Savatopoli, or Sebastopolis, a town of Mingrelia.

Save, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

Savenproog, a fortress of Mysore, in Hindoostan, situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, which forms it into two hills. These, having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels capable of being maintained independently of the lower works. Walls, cross-walls, and barriers have also been erected at every accessible place. On Dec. 10th, 1791, Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the rock, and on the morning of the 21st, at 11 o'clock, the British soldiers made themselves masters of a fortress which had hitherto been considered as impregnable. It is 18 miles W. of Bangalore, and 47 NE. of Serengapatam.

Saverdon, a town in the dept. of Arriege, seated on the river Arriege, 15 miles N.W. of Mirepoix.

Saverne, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, 18 miles NW. of Straßburg, and 130 E. of Paris.

Sawtoft, a town in the dept. of Suffolk, 4 miles from Newmarket, and 6 from Dunstable. Saw, or Sall, Norfolk, between Aldeham and Boultham. Sawdell, Bucks, in Murfley parish, near Epping-Stratford. Sawdon, Devon, NE. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

Saul, Gloucester, 4 miles from Newnham, and 6 from Dursley. Saul, or Sell, Norfolk, between Aldeham and Boultham. Sawdon, Bucks, in Murfley parish, near Epping-Stratford. Sawdon, Devon, NE. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

Sauveterre, a town and county in Austrian Suabia.

Sauvelieu, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, where anciently was a college of the Druids, and the ruins of a temple dedicated to the Sun, are yet visible. It is 30 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 SE. of Paris.

Sauveterre, a town in the dept. of Lower Pyrenees, 17 miles NNW. of Pau.

* Sawbridgeworth, a town of Hertfordshire, 4 miles S. of Bishop's-Stortford, and 26 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Sawmey, Essex, W. of Maunden.

Sawcroft, Kent, near Cranbrook.

Sawdon, Yorkshire, in Pickering Foreesh.

Sawley, Derbyshire, on the Trent, SE. of Derby. Sawley, York. SW. of Ripon.

Sawley, Abbey, York. SW. of Gisburn.

Sawthorpe, Lincoln, N. of Spilsby. Sawston, Cambridges. at the foot of Goimagog.
SAX

SAX:


SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schawenburg, Westphalia, 20 miles NW. of Hanover.


*SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, situated upon a hill, 20 miles NE. of Ipswich, and 89 NE. of London. Market on Thursday.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the nine circles of the German empire. It is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silezia; on the S. by Bohemia and Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The Elector of Saxony was formerly the director, but as the whole circle now is mostly Lutheran, eight aitiffs are deputied to the imperial chambers, of which the elector of Saxony names two, the elector of Brandenburg two, and the other states name the rest. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgraviate of Thuringia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and these are subdivided into many districts.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the nine circles of the German empire, is bounded on the N. by the Baltic and the duchy of Sleswic; on the W. by the German Ocean and the circle of Westphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunswick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the archbishopric of Bremen, the bishoprics of Halberstäd, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Lubeck, and Sleswic; the dukies of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden; the counties of Reineln and Blauburg; the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goslau, Mulhausen, and Northeimen.

SAXONY, PROPER, or THE ELECTO-

SAXONY, in the circle of Upper Saxony, composed of the duchy of Saxony, the greater part of the margraviate of Misnia, a part of the Vogtland, and the N. part of Thuringia, Lusatia, and a part of the county of Henneburg. It is about 75 miles in length, and 61 in breadth, is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines.

SAXTED, Suffolk, near Framlingham.

SAXTHORP, Norfolk, NW. of Alcham.

SAXTON, Yorks. near Aberforth.

SAYILBY, Leicestershire, NW. of Melton-Mowbray.

SAYBROOK, a town of Connecticut, N. America.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Niphion by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little islel of Diinia, which is on the W. side of it. Lat. 34° 0' N. lon. 132° 28' E.

SAYD. See Sidon.

SAYPAN, or ST. JOSEPH, one of the Marian Islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean.

SAY'S-COURT, Kent, near Deptford.

SCADBURY, Kent, in Chisellhurst parish.

SCADHAM, Kent, S. of Gravelend.

SCADHAM, or STADHAM, Oxfordshire, near Chiselhampton.

SCAGEN, a town of N. Jutland, near the cape of the same name, 16 miles N. of Fladstrand.

SCAGERAC, or CATEGAT, a gulf of the N. Sea, between N. Jutland, Norway, and the Islands of Zealand and Fyen.

SCAGGLETORPH, Yorkshire, E. of New Malton.

SCALA, a town of Principato Citra.

SCALANOVA, a town of Natolia, with a harbour. It is leazed on the sea-coast, 40 miles SSE. of Smyrna.

SCALBY, Lincolnsh. near Glanford-Bridge.

SCALBY, Yorkshire, W. of South Cave.

SCALBY, Yorks. near Scarborough.

SCALES, Cumberland. 5 miles N. of Carlisle.

SCALDSWELL, Northamp. W. of Walsgrave.

SCALE, or SCALLS, Cornwall, near Senas and the Land's-End.


SCALFIT, Leicestershire, NW. of Waltham-on-the-Would.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Hungary, 32 miles NNW. of Topoltzan.

SCALMARTHINKS, in Down, Ulter. They are situated in Donaghadee-Harbour, and, though so smooth and flat that vessels seldom suffer on them, arc rather dangerous, being overflowed by the tide.
Scalme Park, Yorkshire, between Sherborn and Selby.

Scalp, a curious chasm, or fissure in a ridge of mountains, 5 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and Waterfall. It seems as if by an extraordinary convulsion in nature, the mountain had been cracked across, and torn asunder, prodigious heaps of stones, of enormous size, having tumbled down into the rocky chasm. It forms one of the most striking curiosities in Ireland. By breaking down and levelling the prominences of the prodigious piles of massive rocks in the bottom, an easy and good road has been infalluated through the rugged fissure.

Scamachie. See Schamachya.

Scamelby, Lincolnshire, N. of Horncastle. Scampton, 4 miles from Lincoln.

Scandaloon. See Alexandria.

Scandinavia, an ancient general name for that tract of Europe, which contains Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with the several islands in the Baltic.

Scania. See Schonen.

Scar, in Wexford, Leinster.

Scara, a town of W. Gothland, formerly the residence of the kings of Gothland. It is seated S. of the lake Wenner, 66 miles NE. of Gottenburg.

Scarborough, a large town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a steepy rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water, springing out of the rock. A noble large castle was erected here by King Henry II. which is now wholly in ruins. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, which are purgative and diuretic, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was lost; but, in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough has a good harbour, possesseth a considerable shipping-trade, supplies York and other places with cod, mackerel, turbot, &c. and is the best port for vessels to take to, in freels of weather, between Newcastle and the Humber. It is 36 miles NE. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

Scarborough, a town and port of Tobago, taken from the French, by form, by the English general, Cuylver, April 15, 1793.

Scarrif, Derbyshire, near Bolsover.

Scardon, a town of Dalmatia.

Scarborough, Lancas. near Marston-Meer, and the sea. Scars, North, Lincoln. SW. of Lincoln. Scarie, South, Nottingham, in the parish of Newark-on-Trent.

Scarling, a town of Tuscany.

Scarman, Norfolk, SW. of E. Dereham.

Scar on the Newry canal, in Down, Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin.

Scarrawalsh, in Wexford, Leinster.

Scawston, Nottinghamshire, by the Idle, E. of Bautree.

Scawles, an island in Strangford Lake, in Down, Ulster. Schaffhausen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, situated on the N. shore of the Rhine, near a celebrated cataract. It was formerly an imperial town, governed by an aristocracy; it was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1502, and its territory forms the twelfth canton in rank. The inhabitants of this town are computed to be 6000; but the number of citizens or burgesses (in whom the supreme power ultimately resides) is about 1600. From these are elected 85 members, who form the great and little council; the senate, or little council of 25, being
Schaffhausen, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. and W. by Swabia; on the E. by part of Swabia, and the bishopric of Constance; and on the S. by the Rhine. It is 5 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains 17 parishes, and 10 bailiwicks. The revenues of the state are not very considerable, as will appear from the salary of the burgomaster, or chief of the republic, which barely amounts to 1501. a year. The reformation was introduced here in 1539. The priesthood is supported by the state; but their income is barely sufficient for their maintenance; the greatest salary being only 300l. and the least 401. per annum. The professors of literature also, who are taken from the clergy, are paid by government; and a school is supported at the public expense. Sumptuary laws are in force here, as well as in most parts of Switzerland; and no dancing is allowed except upon particular occasions. The pastures are good, and they export wine; corn is mostly procured from Swabia. The population of this canton is estimated at 30,000.

Schapen, a town of Iceland, with a bishop's see, a college, a cathedral, and a school. Lat. 64. 40. N. lon. 22. 30. W.

Schamachya, a town of Persia, capital of Shirvan. It has very large manufactories of silk and cottons, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N.N.E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lat. 40. 50. N. lon. 50. 4. E.

Schantz Sterney, a fortress in Carelia, seated on the river Neva, a little to the eastward of Peterburgh.

Scharding, a town of Bavaria, on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Pfafflaw.

Scharnitz, a town in the Tyrol, on the confines of Bavaria, near a mountain pass of importance.

Schauenburg, a territory of Westphalia, about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, belonging partly to the Landgrave of Hesse, partly the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and partly to the Count of Lippe.

Scheld, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, rises about 8 miles N. of St. Quintin, in the department of Aline, and passing by Cambrai, Bou-cham, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermond, and Antwerp, it divides into two branches below Fort Lillo. One of these, called the Eastern-Scheld, flows by Bergen-op-Zoom; the other, the Western-Scheld, proceeds to Flushing, and both forming several islands, empty themselves into the German Ocean.

Schella, a town of Hungary, seated on the river Waag, near which is a volcano, that burns continually. It is 25 miles N.E. of Pressburg.

Schellenburg, a town of Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians, in 1704, by English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Lewis of Baden. The former were very strongly intrenched. It is 22 miles SSW. of Ingolstadt.

Selling, an island of W. Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee, between Vly Island and Ameland.

Schelly, Sussex, N.E. of Horsham.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, with three castles, a college, and a royal mine office. In large mines, and number of mine-works, it surpasses all other mine-towns in Hungary. The gold and silver mines here still produce a considerable quantity of ore.
The workmen are in number above 5000.

The yearly charges to the crown of the mine-work here, amount to above 500,000 guilders. It is 14 miles S. of Kremnitz, and 92 E. of Vienna.

Schenning, a town in E. Gothland, formerly more considerable than at present.

The annual fair here, on the 29th of July, is one of the largest in the whole kingdom. It is seated on the river Skena, 8 miles SSE. of Vastera, and 17 SW. of Linkoping.

Schenkenshans, or Schenck, a fortress in Cleves, in an angle of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides into two branches, one of which runs towards Arnheim, and preserves the name; while the other, which passes by Nimiegen, is called the Waal. It is 12 miles SSE. of Nimiegen.

Scher, a town of Suabia.

Scheidam, a town of Holland, seated on the canal called the Schie, which communicates with the Maas, 4 miles W. of Rotterdam.

Schoonebeek, or St. Oswald's, in the Pict's Wall, near Castle-Steeds, above the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne. Schilmington, Northumberland, in the manor of Heppal.

Schiltach, a town of Wurttemburg.

Schinkel, a town of Holland, near the Hague.

Schirach, a town of Wurttemburg, noted for its salt-springs. It is 16 miles E. of Stuttgart.

Schwenkaw, a town of Upper Bavaria, in the Lech, 90 miles W. of Saltzburg.

Schonhoven, a town in S. Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is seated on the river Lech, in which there is an excellent salmon-fishery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Schonau, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, 120 miles in circumference, discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lat. 0. 50. S. lon. 135. 25. E.

Schoven, an island in Zealand, lying between the Islands of Goree and Beverland, being 15 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital.

Schott, a large island of Hungary, a little below Preßburg, in the river Danube, 30 miles in length, and 10 in its mean breadth. There is another island of the same name, separated from the above by a branch of the Danube, 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth.

Schipen, a town of Anspach, Franconia.

Schwabach, a town of Anspach, Franconia.

Schwartzburg, a town in Thurigia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Schwartz, 25 miles SE. of Erfurt.

Schweidnitz, a city of Silezia, capital of a province of the same name, in which are 14 towns, with flourishing linen and woollen manufactories. It is the handsomest town of Silezia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church fine, and the houses well built. The royal-palace is turned into a convent. All the magnates are Romanists, and most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. It is 22 miles SW. of Breslaw.

Schweinfurt,
Schweinfurt, an imperial town of Francia, with a palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs abound in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Protestants. They are not very rich, however, they carry on a large trade in linen and woollen cloth, goose quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 25 miles NNW. of Bamberg.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Zürich; on the E. by the bailiwicks of Galtay, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the canton of Uri; and on the W. by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zürich. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, January 15, 1308. In 1315, having given the Austrians a total overthrow at Morgarten, they formed a perpetual alliance, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Switzerland, which originally comprehended only the three cantons mentioned above, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. The government of Schweitz and Uri contain, including their subjects, 50,000 people. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine: but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to an astonishing degree of fertility. The government is democratic, every male 16 years old having a vote in the landgemeine; but the ordinary regency consists of 60 councilors, with a landsgmann as president, viz., ten from each of the six quarters into which the country is divided. Out of this council the principal officers are elected. The Roman religion is here exclusively established.

Schweitz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, with one church, and three convents. It is seated in a fertile country 10 miles ESE. of Lucerne.

Schwerin, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, seated on a beautiful lake. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the Island of Schelf, and and the Moor. The cathedral is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are pleasantly situated on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles ESE. of Lubeck.

Scilly, a small village in Cork, Munster, near Kinsale. The inhabitants are the descendants of an English colony, who settled here after the defeat of the Spaniards, in the reign of Elizabeth. They have several fishing vessels, and annually take great quantities of fish, which they cure for foreign markets and home consumption. As they seldom marry out of the village, they are generally related to each other.

Scißy, a cluster of islands and rocks, which lie almost to leagues to the W. of the Land's-End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these, only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort of sea-fowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. They are said to be 145 in number. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. They have wild-fowl of all sorts, and tame-fowl, pufkins, and rabbits in great number. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which is near 10 miles in circumference, and has a good port. This island is the largest and most cultivated, containing more, and richer inhabitants, than all the rest put together. It is defended by a castle, built by Queen Elizabeth, and several strong batteries, one of which, towards the sea, is mounted with 64 pieces of cannon, some of them 18 pounders. Here is also a guard-house, barracks, a store-house, with a company of soldiers, a master-gunner, and fix other gunners. In Sampson Island, which is the smallest, only one family lives, which goes to the place of worship in the other islands, the only communication being by means of a boat. In St. Mary's, and in two or three other of the largest islands, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The flash-lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been destructive to numbers of ships entering the Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened October 22d, 1707, when three men of war, under Cloudesley Shovel, were lost, with all their crews. Lat. 49. 56. N. lon. 6. 41. W.

Scißy,
SCILLY, a group of islands or shoals in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767, and described as extremely dangerous. Lat. 16. 28. S. lon. 155. 30. W.

Scio, or Chios, one of the most beautiful and pleasant islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the NE. of Stimos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. Large quantities of pleasant wine are produced here, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks manufactured into velvet, damask, and other stuffs, designed for Asia, Egypt, and Barbary. They have also some commerce in wool, cheese, figs, mastic, and turpentine. The women are accounted more polite than in other parts of the Levant; though the dress is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening they are called back with a whistle. The town called Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious; some of them are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better.

Scirocco, or Scirocco, a town of Perambuco, in Brasil. The French among its inhabitants.

SCIRROS, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. Their cheese is made of the milk of goats and sheep mixed together, and the wine is excellent. They have also wax and mastic. There is but one town, of the same name, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, situated S. of Hungary, and between the rivers Drave and Dacube on the N. and Save on the S. It is divided into six counties and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is about 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, from the frontiers of Croatia to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sciria is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scoggerbar, Cumberland, in Boothparr, near the sea. Scale, Norfolk. Scales, Yorkshire, SW. of Halifax.

Scone, or Scoune, a village of Perthshire, seated on the E. side of the river Tay, N. by W. of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace of Scone, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, in the celebrated stone chair, which is now in Westminster Abbey.

SCOPOLOS, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonicchi. It is about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth, is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

SCOBIA, or Uscapia, a town of Turkish Servia, on the confines of Bulnia.


SCOTLAND, or NORTH-BRITAIN, the most northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the S. and SE. where it is joined to England. The islands, also, on it's western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the NE. called the Orkney and Shetland-Islands, appertain to Scotland. From N. to S. Scotland extends about 270 miles, and from E. to W. in some parts 150 miles, but in others only 30. Exclusively of the islands, Scotland seems to be naturally divided into three large districts. The North division is formed by a chain of lakes, which crofs the country from the Frith of Murray, to the island of Mull. The Midde division is bounded on the S. by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united;
and, on the S. side of this boundary is the South division. The Northern division is chiefly an assembly of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed, in different directions, by many great ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found, especially on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, it may be observed, that the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracks. However, the eastern coast of the Middle division, and the whole of the Southern, has a great resemblance to England, and with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The rivers of Scotland, are, in general, remarkable for their rapidity, and abundance of salmon, trout, and other excellent fish; the principal are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, the Northern Dee, the Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee; and the lochs, or lakes, are numerous and extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold; but the frosts are far from being so intense here as in parts of the continent equally as far to the north. For this advantage, Scotland is indebted to an insular situation. Its west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole South division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England; and, in general, the air of Scotland is very healthy. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, flone, lime-stone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, kelp, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is in the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for, in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race, are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black-game, and grouse, &c. The fisheries in the surrounding seas are of great national importance, and will become a real source of wealth to the nation, when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect villages, and open canals, in the remote parts of the country. The trade and population of most of the great towns have considerably increased of late. The western shores, however, are annually drained of inhabitants by the emigration of individuals. Scotland was an independent kingdom till James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of Queen Anne, one of his successors, both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 45 commoners, to represent the counties and boroughs, in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Nairn, Inverness, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumfartoun, Argyle, Renfrew, Ay, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerock, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. The established religion is the Presbyterian, and the capital is Edinburgh.

Scrivelsby-Hall, Lincoln by the river Witham, near Horncastle. This manor is held by grand serjeantry, viz. to attend on the coronation days, on a good war-horse, in presence of the sovereign, to challenge any one that disputes the right to the crown. *Scroby*, Nottinghamshire, by Bautree, in the road from London to York. *Screpton*, SW. of Derby, by the Dove. *Scrutagliny*, in Kerry, Munfter.

*Scroby*, Norfolk, S. of Winterton-Nefs.

*Sculcoater*, Yorkshire, a suburb of Hull.

*Sculpius*, Essex, in Finchingfield.

*Scutari*, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a well-frequented harbour, the residence of a berglebergh, a Greek archbishop, and a Latin bishop. It is seated on the E. side of Constantinople, of which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill.

*Scylla*, a rock, near the Faro of Meffina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis; which, though the terror of ancient mariners, and the theme of poets, on account of its great whirlpool, is now no longer formidable. This rock is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the Straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla. “It must be owned,” says Mr. Brydone, “that it does not altogether come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it; the reading of which (like that of Shakespeare’s Cliff) almost makes one’s head giddy. Neither is the passage so wondrous narrow and difficult as he makes it. Indeed, it is probable that the breadth of it is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuousity of the current; and this violence too must always have diminished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. Our pilot says, there are many small rocks that show their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend still to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is near 200 feet high. There is a kind of castle, or fort on it’s summit; and the town of Scylla, or Sciglio, containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, stands on it’s S. side, and gives the title of prince to a Calabrese family.”


*Seaford*, a sea-port in Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, 8 miles S. by E. of Lewes, and 30 S. by E. of London. Market dissected.

*Seaford*, in Down, Ulster.


*Seapartick*, in Down, Ulster.


*Seaton*, or *Port-Seaton*, a sea-port of Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which Mary Queen of Scots resided, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious marble monuments. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.


*Sebastian*, St. a town of Guipuscoa, in
in Spain, with a good and well frequented harbour. The harbour is secured by two mole, on which redoubts are planted, within which only one ship can pass at a time. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flag stones. The houses are handsome, the churches neat, and the environs pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is so populous, that several families are obliged to live in the same house. Their greatest trade consists in iron and steel, some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. On August 31, 1794, it was invested by the republican troops of France, and capitulated on the following day. The garrison, consisting of 2,000 men, surrendered prisoners of war: 180 pieces of brass cannon were taken, with considerable magazines and stores. It is 50 miles NNE. of Bilboa.

Sebastian, St., a large and handsome city of Brazil, in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extensive and commodious harbour. The city is large, well-built, and populous; the houses, in general, are of stone, two stories high; every house having, after the manner of the Portuguese, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. It stands upon low ground, which was formerly swampy, and surrounded by hills of vast height, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is of course, suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the summer. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S. side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy. There are no manufactures here, but much gold is brought from the mines, and plenty of diamonds, topazes, and amethysts. Forty thousand negroes are annually imported, to work in the mines, on the king's account. This port is a very good place for ships to put into, that want refreshment; all sorts of provisions, except wheat, bread and flour, may be easily procured; as a substitute for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty. Lat. 22° 54'. Lon. 42° 46'. W.

Sebenuco, a fea-port of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, defended by four citadels and a castle. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the Adriatic, 25 miles NW. of Spalato.

Sébu, one of the Manilla Islands.

Séburg, a town in the department of the North, 12 miles S. of Comté.

Séchura, a town of Truxillo, South America.

Séchy, or Seeching, a town in Norfolk, with a well-frequented market, seated on a small navigable river, 4 miles S. of King's Lynn, and 93 NNE. of London. Market on Tuesday, and one once a fortnight for the sale of fat bullocks.

Seckaw, a town of Stiri.

Seckingen, a town of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria. It is one of the forest-towns, has a large square, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Bâle.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire, near Tamworth. Seckington, Leicestershire, near Higham. Seckomb, Cheshire, SW. of Liverpool Haven.

Sedan, a considerable town in the dept. of the Ardennes, with a strong, castle, a well-furnished arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of black cloths of a superior quality. The celebrated Marshal Turenne was born in the castle. It is seated on the river Maas, 18 miles SE. of Reacon, and 135 NNE. of Paris.

Sedbergh, Yorks., on the river Rother, N. of Kirby Lonsdale. Sedbury-Park, Yorks., near Richmond. Sedeb, Kent, 3 miles beyond Eltham, near Chichehurst.


Sedgfield, a town in Durham, E. of Bishop-Auckland.

Sedgford, Norfolk, by Snetham. Sedley, Stafford's, near Dudley, S. of Wolverhampton. Here is a considerable manufacture of coarse iron-work, plough-shares, horie-faces, bolts and hinges for doors, &c. Sedgmoor, Somerset's, a tract N. of the Parret, between King's-Welford and Bridge-water, is memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, in 1685, by the forces of King James II. The duke was taken near Ringwood in Hants, as he lay hid in a ditch, covered with fern. Sedgwick-Park, Suff. 3 miles SE. of Horsham. Sedlescomb, Suff., 3 miles from Battel. Seegrave, Wilts., near Chippenham. Seen, Wilts., near Devizes.

See, a sea port of Oman, Arabia, on the Persian Gulf.

Seez, a town in the department of Orne, late the see of a bishop. It is 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris.

Segary, Wiltshire, on the Avon, SE. of Malmbury.

Segelberg, a town of Holstein.

Segedin,
SEG

SÉGÉDIN, a town of Hungary.

SEGELSBURG, a town of Bremen, Lower Saxony.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, anciently Drangiana, having Korasán on the N. Candahar and Sablestan on the E. Mecran on the S. and Kerman, Farfistán, and Cowheftán on the W. Zereng is the capital.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name.

Segerfonbaugh, NW. of Durham.

Segeswicke, Westmorland, on the Can, S. of Kendal. Seghill, Northumberland, near Tynemouth.

Segna, a town of Morlachia, with a good harbour. It is a free town, under the protection of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the Adriatic, 100 miles NNW. of Spalatro.

Sego A, a town of Valencia, seated in a foil, very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is near the river Morviedro, 27 miles NW. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, the seat of a bishop. Here the best cloths in Spain are made, from the fine Spanish wool, so much esteemed in other countries. The manufacturing of this is one part of their trade, although, in 1785, the number of their looms, formerly so numerous, did not exceed 250; and another is very fine paper. The cathedral, which is a mixture of the Gothic and Moorish architecture, stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of Mary in solid silver. The alcazar is a well-preserved edifice, and was formerly, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated in the highest part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gilding, and fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with fine paintings. The Mint is surrounded by a river, on which are mills employed in coining, and by which every thing is done almost immediately. This mint was for some time the only one in Spain; and late another has been established at Seville. The aqueduct is one of the most astonishing and best preserved of the Roman works; it is 3000 paces in length, and is supported by 777 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, rising majestically one above the other. It is built, for which, has braved upwards of 16 centuries, seems inexplicable, on observing the simplicity of its construction, and comparing the slender base with the wonderful height. It is seated on a mountain between two hills, 45 miles NW. of Madrid.

SEGOVIA, a considerable town of Luccon, in the Manilla Islands, founded in 1598; the seat of a bishop, defended by a fort and garrison. It is situated near the N. coast, 250 miles N. of Manila.

SEGOVIA, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, seated near a mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tucuyo. Lat. 7. 55. N. lon. 67. 30. W.

SEGOVIA, New, a town of Mexico, in Nicaragua, 70 miles NNE. of Leon.

SEGRA, a town of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW. through Catalonia, falling by Balagueira, Lerida, and Mequinez, where it falls into the Ebro.

Seward, Leices tershire, SE. of Loughborough. Segbill, or Saxbill, 7 miles N. of Leicesters. Serton, Lancashire, on the Alt, by Crosby.

SEGREA, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

SEGUIRA, a town of Guipuscoa; a town of Spanish Estramadura; and a town of Arragon.

SEGÚRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the SW. part of Murcia, reaches that province and part of Valencia, and then falls into the sea, 16 miles SSW. of Alicante.

Schem, Durham, by the seas. S. of Sunderland. Sriceclot, Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Stow, and 6 from Campden. Seighford, NW. of Stafford.

SEIKS, The, a numerous nation of Hindoostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Mooltan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from NW. to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, although, in the part between Attock and Benker, (that is along the Indus) the extent cannot be less than 300. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the state of their government, but it is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, molest not others in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit priests; although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed.
**SE. L. E. S. E. M.**

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of Côte d'Or, and, flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre-de-Grace.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, S. of the departments of Oise and the Aisne, and part of what was formerly the Isle of France. Melun is the capital.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, N. of the department of Oise, and part of what was formerly the Isle of France. Melun is the capital.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the English Channel. Rouen is the capital.

Seinsheim, a town of Franconia.

SE1R, or Hor, a mountain in Arabia Petraea, which formerly bounded Judea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardan, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.


Selbury-Hill, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kente, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is an artificial, high, round hill, raised by human hands, but for what purpose is unknown. It is the largest and most uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

Selby, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ouse, on which vessels of considerable size pass to York. It is famous for being the birthplace of Henry I. and is 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

Seley, or Itschil, anciently Selcica, a town of Caramania.


Selkirk, a town of Romania, seated on the N. side of the Sea of Marmora.

Selkirk, a town of Selkirkshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. Here is a manufacture of boots and shoes, and another of inkle. Some trophies brought away from Flodden Field, by the citizens of Selkirk, have survived the ruth of time, and are still preserved here. It is seated on the river Ettrick, 30 miles SSE. of Edinburgh.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire and Berwickshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Dumfrieshire, and on the W. by Peeblesshire. It is 24 miles long, and from 8 to 12 wide. It is a hilly country, yielding pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. The rivers abound with fish, and the woods with birds, both of song and prey.

The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Sellock, Herefordshire, NW. of Ross.

Sellers, a town in the dept. of Loir and Cher, seated on the river Cher, 22 miles S. of Blois, and 105 SW. of Paris.

Selley-Hall, Lanc. W. of Kirby-Loafdale. Selley, Shropshire, SW. of Clun-Castle. Sellybridge, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles and a half NW. of Hithe. Selling, Kent, a town and a half SE. of FEVERHAM. Selingborough, Yorkshire, near Driffield. Selstton, Sussex, W. of Pevensey-March. Selstcomb, Sussex, NE. of Battel. Selsey, Sussex, a peninsula on the Channel, SE. of Thorney-Isle. Here was formerly a little city, which was swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea. Seldsde, or Seld-Adda-Hall, Westm. N. of Kendal. Selmum, Nottinghamshire, SW. of Mansfield.

Selz, a town in the dept. of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 570 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 53'. N. lon. 7° 15'. E.

Selwood, Somerset, in the E. part of the county, was a forest, about 75 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The neighbouring country was called Selwoodshire, and the chief town Frome-Selwood. Selworthy, Somersetshire, between Minehead and Porlock. Semley, Wiltshire, near Wardour-Castle.

Sembria, a town of Servia.

Somer, Suffolk, N. of Hadleigh.

Semiacellia, the NE. part of the duchy of Courland, 110 miles in length, and from 10 to 125 in breadth. It is surrounded by the rest of Courland, except on the N., where it is separated from Russia by the river Dwina. Mittaw is the capital.

Semidaria, a town of Calabria Ultra.

Sempach, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are prettily checkered with wood. The town of Sempach is seated on the lake, 7 miles NW. of Lucern. Near Sempach, in 1586, was fought the great battle which established the liberty of the Swiss, in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain.

Sempingham,
SENPRIngham, Linc. near Folkingham.

SEMUR, a town in the dept. of Côte d'Or, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, It is 30 miles WNW. of Dijon, and 135 SE. of Paris.

SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS, an ancient town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, 13 miles S. Charolles, and 175 SSE. of Paris.

SENA, Cornwall, 5 miles from St. Burien, the most western parish in the kingdom. SENBURY, Glouc. near Campden. SENCE, a river of Leicestershire and Warwickshire. Senda, Surrey, near Woking.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, 13 miles ENE. of Mons. It is famous for a drawn battle fought here, in 1674, between the French, under the Prince of Condé, and the Dutch and allies, under William prince of Orange.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land, seated on a large river of the same name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, in so much that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous, and full of trees, but the soil sandy and barren, for which reason they never sow, till the rainy season comes on, in June, and get in their harvest in September. The mouth of the river Senegal is laid down in lat. 15. 50. N.

SENEGAL, an island of Africa, in the river Senegal, 2 miles and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants are about 3000, who live chiefly on fish and maize. Lat. 16. 5. N.

SENORCASTLE, Cornwall, W. of Trevalgan.

SENEZ, a town in the dept. of Lower Alps, 49 miles NW. of Nice.

SENBAMPTON, Glo. near Winchcomb.

SENLIS, a town in the dept. of Oise, lately the see of a bishop. It is 20 miles NNW. of Meaux, and 27 NNE. of Paris.

SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, which lies on the banks of the Nile, between Egypt and Abyffinia. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The huts are excessive, and in the rainy season the air is extremely unwholesome. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods. They have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold: the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their horned cattle are the largest and fattest in the world, but the common meat sold in the market is camel's flesh. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women who can afford it, have flight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single sole fastened to their feet with strings. Other women and girls have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. According to Mr. Bruce, their trade is not great; they have no manufactures, and the principal article of consumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when they ways were open, and merchants went in caravans with safety, Indian goods were brought to Sennar from Jidda, and then dispersed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called tibbar, civet, rhinoceros' horn, ivory, ostrich feathers, and, above all, in slaves and glass, more of which were exported from Sennar, than from all the rest of Africa put together. But this trade is almost destroyed; so is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold still keeps up its reputation of being the purest and best in Africa, and is therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at last centres. Sennar is seated on an eminence, on the W. side of the river Nile, in lat. 13. 34. N. lon. 33. 30. E.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town in the dept. of Yonne: before the revolution, the see of an archbishop. Here were interred the dauphin and dauphiness, parents of Louis XVI. Also a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire; and a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine.

SEPUlVEDA, a town of Old Castile.

SERAJO. See Bosna SERAJO.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Bengal, seated on the river Hooghly, 12 miles S. of the town of Hooghly. It is a Danish settlement, and carries on a considerable trade.
SER

SERVALLE, a town in the Milanese.
SERCELLI, a sea-port of Algiers.
SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which rises in Modena, and crossing the territory of Lucca, falls into the Tuscan Sea 4 miles N.N.W. of Pisa.
SERELY, Lincolnshire, near Glandford Bridge.

SEREGIPO-DEL-REY, a sea-port of Brazil, capital of a government of the same name, 100 miles N.E. of St. Salvador. Lat. 11° 20'. S. lon. 39° 46'. W.
SERFO, or SERPHO, an island of the Archipelago, 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is full of rugged and steep mountains, in which are mines of iron and lodestone. The produce is small; the onions are in great esteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of banishment. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lat. 37° 3'. N. lon. 24° 50'. E.
SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the kingdom of Mysoor. It is situated in an island of the river Caufvey. This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in this place; it is situated on the S. angle of the island, near an elegant palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and is surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis laid siege to this city, and compelled Tippoo, sovereign of Mysoor, to sign a treaty, by which he made a cession of about one-third of his dominions to the E. India Company, and their allies, the Mahrattas, and the nizam of the Deccan; and agreed to pay 3 crores and 30 lakhs of rupees, towards the expenses of the war. It is 230 miles W.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 31'. S. lon. 70° 46'. E.

SERBY, Yorkshire, near Bautre. SERBY, Nottinghamshire, near Blithe.
SERONGE. See STRONG.
SERPA, a town of Alentejo.
SERRES, a town in the dept. of Upper Alps, 25 miles S.W. of Gap.
SERRET, a town of Navarla.
SERVIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary and Sclavonia; on the E. by Wallachia and Bulgaria; on the W. by Buthia and Dalmatia; and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. This country constitutes the W. part of the ancient Mydia. It was formerly divided into Servia Proper and Ruficia, but at present is divided into four fangesitates, the names of which are Belgrade, Semendria, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a cattle, seated upon a high mountain, 4 miles from Trieste. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, a town of Principato Citra.
SESTO, a town in the Milanese.
SESTOS, a cattle of Turkey, in Romania, seated on the Strait of Dardanelles. It is 16 SW. of Gallipoli, and opposite Abydos.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, a town of Genoa.
SESTRI-DI-PONENTE, a town of Genoa.

SETCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Koei tcheou.
SETCHFIELD, Hampshire, NW. of the New Forest.

SETCHUES, a province of China, having Chenshi on the N. and the kingdom of Thibet and other countries on the W. It is famous for its rhubarb, and the root four-lin, which the Chinese physicians introduce into all their prescriptions.

SETCH, Kent, 3 miles from Eatham. SETTING, Norfolk, between Bungay and Norwich.
SETIMO, a town of Piedmont.
SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the five easterly branches of the Indus. It rises in Thibet, and runs into the Indus, S. of Moulton, near Veh. SETON, Devon. between Axmouth and Brancob. SETTLEFLE PAGGE, Gloucesterhire, over the Severn to Chepflow.

SETTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ribble, 60 miles N.N.W. of York, and 235 N.N.W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

SETTLEWOOD, Gloucestershire, a hamlet to Hawkscbury. SETTRINGTON, Yorkshire, near New Malton.

SETUVAL. See St. URES.

Seven Churches, in King's County, Leinster. Seven Churches; see Glendalough.

Seven Hills, Yorkshire, N. Riding, between Applegarth and New Forest.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lat. 80° 31'. S. lon. 18° 48'. E. Among these islands, the Racehorfie and Careats vesfels, under Captain Phipps, were surrounded by the ice, from the 5th of July to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE. accomplished their deliverance, and saved them from the dreadful prospect.
prospect of perishing by the winter polar cold.

Seven Miles Dyke, Cambridgeshire.

Sevenoaks, a town of Kent, obtained its name from 7 oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school, first erected by William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. It is 6 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 23 SE. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

Seven Stones, Cornwall, at the rocks, between Land's End and Scilly.

Sever, St. a town in the department of Landes, seated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax; also a town in the department of Calvados; a town in the department of Indre; and a town in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

Severina, St. a town of Calabria Ultra.

Severino, St. two towns of Principato Citra; and a town of Ancona.

Severn, a river of England, which rises near Plynlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryshire, when taking a north-easterly direction it enters Shropshire. It is navigable in it's whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire, runs through it's whole length. In it's course it waters Welsh Pool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, it's mouth is called the Bristol Channel. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, the Mersey, and other rivers, has been lately opened by a number of different canals.

Severn, The Vale of, a spacious and extensive vale in Gloucestershire, which borders both sides of the river Severn. It's fertile pastures furnish the kingdom with that chestre for which the county is so justly famous. In this vale, the air is so mild, even in winter, that it seems to enjoy a different climate from that of the Cotswold Hills.

Severn, a considerable river of Maryland, which enters Chesapeak Bay a little below Annapolis.

Severn-Droog, an island of Hindostan, 68 miles S. of Bombay; on which was a fort that belonged to Angria the Pirate, which was taken by Commodore James, in 1756.

Severn-Stoke, or Stoke-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, N. of Upton.

Severn, St. a town of Capitanata, Naples.
Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandise. Their ships, indeed, stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their lading is carried thence to Seville; and there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W. of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 miles in length. The Spaniards commonly say, Quien no ha visto Seville, no ha visto maravilla; He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a wonder. It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 312 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37° 32'. N. lon. 5° 34'. W.


Sevres, The Two, a department of France, part of the late Poitou, so named from two rivers, one of which flows W. by St. Maixent and Niort into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the Isle of Rhé, and the other takes a NW. direction, passes by Chiffon, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. This department lies W. of the department of Vienne. Niort is the capital.


Sheffield, Suffolk, S. of Beccles. Shankenagh, in Dublin, Leinster. Shankling, Isle of Wight, near Bonchurch. Shannon, the largest river in Ireland, and one of the finest in the British Isles, rolling nearly from N. to S. 200 miles, and expanding in its course, in many places, into deep and spacious lakes. It rises from Lough Lean, in the county of Leitrim, and passing by Leitrim, Carrick, Lanesborough, Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, &c. runs into the Atlantic, betwixt Kerry Head and Cape Lean. From Limerick to the Atlantic, it is navigable for the
the largest vessels. At some distance above
Limerick, and a little below Killaloe,
there is a ledge of rocks which interrupts
the navigation of this fine river. Here,
however, there is a valuable eel and sal-
mon fishery; and from Killaloe to Car-
rick-on-Shannon, near its source, there
is an inland navigation, which promises the
greater advantages to the rising pro-
perity of Ireland.

Shannon-Bridge, in Galway, Connaught.
Shannon-Bridge, in King's County, Lein-
sTER. Shannon-Grove, in Limerick, Mun-
STER. Shannon-Park, in Cork, Munster.
Sharraban, in Waterford, Munster.

Shap, a village in Westmorland, at the
source of the Loder, between Orton and
Penrith. It had once a famous abbey,
built in 1119, of which little remains, ex-
cept a tower and the ruins of an old
bridge. A more ancient and permanent
monument of human indu-
stry, appears in
some great stones, like pyramids, which
are placed in almost a direct line, for a
mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards di-
stance, and are of such immense weight,
that no carriages now in use could sup-
port them. It has been concluded, that
this was a place of druidical...
of the river Medway. The buildings belonging to it make a neat little town; and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. Here is a fort built by King Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, and in the room of that demolished at Queenborough, with a line of cannon facing the water-side, which contains good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garrison. An excellent spring was lately discovered here, before which the yard and garrison were supplied with fresh water from Chatham. It is reckoned one of the most unhealthy spots in the kingdom.

Sheep Mountains, in Cork, Munster, in the barony of Carbery.

Sheet, Hants, near Petersfield.

* Sheffield, a large and populous town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seat on the rivers Don and Sheaf. It has been noted several hundred years for its various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of steel cutlery wares, plated goods, and various tools. It has been a staple for knives, or whittles, and files, above a century. It is reputed to excel Birmingham in this sort of wares; as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. By the Don, which is navigable within five miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation. It's neighbourhood abounds with coal. Here are also lead-works and a silk-mill. It is in a hilly situation, and is chiefly supplied with water by pipes from the high ground. A new marketplace has been lately erected by the Duke of Norfolk, on a commodious plan of shambles, &c.; and a large and elegant infirmary has been lately completed. In the old parts of the town the streets are narrow; the new parts are more commodious; and the surrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landscape. It is 34 miles N. of Derby, and 261 NW. by N. of London. A large market on Tuesday, particularly for corn. Fairs on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and November 28th.

Sheffield, Suffex, by Fletching. Sheffield-Mill, Berks, on the Kennet, 5 miles from Reading. Sheffield-Place, Suffex, midway between E. Grinstead and Lewes.

Shefford, See Shefford.

Shefford, Magna, Berks, 4 miles SE. of Lambourn.

Sheffnal, a town of Shropshire, nine miles NNE. of Bridgnorth, and 136 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Shelburne, Yorkshire, N. of Doncaster.

Shelburne, a flourishing new town of Acadia, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the SW. coast. It is situated at Port-Royal, and extends two miles on the water-side, and one mile back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black-Town, containing about 1300 free blacks, that served on the royal side during the American war. Lat. 43° 46'.

Shelburne, in Wexford, Leinster.

Shelderton, Shrop. SW. of Onnybury.

Shelford, a town of Bedfordshire, 9 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. of London. Market on Friday.


*Shepperd isles, a cluster of islands in the S. Sea; to the southward of Malicollo. L.S. 1568. S. lon., 168.47. E.

Sheppey, an island of Kent, in the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by a branch of the Medway, called the Ea Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and teads numerous flocks of sheep. In it are Queenborough and Sheerness.


*Shepton-Mallet, a town of Somersetshire, leated under Mendip-Hills, has a considerable manufacture of second-cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. It is 17 miles SW. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Market on Friday.


*Sherborn, a town of Dorsetshire. It is very pleasantly feated and watered, and is a large, well-inhabited place, 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. *Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Sherborn, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is a well inhabited place, has a famous free-school, and is seated at the confluence of the Wharfe and Ouse. It is 14 miles SW. of York, and

181 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sherborn, Glouc. 3 miles from North Leech. Sherborn, Hants, near East Worthing. Sherborne, Oxford. 6 miles from Wallingford. Sherborn, SW. of Warwick. Sherborn Monks, or Wye, and St. John's, Hants, N. of Basingstoke.

Sherborough, an English settlement in Guinea, at the mouth of Sherborough River, 100 miles SE. of Sierra-Leone. Lat. 540. N. lon. 110. W.

Sherbrooke, Derbyshire, SE. of Bolver-Cattle.

Sherburne, a town in Nantucket.


Sheriff-Muir, a heath in Perthshire, near the Grampian Mountains, famous for an undecisive battle, fought here in 1715, between the royal army, under the Duke of Argyle, and the Pretender's forces, under the Earl of Marr.


Sherkin Island, in Cork, Munster, SW. of Baltimore-Bay.

Shermanbury, Suffex, W. of Twineham.

Sherston, Dorset, near Hartlepool. Sherston, Somer. W. of Somerton. Sherston, Wilts, SW. of Malmbury. Sterton, Yulk. E. of Wakefield. Sherton Rock, Glouc. in the Severn, near Ault-Passage. Sherwell, Devonshire, NE. of Burnstaple. Sherwood, a celebrated and extensive forest in the W. pht of Nottingham. It is now frift of it's woods, but, in some parts of it coal is obtained. Here are also several parks and fine leats.

Sherwood, in Carlow, Leinster.

*Shrte, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway, at Twyford Bridge. Shetford, Oxford. near Wakefield. Sheve, or Shete, Shropshire, near Stiperfons-Hill. Shewick, Conwy. near Treton Cattle.
S H I

SHETLAND, the general name of a cluster of islands, which lie about 100 miles NNE. of Caithness, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. They are reckoned to be 46 in number, besides 40 smaller, called Holms, which produce pasture, and as many barren. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unfì, Fula, and Pferderfroiy. The description already given of the largest, or MAINLAND, may be applied to the others, as to the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. and the same may be said of the ORCADES. In all these islands the Aurora Borealis, or Dancers, as they are called by the inhabitants, are very remarkable. They are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. They commonly appear at twilight near the horizon, of a dun colour, approaching to yellow; sometimes continuing in that state for several hours, without any apparent motion; after which they break out into streams of stronger light, spreading into columns, and altering slowly into thousands different shapes, varying their colours from all the tints of yellow, to the most obscure rufset. They often cover the whole hemisphere, and then make the most brilliant appearance. There is no light-house in Shetland, nor is there any chart of the country extant, that can be depended upon. So many ships have been lost on the E. coast of Shetland, especially within the last 20 years, that it may be of essential service to recommend the erection of a light-house, on Nofì, a small island, E. of Breflay. Of these, some of the most remarkable cases are the following.—In 1775, a Liverpool ship, only 2 men saved out of 24. In 1776, the Ceres, of London, a Greenland ship, lost with her whole crew. In 1779, a Dutch Greenland ship, lost, only one of the crew saved. In 1780, a Russian man of war, of 36 guns, only five men saved. In 1786, the Concordia, a Danish East-India ship, with a valuable cargo, outward bound, only 15 of the crew saved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ship, only five of the crew saved. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland. Lerwick is the capital.

SHIELD, S. and N., two sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on the opposite sides of the river Tyne, where there are constantly immense fleets of shipping, 10 miles E. of Newcastle.

SHIPNAL. See Shifnal.


Shifleygh, in Wicklow, Leinster; formerly noted for it's timber and oak felling.


Shin, Loch, a lake in the SW. part of Sutherlandshire, 12 miles long, and one and a half wide. From it there issues a rapid stream, which flows into the Frith of Dornock.


Shirron, in King's County, Leinster.


Shipton, or Shipston, a town in Worcestershire, insular in Warwickshire. It is seated on the river Stour, 11 miles SSW.
SSW. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 83
NW. of London. Market on Friday.
Shipton, Berks, near Abingdon. Shipton,
Buckingham. near Quainton. Shipton,
Dorset. 2 miles NE. of Burton. Shipton,
NE. of Purlow. Shipton, Shrop. NW.
of Prior's Ditton. Shipton, York. NW.
Shipton, NW. of York. Shipton, Meigle,
Glouce. 5 miles S. of Tewbury. Shipton-
Montacute, Somerset. near Wincanton.
Shipton, Olave and Solace, Glouce. E.
of Doddswell. Shipton-under-Wych-
wood, Oxford. NE. of Burford. Shipton-
on Charwell, Oxfordshire, NE. of Woodstock. Shirebourne, a river in War-
wickshire.
Shircock, in Cavan, Ulster.
Shirehampton, Glouce. in the parish of
Welbury on Trin. Shire-Head, Lanca.
field in Amondunderes, near the sea. Shire-Oaks,
Nottingham. a hamlet of Workop. Shire-
Oaks, Staffordshire, between Walsall and
Lichfield. Shire-Oaks, Wilt., between
Box and Coldaford. Shirland, Derby. in
the parish of Alfreton. Shirley, Derby.
SE. of Althorpe. Shirley, Surry, E. of
Croydon. Shirlington-Hall, Northumberland.
S. of Bellingham.
Shirvan, or Schirvan, a province
of Persia, bounded on the N. by Dagestan,
on the E. and SE. by the Caspian Sea,
on the SW. by Erivan, and on the W.
by Georgia; about 150 miles in length,
and 90 in breadth. The soil is extremely
fertile. The inhabitants draw with buf-
faloes instead of horses, feeding them with
fenugreek. This country was part of the
ancient Albania. Scamachie is the ca
pital.
Shiftock, or shuffole, Warwick.
Shitlington, Bedford. near Flit-
ton. Shitlington, York. W. of Wake-
field. Shitterford, Stafford. W. of Kid-
derminster. Shittefones Hill, Shropshire,
NE. of Ludlow. Shitterton, Dorset. in
the parish of Bere-Regis.
Shoals, Isles of, in N. America,
on the coast of New Hampshire. They
lie very conveniently for the cod-fishery,
which was formerly carried on here to
great advantage; but the inhabitants are
now few and poor.
Shobden, Heref. N. of Pembriage. Sho-
napal. Staffordshire. near Burton-upon-Trent.
Shabrook, Devon. near Crediton. Shobury,
N. and S. two villages in Essex, near the
mouth of the Thames, and oppofite the
Buoy of the Nore. Hence a point of land
called Shobury-Nef, projects into the sea.
Shoelach, Cheshire, on the Dee, W. of
Malpas. Shofoft, Isle of Wight, in East
Medina. Shofton, Northumberland. by the
sea. S. of Bamburgh.
Shogle, a town of Syria, situated on
the river Orontes, over which there is a bridge
of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable
place, but there is a good campanary,
where every traveller is supplied with a
competent portion of bread, broth, and
meat. It is 45 miles SW. of Aleppo.
Sholland, Kent, near Newham. Shool-
land, Surry, near Puttenham. Shooter's-
Hill, a village of Kent, situated on a hill
so called, 8 miles ESE. of London. From
this hill there is a fine view of London,
and intoEffex, Surry, and even part of
Suffolk. The Thames also makes a mag-
nificent appearance from it. Shoot-up-
Hill, Middlesex, near Kilburn. Sholpand,
Effex, contiguous to South-Church, Prit-
tiewell, Sutton, and Barling. Shoreham,
Kent, by the Derwent, 4 miles NW.
of Sevenoaks.
*Shoreham, a town of Suffex, com-
monly called New Shoreham, to diftingui-
sh it from the Old, which lies near it,
and is now much decayed. It is feated on
an arm of the sea, and builds many ves-
sels, but it has no safe harbour. It is 16 miles
NNW. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W.
of London. Market on Saturday.
Shorewell, N. and S. Isle of Wight, in
Wight Medina. Shorland, Kent, by East-
Church, N. of the Isle of Sheppey. Short-
land, Kent, in Pluckley parish. Shorle-
Wood, Shropshire. near Bridgenorth. Shor-
ley, Heref. S. of Wigmore-Castle. Shor-
ley, Northumb. on the South Tyne, near
Ebchester. Shorne, Kent, 3 miles and a
half SE. of Gravelend. Shortgrave, Ef-
sex, 2 miles from Saffron Walden. Short-
ley, Warw. near Coventry. Shoreden-
Kent, near Lees Court. Shetbery, Warw.
W. of Stratford-upon-Avon. Shoteley,
Derby. near Wirksworth. Shuteley, Sul-
folk, near Orwell-Haven. Shoutover-
Forest, and Hills, on the E. and NE. sides of Ox-
ford. Shoutover Mill, Surry, near Halse-
mere. Shottfrook, Berks. near White-
Waltham. Shettifham, Suff. near Wood-
bridge. Shottisham, All Saints, St. Es-
tolph, and St. Martin's, Norfolk, near Sax-
lington. Shottifwell, Warwick. near
Warrington. Shotton, Durham. NW. of
Stainton. Shotton, Durham, S. of Hard-
wick. Shotton, Northumb. E. of Ogle-
Shaward, and Shoutow Towcem, NW. of
Chester, on the Dee. Shoulder, Leicest.
neat Griminton and Saxilby. Shoulifham,
Norfolk, SE. of Seechy. Shosifwell, Suffolk,
N. of Burwash. Shrel, Worce. near
Evesham.
Evesham. **Shrawden** W. of Shrewsbury, near the Severn. **Shrawley** Worcester. W. of Oswestry, on the Severn. **Shrewton**. Wilt's, NW. of Stonehenge. **Shrewcot** Stafford, NW. of Pinkbridge. **Shrewley**. W. in the parish of Hatton.

*SHREWSBURY*, a town of Shropshire, the capital of the county, so called from the Saxon word *Scrobber*, which signifies a town built on a woody hill. It is beautifully seated in a peninsula, formed by the Severn, and is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woolen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, which are bought up in the country, and dressed here, whence they are sent for exportation, principally to America and Flanders. Much of the Welsh flannel is also bought at Welshpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all sorts of Welsh commodities. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the finest promenades in England. It takes in 20 acres, is shaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with seats. Here are about 2000 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants; and about 20 vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol. Shrewsbury is well lighted and paved, and is 36 miles W. of Lichfield, and 160 NW. of London. "It is alſo famous for its excellent brown, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the finest promenades in England. It takes in 20 acres, is shaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with seats. Here are about 2000 houses, and 12,000 inhabitants; and about 20 vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol. Shrewsbury is well lighted and paved, and is 36 miles W. of Lichfield, and 160 NW. of London."

**Shrewbury**, a large and populous town of New Jersey, one of the oldest in the state; also a river of New Jersey; and a town of Pennsylvania.


**Shropshire**, or **Salop**, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; on the E. by Staffordshire; on the S. by Worcestershire; on the W. by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It extends upwards of 40 miles in length from N. to S. and contains 15 hundreds, 16 market towns, 170 parishes, and 615 villages. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. The soil is generally fruitful especially in the northern and eastern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, and inexhaustible coal-pits. Over most of the coal lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder in horse-mills, and boiled in copper of water, a bituminous matter swims on the surface, that, by evaporation, is brought to the consistence of pitch; or, by the help of an oil distilled from the same substance, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a sort of tar; both these substances serve particularly for caulking of ships, as well, if not better, than pitch and tar, it being less liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this county is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Sever and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury.

**Shropston**; a town of Shropshire.

**Shrub's Hill**, Surry, in Egham parish.

**Shrule**, in Mayo, Connaught.


**Siamese elephants** are also characteristic of the island. Some French authors have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world. The soil is generally fruitful especially in the northern and eastern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the southern and western being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. There are mines of lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, and inexhaustible coal-pits. Over most of the coal lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which being ground to powder in horse-mills, and boiled in copper of water, a bituminous matter swims on the surface, that, by evaporation, is brought to the consistence of pitch; or, by the help of an oil distilled from the same substance, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a sort of tar; both these substances serve particularly for caulking of ships, as well, if not better, than pitch and tar, it being less liable to crack. The wool of many parts of this county is remarkably fine. The principal rivers are the Sever and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury.
The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandise till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which are 1000 elephants. It is a flat country, which, in the rainy season, is overflowed; for which reason, most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. It consists of cultivated and uncultivated land, most of it being of the latter, and covered with wood. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The most profitable trees are those which produce cotton, oil, and varnish. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, it is generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 300 in number, and are whipt very severely with split rattans for the least fault. Even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to show what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king. The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noses, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bareheaded, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beevs, buffaloees, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beside which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 30 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows, close shaven. The roofs of their temples are gilded, and many of their statues, and other cult works, are of gold; yet they have sought of late, in vain, for mines either of gold or silver. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write.

Siam, Odlam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital.

SIARA, a town and captainship on the coast of Brazil, in lat. 3° 15' S.


SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending, in its most extensive sense, all the northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia; but originally it denoted only the S. part of the government of Tobolfski. It is bounded on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, on the S. by Tartary, on the W. by Russia, and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 3000 miles in length from E. to W. and 1500 in breadth from N. to S. The S. part produces all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolski is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; and Russians. The former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer, on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of rein-deers and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They all live in huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land the Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandise to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, Yenisei, and Okota. The western part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan: all the eastern part is contained in the government of Irkutsk; these are subdivided into smaller districts. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia.

Sibton, Hunt. between Chesterton and Bramford. 'Sibton, Leice. SW. of Boffworth. 'Sibton, Suffolk, SW. of Yoxford. 'Sibthorp, Huntingdon, SE. of Spaldwick.
SICILY, a town of Braabant, 14 miles NE. of Louvain.

Sicily, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy, is called Capo del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Paffaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo-di-Boco. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro, 7 miles across; and as Meffina is seated on it, it is called the Faro-di-Meffina. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily have nearly the same climate, and the productions are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. Sicily is divided into the valleys just mentioned, called Val-di-Demona, Val-di-Noto, and Val-di-Mazara. It is about 156 miles in length, and 35 in its mean breadth. It's produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits. Sicily was originally planted by different colonies from Greece, but the Romans became its conquerors, and held it in subjection till the year 440, when the Vandals invaded this island. These were driven away by Belisarius, and it became a part of the eastern empire till the year 828. It was then conquered by the Saracens, who, in their turn, were driven out by Roger, the son of Tancred, a Norman prince, who took the title of Count of Sicily, in 1085. His son Roger united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned king of both Sicilies, in 1130. Charles, brother of St. Louis, conquered it from the Norman princes; but Peter, king of Arragen, claiming the kingdom, was received by the Sicilians with open arms, was crowned at Palermo, and transmitted Sicily to his descendants, Ferdinand V. united it with Naples. It is governed by a vicerey, who resides at Palermo.


Sidlos, a town of Hungary.

Sidbury, Devon. N. of Sidmouth. Sidbury, Shropshire, near N. Clebury. Sidcot, Someft. 16 miles from Bristol, on the road to Exeter. Siddington, Cheshire, SW. of Macclesfield. Siddington, Gloucester, a mile from Cirencester. Siddleshaw, Sussex, N. of Selley. Side, Gloucester, ad-


Sidrocana, a town of Macedonia, 32 miles E.S.E. of Salonichi.


Sidmouth, a sea-port of Devonshire, with a small market, 12 miles SE. of Exeter, and 138 W. by S. of London. It is a small fishing town, but was pretty considerable before it's harbour was choked up.

Sidley, Surry, near Awfold. Sidney, Sussex, near Cuckfield.

Sidney Cove. See Jackson, Port.

Sidon, Sayd, or Seida, a sea-port in Palestine. It was anciently a place of great note, had an extensive trade, and is laid to be the place where glass was invented. It is now, however, like all the Turkish towns, ill-built, and full of ruins. It is, however, a place of considerable trade, and the emporium of Damascus and all the interior country. The French are the only Europeans here. The exports are silk, and raw and spun cottons. The inhabitants are about 5000. It is the residence of a Turkish bashaw, and is 55 miles W. of Damascus.

Sidra, an island of the Archipelago, lying between the Gulf of Napoli and that of Engin.

Sidra, a small island, and a spacious gulf on the coast of Tripoly, anciently called Syrtis.

Siegeburg, a town of Berg, Westphalia.

Siegen, a town of Nassau Siegen, Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name.

Sienna, a celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the Sienenese, with a famous university. It is upwards of 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by an old wall. The Gothic cathedral is coated with black and white marble, within and without, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. The inhabitants are about 17,000; the houses are of brick, and the streets are paved with the same. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches, and with a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas,
under which the people may walk in all weather. In the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. Sienna was formerly a free republic, till conquered by the emperor, Charles V. in 1554, when, Philip II. king of Spain, ceded all parts, except the Sesto-de-gil-Fredin, to Cosimo I. duke of Florence. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43° 10'. N. lon. 11° 11'. E.

Siennese, a duchy in Italy, on the Tuscan Sea, about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Sierra Leone, a large and fruitful country on the W. coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of the mountains on this coast abounding with a great number of lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the SE. to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW. that is, between 7 and 10 deg. N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin.

Sierra Leone, called also RITOMBA and TAGRIN, a great river of Africa, in the country of Guinea. It's source is uncertain; but it's mouth, in lat. 8° 15'. N. lon. 12° 30'. W. is 8 miles wide. In the open and plain country, on the banks of this river, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country very supportable. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company, called the Sierra Leone Company, for the express purpose of cultivating W. India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river, on land purchased of the prince of the country. The first settlers amounted to about 200 white persons, beside a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few natives, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the setting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the same year, a considerable degree of sickness and mortality prevailed, occasioned chiefly by the insufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains set in. Thirty-five white persons (of whom 24 were soldiers) and many of the blacks, died of this sickness. The next year, the setting in of the rains was not productive of the same fatal effects. The colonists were in good health, were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Before the Nova Scotia blacks, a large part of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promising. The native chiefs and people continue to be extremely friendly; and the company's schools were regularly attended by upwards of 300 children, who appear to have made as much improvement as is common in European schools under similar circumstances. The rice, cotton, and other articles in the company's plantations thrive exceedingly.

The colony appears to be gradually improving and advancing in every respect. The river abounds in fish, but is much infected with alligators. The adjacent country produces abundance of millet and rice; and the woods are filled with parrots of various kinds, and other beautiful birds; serpents are found, some of very large size; and numerous wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and monkeys.

Sierra Leone, or MOUNTAINS OF THE LIONS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and are said to extend as far as Abyssinia.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andaluia from New Castile, and a small part of Estremadura.

Sifanto, anciently SYPHOS, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It is covered over with marble and granite, and they have lead mines, and yet it is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, straw hats, sesameum, and calicoes. Here are 5 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 36° 37'. N. lon. 25° 15'. E.

Sifoureness, Herts, in Caldicote parish.

Sigeth, a town of Hungary.


Sigtuna and Sigtund, towns of Sweden, in Upland.

Siguerza, a town in Old Castile, with R.
an university, consisting of several colleges, founded in 1441; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated near the source of the river Henares, 60 miles NE. of Madrid.


Silezia, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Vistula, Neisse, Bober, Queis, and Elbe. A long chain of mountains separates Silezia from Bohemia. There are mines of gold and silver; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountain of Silezia is called Zotenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver mines at present are at Reitstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also some lead mines, with a mixture of silver, which, with those at Miltown, in Kerry, near the harbour of Castlemain, are the only ones in Ireland that are wrought to any considerable extent.

Siltford, Yorkshire, NE. of Pickering-Forrest.

Silistra, or Dristra, a town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube.


Silvanar, or Cellesbar, a sea-port of Sumatra, 30 miles SSE. of Bencoolen.

Sille-le-Guillaume, a town in the department of Sartel, 13 miles NW. of Le Mans.


*Silfas, or Sintua, between Bedford and Luton.

Silton, Dorsetshire, near Mere. Silton, Dorset, 3 miles and a half from Gillingham. Silton, Yorks. near Sifdon-Caiffe.

Silvermine, in Tipperary, Munster, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are some lead mines, with a mixture of silver, which, with those at Miltown, in Kerry, near the harbour of Castleleven, are the only ones in Ireland that are wrought to any considerable extent.


Simberce, one of the 43 governments of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Cásan. The capital of the same name, is seated on the river Volga, 350 miles ESE. of Moscow.

Simmeren, a town and duchy in the palatinate of the Rhine.


SIMONTORKA,
SIN

Simonton, a town of Tolna, Hungary, 32 miles SSW. of Buda.

Simpson, Lancashire, near Hapton Tower and Pendle-Hill. Simondswod, Lancashire, a forest SE. of Ormskirk.

Sinai, a mountain in Arabia Petraea, in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. The Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down or drawn up in baskets. It is 144 miles ESE. of Suez.

Sincapora, a promontory at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, which, with the Malacca coast, form the Strait of Sincapora. Lat. 1° 10'. N. lon. 109° 30'. E.

Sinde. See Indus and Tatta.

Sinderby, Yorkshire, W. of Thirsk.

Sindrop, Northumb. SW. of Hexham.

Sind, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Makran, a province of Persia; on the N. by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the NE. by those of the Seiks; on the E. by a sandy desert; and on the SE. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the river Sinde, or Indus, from it's mouth to the frontiers of Mouttan. Reckoned that way, it is 300 miles long; and it's breadth, in it's widest part, is about 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and in the general appearance of the surface, Sind resembles Egypt; the lower part of it being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part of it is a narrow slip of country, confused on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert, the river Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW. monsoon, or our summer quarter, which is the rainy season in most other parts of India, the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except very near the sea. Indeed, very few showers fall during the whole year; and, at the time when Captain Hamilton visited Tatta, no rain had fallen for 3 years before. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, which bound it on the E. and on the NW. the heats are fo violent, and the winds from those quarters fo piercing, that the houes are contrived to as to be occasionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest part of the current of that air (that nearest the surface) is excluded; and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this, also, vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions; particularly the lower part of the delta. The prince is a Mahometan, tributary to the king of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital. This province was obtained, in 1739, by Nadir Shah from the Great Mogul, and retained by Abdallah, when he seized the other provinces which compose the empire of Candahar. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned, in Captain Hamilton's time, to outnumber the Mahometans ten to one, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce salt-petre, sal-ammoniac, borax, bezouar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. The women wear hoops of ivory on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small, hardy horses. Their wild animals are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small, fierce creature called thiaigush.

Sianfou, or Sian, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of the province of Chendi. Next to Pekin, this is the largest, and most populous, and commercial city of China, and was for several ages the seat of the Chinese emperors. They breed up mules here in great numbers, and send them to Pekin. Lat. 34° 46'. N. lon. 108° 13'. E.

Singland, in Limerick, Munster.

SIR

Great and Little, Lancashire, N. of Marton Mere and Moss.

SINGO, a town in Macedonia, on the Gulf of Monte Santo.

SINGOR, a sea-port of Siam, on the coast of Malaca. Lat. 6. 40. N.

SINAGAGLIA, a sea-port of Urbino, with two harbours, 23 miles ESE. of Urbino.

SINKELEBOROUGH, Bucks, in the parish of Great Horwood. SINKLES, Herts, near Watford. SINDON HILL, Berks, on the Thames, near Brightwell.

SINOP, or SINOB, a sea-port of Kiotaj, in Natalia, the birth-place of Diogenes, the famous cynic. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks live in the suburbs. It is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black Sea, 280 miles E. of Constantinople.

SINTZHENM, a town in the palatinate, of the Rhine.

SION, or SITTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, seated on a river of the same name, which soon after falls into the Rhone. Here are 3 episcopal palaces, one above another. The highest, called Tourbillon, is old, ruinous, and deserted. Near the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. DE Marjorei, the third, is the present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built in 1547; the apartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, who inhabited this country in the time of Julius Caesar; and some Roman inscriptions still remain to attest its antiquity. It's bishop is a prince of the empire. It is 50 miles E. of Geneva. SION-HOUSE, Middlesex, near the influx of the Brent into the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth. It is a noble, square, stone building, finely finished and furnished, now one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland.

SIO

SIR

is the rendezvous of those that go in the caravan to Senaar, in Nubia. It is about 2 miles W. of the river Nile, and 157 S. of Cairo.

SIPANTO. See SIFANTO.

SIPHNO, a town of the island of Nan-fio, in the Archipelago.

SIPLEIGH, Devonshire, on the river Dart, near Ashburton. SIPPEN, Middlesex, in Harmondsworth parish.

SIRADIA, a town and palatinate of Great Poland, 100 miles NW. of Cracow.

SIR ALBERT'S BRIDGE, in Donegal, Ulster, 130 miles from Dublin.

SIR HIND, a very ancient city and district of Hindoostan, in Delhi. M. Condamin says, that the art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind (or Serinda, according to him): for, although the art was brought into Europe under the Roman emperors, it had again been lost during the confusions that attended the subversion of the western empire. Procopius, also, takes notice, that in the time of Justinian, (the 6th century) silk was brought from Sirinda, a country in India. Sirhind is 150 miles NW. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. lon. 75. 15. E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret in 1767. It is low, covered with wood, and pleasant. Lat. 4. 41. S. lon. 153. 32. E.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS' ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is about 15 miles long from E. to W. with a mountain in the centre. The natives were not numerous, and appeared to live in a wretched manner. Lat. 17. 18. S. lon. 151. 4. W.

SIRIAN, a sea-port of Pegu.

SIRINAGUR, a large, rugged country of India, bounded on the NE. and NNE. by the Thibet Mountains; on the S. by Delhi and Rohilla; and on the NW by Lahore.

SIRINAGUR, the capital of a country of the same name, in India, 100 miles NNE. of Delhi. Lat. 30. 59. N. lon. 78. 45. E.

SIRIUS ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 52. S. lon. 162. 30. E.

SIRMICH, formerly SIRMUM, a town and county of S. Bavonia.

SIRONC, or SERONGE, a large town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 153 miles NE. of Ougien.
SKE


Siſe, a town of Basil, in Switzerland, capital of the small territory of Siſgow, 33 miles SE. of Basil.

Siſpoli, a town of Romania, on the Black Sea, 75 miles NE. of Adrianople.

Siſteron, a town in the dept. of the Lower Alps, seated on the Durance, 30 miles NE. of Apt.

Siſtwon, a village in Glouceſtershire, 7 miles from Brifol, situated in a pleasant vace, on a rivulet which runs into the Avon. Tin ore has been found here; and here is a manufactory of brass, and another of salt-petre. Siſton, Glouceſter, in Kingwood-Foreſt.

Siſzek, a town of Croatia.

Sithny, Cornwall, near Helſton.

Siſa, a town on the N. coast of Can dia, near a bay of the same name.

Sittart, a town of Juliers.

Sittingbury, a town in Kent, 11 miles SE. of Rochester, and 40 E. by S. of London, in the road to Canterbury.

Siweri, Mount, Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Ascomb.

Siwray, or Ciwrrot, a town in the dept. of Vienne, 25 miles S. of Poitiers.

Siwas, a city of Caramania.

Siſtil, Abbey and Grange, Lincoln. SE. of Market-Raisin.

SIX-MILE BRIDGE, a town of Clare, in Newbury, 105 miles from Dublın.


Siwun, a town in the dept. of Finiftere, 7 miles SE. of Landerneau.

Skelhertbord, Yorks. near Old and New Malton. Skel Park, Yorks., W. Riding, between Langhichdale and Netherdale.

Skelvitt, See Scarlvitt.

Skelingdam, Yorks., N. Riding, SW. of Hinderwell. Skelgdon, Yorks., NE. of New Malton.

Skeara. See Scarva.

Skegby, Yorks. S. of Barnard-Caffle.


Skeen, a town of Chrifuania, Norway, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is 38 miles SSW. of Chrifuania.

Skeffington, Leicelther, near Billetdon.
SKY

S. L. E.

* It is seated on the river Ilen, 10 miles SE. of Bantry, and 161 from Dublin.


Skiddaw, a mountain of Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in the kingdom, being above a thousand yards perpendicular height from the surface of the Lake of Derwentwater. It is not difficult of access in some parts, and is covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. At the top, the atmosphere is so rarified as to prevent vegetation. The whole top is covered with a loose, brown, flaty stone. It is six miles from Cockermouth, and Keswick stands near the foot of it.


Skipton, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Aire, near a navigable canal, in that rough, rocky country, called Craven, 44 miles W. of York, and 231 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.


Slate, a peninsula of Skye, on the SE. side of the island, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slaty Port, a little port of Carrickfergus-Bay, in Down, Ulster, so called from a slate-quarry which joins it.

Slave-Coast, a tract in Guinea, on the Atlantic, situated between the Gold Coast and Benin, and comprehending the districts of Ardra, Koto, Pope, and Whidah.

Slawkaw, or Schlak Enwald, a town of Elbogen, Bohemia.

Slakeford, Newf, so called to distinguish it from Old Slakeford, in the neighbourhood, a thriving town in Lincolnshire, seated on a small, rapid stream, which drives several corn and fulling mills, &c. near the town. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Market on Monday.

Slawea, S. of the Western Islands, or Hebrides. It is near 60 miles in length, and, in some places, above 20 broad. The SE. end of this island is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, the narrowest part of which, cattle are made to swim across. Here is, notwithstanding some mountainous tracts, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage. There are numbers of deer, and different kinds of game, in this island, which abounds with limestone, marble, &c. The basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave, at the E. end of the island, afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed Pretender, and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of black cattle are annually exported hence. Some small horeses are bred, and a great quantity of help manufactured here. Portree is the principal place in this island.


Slade Bay, in Waterford Harbour, Munster.


*...
Monday. It's markets on Monday after Epiphany, Easter, and Whit tide, are equal to some great fairs. Fairs on Plow Monday, Whit Monday, Augst 12th, and October 10th.


Sleswick, a town of Denmart, capital of a duchy of the same name, containing about 5630 inhabitants. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble, in neatness and manner of building, those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Dapilh. It is situated on the Sley, which is now choked up with sand, 60 miles N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54° 39'. N. lon. 9° 38'. E.

Sleswick, or South JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, N. of Holftain, from which it is mostly separated by the river Eyder. It contains several towns, and 1500 villages, and has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has sometimes been given to the brother of the reigning king as a fief. In the last century, however, the duke in possession, attempted to become an independent prince, but in 1720 it was recovered to the crown. The governor and council reside at Gottorp.

Sleven, Cornwall, between Mounts Bay and Land's-End. Sleivsbolm-Priery, Norfolk, in Methwold parish.

Slidery-Ford, a little river in Down, Ulfler, running into the inner end of Dun- drum. Sliev-Bingan, Crood, Donard, Nea Bais-Trogb, Nea Gridal, Neir, and Sephin, or Snowan, mountains in Down, Ulfler. Sliev-Bloom, a range of mountains, between the King's and Queen's Counties. Sliev Carmen, a name given to the mountains of Wicklow. Sliev-Mist, a general name given to the mountains between the bays of Tralee and Castlemain, in Kerry, Munfher.

Slignow, or South JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, N. of Holftain, from which it is mostly separated by the river Eyder. It contains several towns, and 1500 villages, and has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has sometimes been given to the brother of the reigning king as a fief. In the last century, however, the duke in possession, attempted to become an independent prince, but in 1720 it was recovered to the crown. The governor and council reside at Gottorp.

Sliegenford, Yorkf. SE, of Martham. Slepe, Shropf. on the river Terne, near High Ercol. Sleswick, a town of Denmart, capital of a duchy of the same name, containing about 5630 inhabitants. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, resemble, in neatness and manner of building, those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Dapilh. It is situated on the Sley, which is now choked up with sand, 60 miles N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54° 39'. N. lon. 9° 38'. E.

Sleswick, or South JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, N. of Holftain, from which it is mostly separated by the river Eyder. It contains several towns, and 1500 villages, and has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has sometimes been given to the brother of the reigning king as a fief. In the last century, however, the duke in possession, attempted to become an independent prince, but in 1720 it was recovered to the crown. The governor and council reside at Gottorp. This duchy is about 72 miles in length, and from 3o to 56 in breadth; and is a level, fertile, populous, and well-cultivat ed country. Sleſwick is the capital.
SMALAND. See SMOLAND.

Smallburn, Northumb. W. of Elleden.
Smallburgh, Norfolk, SE. of Wurtled.
Smallbridge, Suffolk, near Neyland.
Smallfield, Surry, W. of Lingfield.

SMALKALD, a town of Hennenburg, Franconia, noted for the league of Protestant princes, in 1531, when Dr. Luther drew up a set of theological articles, which were afterwards confirmed by the Protestant teachers.


SMALDAR, a town in Kent, by the Medway, 10 miles SE. of Maidstone, and 46 SE. of London. Market on Friday.


Smithborough, in Monaghan, Ulter. Smithby, Derbyshire, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Smith's Hall, Essex, near Stondon. Smally. Smith's Hall, Kent, in W. Farley.

SMITH'S ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lat. 9. 44. S. lon. 161. 54. E.

SMOLAND, or SMOLAND, a province of Sweden, in which are 32 lakes, immense forests of pine and fir, and some iron-mines. The approach to the village is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots, or parterres, of arable land among pastures and rocks. An acre of land has been frequently observed to be laid out with alternate slips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between, and around, town with grass. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the soil. This province is 100 miles long, and 60 broad, and was formerly governed by kings of its own. It was formerly included in E. Gothland.

SMOLENKO, a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is situated on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 13 thick; the lower part of them is built of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference is four miles and three quarters. They are formed by towers, three stories high, placed at the angles, between which are others of a smaller size; and in the plain, the walls are surrounded by a deep ditch and covered way. The houses, are mostly of wood, and only one story. The city is divided through its whole length by one straight, paved street, the others are circular, and floored with planks. The alternate rising and falling of the walls, from the inequality of the ground, their Gothic architecture, and grotesque towers, the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight, the gardens, meadows, and corn fields, within the walls, all together form a singular, picturesque, and varied prospect. Notwithstanding it's extent, it contains only about 4,000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on, with Danzig, Riga, and the Ukrainse, a pretty considerable traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, fur, timber, hides, hog's bristles, &c. It is 797 miles NE. of Novgorod, and 230 m. NE. of Kiev. Lat. 54. 50. N. lon. 31. 22. E.

SMOLINSKO, a government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. It contains White Russia, properly so called.

SMOW, a noted cavern on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Etival. It runs so far under ground, that it's extremity, it is said, could never be explored.

SAYRMA, or İSMIR, a city and seaport of Natolia, situated on a picturesque bay of the Mediterranean. The commodiousness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the common resort of merchants from all parts of the world, especially of English, and the staple of their merchandise. The whole town is a continual basar, or fair, where nothing is wanted for clothing, sustenance,
tendance, or pleasure, as all the best commodities of Europe and Asia are brought hither, and sold at cheap rates. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks form 2 churches, the Jews 3 synagogues, the Armenians 1 church, and the Latins have 3 convents. There are 3 bishops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of this part of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, stretching along the harbour, and the European confuses live in great state and magnificence. It is eight days journey from Constantinople by land, 35 days from Aleppo by the caravans, and 6 from S_tick. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, beside drugs and cloth. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goat's hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. Most of the trade here, as well as in all Turkey, passes through the hands of the Jews, the Turks never transact anything with Christians. The English and Dutch factories have Protestant chapels; and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The territory about Smyrna is fertile, with fine olive trees and vines; and the wine is excellent. It is 176 1/2 miles SSW. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 28. N. Long. 27. 45. E.

Sackenburg, a large trading town of Lunenburg Zell, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is 68 miles ENE. of Zell, Snaitheu, Camb. near Newmarket. S_nath, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, of good trade, from the navigation to it in boats. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Don and Aire, 23 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.


Snetsham, a town of Norfolk, seated on the little river Ingol, 10 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Market on Friday.

Sniadin, a town of Brezit, Lithuania, on the Pruth, capital of Poketia.


Snowdon, a famous mountain of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales. It's name signifies literally the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. Eryri, the Welsh name, is derived from Mynyd Eryrod, the Hill of Eagles. This is the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills: it's top, by way of eminence, is termed y Wyddfa; that is, the conspicuous. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Mr. Pennant says, "that the height of the mountain, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to it's highest peak, is 3568 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Par nalus was by the Greeks, and Ida by the Cretans." He found pieces of lava on this mountain, and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones, of vast size, lying in all directions. From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and a vast number of lakes. Such a beautiful display of nature, at once astonishes and charms the beholder.
S/O C. S O E
Snukebank, Northumb., between Alnwick and Rothbury. Sayte, a river which rises in Leicestershire, and passing through Nottinghamshire, falls into the Dean at Shilton. Soak, Hampshire, near Winchester.
Soana, or Suane, a decayed town of Tuscany, in the Siennie. 
Soane, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the southern confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake, that is the source of the Nerbudda, and after a course of 1500 miles, falling into the Ganges a few miles W. of Patna.
Söbernheim, a town of Sponheim, circle of Upper Rhine.
Sobieslau, a town of Bechin, Bohemia.
Socuéu, a town of China, in the province of Chensi. Here is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greatest politicians in China.

Society Isles, a cluster of isles, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, and so named by him, because they lie contiguous to each other. They are situated between the latitudes of 16° 10' and 16° 55' S. and between longitudes of 150° 57' and 153° W. They are fixed in number; namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mauroua, and Toobee. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. The soil is equally beautiful and fertile, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and confusility, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be discerned among them. The inhabitants seemed to be router than those of Otaheite, and the women were in general taller and handfomer, though none were equal to some individuals. Those of Ulietea, however, were smaller and blacker, and much less orderly. Mr. Banks found only eleven new plants; but he observed some inédits, and a species of scorpion he had never seen before. Captain Cook put on shore a Cape ewe at Bolobola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and also an English boar and low, with two goats, at Ulietea. It the valuable animals, which have been transported thither from Europe, should be suffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal these islands in variety and abundance of refreshments for future navigators. Among these islands are several excellent harbours, the entrances into them, indeed, are but narrow, yet, when a ship is once in, nothing can hurt her.
Sack, Somerſhifte, 3 miles from Yeo vil.
Sackburn, Durham, on the Tees, 4 miles SE. of Darlington. Sackbridge, Wettmorland, on the Eimot, near Penrith.
Sočey, Suffolk, near Burwath and Saclehurst, Sackbury-Hill, Suffolk, NE. of Rotherfield.
Socumb, Kent, NW. of Wye.
Soconusco, a district of Guatimala, Mexico, S. of the district of Chiapa, on the N. Pacific Ocean. It is about 35 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceedingly hot, and the country is not very healthful or fertile. The few Spaniards who are settled here are very rich. Great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts, however, are raised here, which are sent to all the other parts of Mexico.
Socotara, an island in the Arabian Sea, about 90 miles in length, and about in breadth. The capital, of the same name, is situated on a river near the sea, in lat. 15° 24' N. The natives are Magometans, with a mixture of Paganism. They trade to Goa, with the produce of their island, viz. fine aloes, known by the name of So cotrine aloes; frankincense; ambergris; dragon's blood; rice; dates; and coral; which are transported from thence to many parts of India, and all parts of Europe. The sultan is tributary to the princes of Arabia. The shore everywhere affords safe anchorage and good ports, and there are, in particular, two fine harbours, where shipping ride secure from every wind that blows. Lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 54° E.
Soda, a town of Hedjas, Arabia.
Sodbury, Durham, near Darlington.
Sodbury, Chipping, a town of Glouceffhire, with a considerable market for corn, and the greatest cheese market in England, except Atherstone in Warwickshire. It is 15 miles ENE. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Market on Thursday, Fairs on May 23d and June 24th.
Sodbury, Little and Old, Glouceffhire, a mile ENE. of Chipping Sodbury.
Sodom, formerly a city of Asia, situated on a plain, now under water, in what is called the Dead Sea, or Lake Alphaltites, in Judea.
Sodor, a little village in Icolmkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull.
Söest, a town of Mark, Westphalia. It was formerly imperial, and one of the Hanse Towns, but since 1752 has belonged to the king
S O I S O I

king of Prussia. Several of the successors of Charlemagne resided here. It is 27 miles S.E. of Munster.

SOFALÀ, or QUITEVE, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the Mofambique Sea, on the S. by Saba, and on the N. and W. by the states of Monomotapa. The inhabitants cultivate rice and millet, and eat the flesh of elephants, large and small cattle, and fish. They also make beer of rice and millet, and other liquors of honey, palm, and fruits. Honey is in such plenty, that a great part of it lies neglected. All the coasters are descended from the Arabs, yet are commonly black, there being few tawny or brown among them. Many learned men affirm, that Solomon had his gold from the mines in this country, and that the country of Sofala is the Ophir of the ancients, the gold here being allowed to be finest and purest in all Africa. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 20° 20' S. Lon. 37° 30' E.

SOFIA, or SOPHIA, a city of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, built by the Emperor Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica. It is 164 miles W. of Adrianople.

SOFROY, a town of Chaus, in Fez, noted for a handsome mosque; the principal commerce is in oil. It is 12 miles E. of Fez.

SOGNO, a maritime province in Congo, S. of the river Zaire. It is a dry, sandy country, abounding in salt. The inhabitants are Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital is Banza Sogno, a small place; the Capuchins, however, form a church here.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, seated on the river Cam, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is celebrated for its cheese, and is 5 miles SSE. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Sobam Earls, Suffolk, near Soham.

SOIGNES, a town of Hainault, on the Senne, near a forest to which it gives name, 6 miles NNE. of Mons.

SOILDALL, Gloucester, in Lidney parish.

SOISSONS, an ancient city in the dept. of Aisne, so named from the Suefiones. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and was lately a bishop's see; and the capital of a district called the Soiffinois. The environs are beautiful, but the streets are narrow, and the houses ill-built. Under the kings of the first race, it was the capital of a kingdom of the same name. The castle, however, here, though ancient, is not that in which those princes resided. It is seated on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 N.E. of Paris.

Soleb, Selby, or Selbe, a river in the Isle of Man.

SOLEBAY. See SOUTHWOLD.

Solex, Kent, in Bartriton parish. Soley, Lincolnshire. N. of Alford.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURNE, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of the same name. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a spacious river. It was a principal town in the kingdom of Burgundy, and frequently the residence of its kings. Among the most remarkable objects of curiosity in this town, is a new church, which was begun in 1762, and finished in 1773. It is a grand and elegant building, of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and cost at least 80,000l. though the revenues of the republic scarcely exceed 12,000l. a year. Soleure is the usual residence of the French ambassador to the cantons, and is 18 miles N. of Bern. Lat. 47° 15'. N. lon. 7° 20' E.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swisserland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetica confederacy, into which it was admitted in the year 1481. It is situated between the canton of Bern, and the canton and bishopric of Basal, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is 35 miles in length, and from 12 to 24 in breadth. The soil, for the most part, is exceedingly fertile in corn; and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures. The inhabitants export some corn, horses, cattle, and skins. The sovereign power resides in the great council, which, comprising the senate or little council of thirty-six, consists of 102 members. The government is a complete aristocracy, and the inhabitants are almost all Roman Catholics.

Solty, Wilts, in Chilton-Foliot parish.

SOLFATARA, or LAGO-DI-BAGNI, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albus. In this lake are floating islets, which, however, are nothing but bunches of matted seige and herbage, adhering together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which it's waters are impregnated. Some of these islets are 12 or 15 yards long; the foil is strong enough to bear five or six people, who, by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake, as if they were in a boat. The water is chalky and
and sulphureous; towards the surface scarcely lukewarm, but deeper, very hot, and continually boiling. Anciently the waters of this lake had a high medical reputation, and now, bathing in it is recommended for cutaneous diseases.

Solfatara, a mountain S. of the city of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, with a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. The king derives a considerable revenue from the manufactures of sulphur, alum, and vitriol in this neighbourhood. The ground is almost every where full of sulphur, and in digging ever so little a way into it, the soil will smoke. If opened to a considerable depth, the earth will be insupportable from the heat and exhalations. Here is also a lake full of black, thick water, which seems always to be boiling.


Solway Moss, a large black morass, in Cumberland, near the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland. It consists of 1600 acres of thin, peaty mud, with a crust too weak, in the driest summer, to support a man's weight. In December, 1769, being tworn by rains, it burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread a black stream, filled with masses of peat, over 400 acres of cultivated land in the neighbouring valley, which it entirely filled up. On this occasion, large horns of deer, and other substances were ejected.

Somborn, Upper and Lower, Hampshire, near Stockbridge.

Sombrero Channel, a channel between the Nicobar Islands.

Sombrero, a small uninhabited island in the West Indies. Lat. 18. 40. N. lon. 63. 25. W.

Somewith, a river in Radnor. Somerby, Lincolnshire, near Grantham. Somerby, Lincolnshire, near Gainsborough. Somerby, Lincolnshire, near Glandford Bridge. Somercotes, Derbyshire, in Scardale, SE. of Alreton. Somersfield, or Somersville, Kent, near Selling. Somersford, Chefs. near Congleton. Somersford, Hants, near Christchurch. Somersford, Staffordshire, on the Penk, near Brewood. Somersford, Great, Wilts, SE. of Malmbury. Somersford, Little, Wilts, on the Iis, near Cricklade. Somerset, Kent, in Tunbridge parish, 3 miles from Maidstone. Somer House, Dizham, between Darlington and Staindrop. Somerley, Suffolk, on the Yare, near Leodof. Somerley-Hall, or Somerston, Suffolk, by Heringfleet. Somersfall-Hall, Derbyshire, in Scardale. Somerfield, Herbert and St. Peter's, Derbyshire, near Boylston. Somersfield, Yorkshire, near Barden Tower and Chace. Somersetshire, a county of England, bounded on the NW. by the Bristol Channel; on the N. by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wilts; on the SE. by Dorsetshire; and on the SW. by Devonshire. It's length, from NE. to SW. is 65 miles, and it's breadth, from E. to W. between 30 and 40. It contains 40 hundreds, 3 cities, 33 market-towns, and 482 parishes. The air, in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil is various. The NE. quarter is in general sandy, and possesses a lofty tract, called the Mendip Hills. Towards the centre of the county, where it's principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W. side is the ridge of the Quantock-Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW. corner, lies the black, stony region of Exmoor. The S. part, toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in its SW. quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interposed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chev, Thone, Brent, Frome, and Avon. The Mendip-Hills afford abundance of coal and minerals. Cheddar
Next to Chedder is celebrated for its cheeses. The axle feathers for beds come from the Somerset marshes; the unfeeling inhabitants, however, often pluck the poor birds while yet living. Red and yellow ochre are found here, and cider is a common product of this county; it has also a considerable share in the manufacture of fine cloths, druggists, saloons, knit stockings, &c.


SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name. The West Saxon kings had a castle here, the contableship of which was a considerable trust, for King John of France, who was removed from Hartford Castle, and prisoners of the highest rank were committed to it. There is a county-jail at Ilchester, and another at Somerton, and all sizes are held at Wells, although generally in the summer, alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. It contains, at present, 250 houses, and about 1500 inhabitants in the whole parish. It is 15 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday for corn and cattle, and on every other Monday for lean cattle. The best markets are considerable. Fairs on Tuesday in Passion Week, Tuesday three weeks after ditto, Tuesday six weeks after ditto, and Tuesday nine weeks after ditto.


SOMME, a department of France, adjoining the dept. of the Straits of Calais. It is so named from a river that rises in the department of Aisne, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English Channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommercois, N. and S. Lincoln. on each side of Saltfleet. Sommerii, Bedford. 3 miles NE. of Luton.

Sommeries, a town in the dept. of Oise, with a manufacture of thick lerges, which bear its name. It is 10 miles SSW. of Nièvre.

Soncino, a town in the Cremonese.

Sondershausen, a town of Schwartzburg, Upper Saxony. In the armory of the ruling prince, is an image of Patrick, one of the Wendișh idols.

Sondrio, or Sonders, a town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Valteline. It resembles a deserted place, having little trade or buflfe. In 1620, here was a dreadful massacre of the Protestants, which began at Tirano, extended to all the towns of the Valteline, and lasted three days. It is built in a romantic situation, on both sides of the Malenco, a rapid torrent, which frequently overflows its banks. Sondrio is 15 miles SSE. of Chiavenna.

Sonneberg, or Sunnergaum, a village, once a large city of Hindostan, and the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 15 miles SE. of Dacca.

Sonnenstein, a fortress of Meissen, Upper Saxony, near Pirma. Near this place, a Saxon army, of 17,500 men, had encamped and entrenched in 1756, but being unable to pass the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Prussians, who had blocked up the river at Ebenhein, to surrender prisoners at discretion.

Sonora, a province of New Navarre, N. America, situated on the coast of the Gulf of California.

Sooloo, an island of the Eastern Oceam, situated SW. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are governed by a sultan. The natives are Malays. It is a great mart, and the English East-India Company have a resident here. The principal production is fago.

Sophia. See Sofia.

Sophania, a town of Adirbeitzan, Peria.

Sopley, Hants, two miles from Christchurch.

Sopron, or Edenburg, a town and county of Hungary, 29 miles SW. of Preßburg.

Sopwell, Herts, near St. Albans.

Soranki, Kent, in Stanfede parish.

Soraw, an ancient town of Lulatia, with manufactories in cloth, and a considerable trade in linen and yarn.

Sorbonne, a village in the dept. of the Ardenes, remarkable for being the birth-place of Robert de Sorbonne, confessor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name. It is 6 miles N. of Rethel.

Soria, a town in Old Castile, near the source of the Douro.
Sozoé, a town of Zealand, Denmark, with a royal academy, or gymnasium.

Sorrento, a sea-port of Principato Citra, seated on the Bay of Naples.

Sospello, a town of Nice, in Piedmont.

Sathy, Lincolnshire, NW. of Horncastle.

Satterton, Suffolk, near Blithborough.

Salterley, Suffolk, near Beccles.

Sovan, a town in Tuscany.

Soubise, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, 3 miles W. of Rochefort.

Sough-Hall, near Chester.

Souillac, a town in the dept. of Lot, 32 miles N. of Cahors.

Souley, Westmorl. near Kirby-Severn.


Southerndrop, Bedford. NE. of Harrold.

Souther-End, Warwick. between Asley and Bullington.

Sound, The, or Ore Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail between the ocean and the Baltic. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of the merchant-ships that pass.

Sour, or Sour, a sea-port of Syria, in the psichalic of Saida, or Acre, near the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now a village, situated on a peninsula, which projects from the shore into the sea. This head of land is a solid rock, covered with a brown, cultivable earth, and forming a plain 800 paces long, by 400 broad. The isthmus joining the plain to the continent is of pure sea-land; this difference of soil renders the ancient insular state of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the shore by a mole, very visible. On this isthmus, the village of Sour is situated. In one point of the peninsula is a baion, which was evidently a port formed by art, but now so choked up, that children pass it without being wet above the middle. Here are only 50 or 60 poor families, who live on the produce of their little grounds and gardens, and a trifling fishery. At the SE. corner are the ruins of a Christian church. It is 18 miles S. of Saida, and 80 NNW. of Jerusalem.

Sover, or Sure, a river which runs from E. to W. through Luxemburg, and falls into the Moselle a little above Treves.

Souse, or Susa, a town of Tunisia, one of the best in the country, capital of a province of the same name. It is a place of some trade for oil and linen, and has a good harbour. It is 54 miles S. of Tunis.

Soutcheou, a city of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, China, situated on a river which communicates with the Lake Tai. It is extolled by the Chinese as an earthly paradise, for the delightfulness of the adjacent country, &c. The brocades and embroidery made here are highly esteemed.

Soutern Castle, near York.

Souterraine, a town in the department of Creuse, 12 miles W. of Gueret.

South, Sussex, near Beachy-Head. South Acre, Norfolk, near Castle-Acre.

Southam, a town of Warwickshire, with a considerable market for cattle, 2 miles SE. of Warwick, and 83 NW. of London. Market on Monday. Fair on July 10th.

Southam, Gloucser. in Cleve parish, rendered remarkable for the antique house belonging to this tithe, which is a low building, in the style of the age of Henry IV. The ball floor is of painted brick, brought from Hales-Abbay, in high preservation, on which are many curious devices.

Southampton, formerly called Hants, a town of Hampshire, situated on a fine inlet of the sea, called Erith-town-Bay, or Southampton-Water, deep enough for the largest ships. The two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Test, Teff, or Antont) admit small craft some way up the country. The town is situated between these two rivers. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and still possesses a trade in French and Port wines, and in the Newfoundland fishery, having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernsey and Jersey. The vessels employed in foreign commerce are about 50, and in the coasting-trade upwards of 100. Here are manufactures of silk and carpers. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reprooof to his flattering courtiers; when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where there is a curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which the royal dock-yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles SSW. of Winchester, and 75 WSW. of London. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

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Southampton, the county of.

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SOUTHAMPTON, the county of.

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Southwark, a town of Surrey, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the Lord mayor, who is its bailiff, with a steward and deputy bailiff under him. Southwark is also one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward Without, and an alderman is chosen to govern it. It is called the Borough, by way of distinction, and is a large and populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. The bishop of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park; when there were 18 brothels along the Bankside, licenced by that prelate, under certain regulations confirmed by parliament. The prostitutes kept here were commonly called Winchester geese. It is divided into two parts, the Borough Liberty, governed by the lord mayor; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, by his steward, keeps a court-leet and a court of record on the Bank-side. A court of conscience is established here, as well as in London. Southwark contains 6 parishes, a new Romish chapel, many places of worship for the Dissenters of various denominations; several charitable foundations, particularly those two noble endowments, St. Thomas's Hospital and Guy's Hospital, together with the Magdalen Hospital; the Asylum for Female Orphans; the Freemason's School, a lately-erected building, for the same purpose; the Philanthropic Reform, &c. beside the King's Bench and Marlhailea prions, and the county Bridewell, a new county-gaol, with a cellion-house adjoining, has been lately built. The court-house, at St. Margaret's Hill, has been also rebuilt.

Southwate, Cumberland, near Keswick. Southwate, Lancast, on the Duddeston, W. of Fournel's Fells. Southwaver, Suffolk. Southweald, Essex, to which Brentwood is a hamlet, is seated on an eminence that commands an extensive prospect, 16 miles ENE. of London. Southwick, Gloucester, in Tewkesbury parish. Southwick, Hants, 5 miles N. of Portsmouth, with a fine view of the harbour, dock, Isle of Wight, &c.

Southwell, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a collegiate church, called a minster, to which belong 16 prebends, or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organist, 6 singing-men, 6 choristers, 6 boys who attend as probationers, a regiﬁrar, a treasurer, an auditor, and a verifier. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over 28 parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides to others in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It is 10 miles NE. of Nottingham, and 139 NW. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

Southwick, Hants. Southwick, Sussex.

Southwold, a sea-port of Suffolk, seated on a cliff, or point of land, near a fine bay, at the mouth of the river Blythe. Here a much-eﬆemed salt is made, and it trades in herrings, sprats, corn, &c. It is almost
almost surrounded by water, especially at every high tide. It is commonly called SOWLE, or SOLE, and it’s bay, named SOLEBAY, is remarkable for two famous sea-fights; one in 1666, between the English fleet, of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet, of 103 men of war, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of near 70 ships, 2 admirals, and 6000 men, while the English lost only one ship. The fight of 1672 was between the combined fleets of England and France, consisting of 101 men of war, and the Dutch fleet of 91. The issue of the day was rather uncertain; we lost four ships and the Dutch three. Southwold is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 NE. of London. Market on Thursday.

Southwold, Hants, between South-Sea Castle and Thorney-Island. Southworth, Lancs. N. of Warrington. Southy-Bank, Lincoln’s. in Lower Holland. Soutra-Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N. part of Berwickshire, in Scotland. In former times, it was a noted sea-mark. In this dreary part of the country, there is scarce a tree or a bush, and few houses or villages; some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

Souvigny, a town in the dept. of Allier, 6 miles miles W. of Moulins, and 207 S. of Paris.


Sowtham, a town of Warwickshire, near Napton, in the road from Banbury to Coventry. It is 6 miles SE. of Warwick, and 87 NW. of London. Market on Monday.


SPA, a town of Liege, Westphalia, seated in a romantic valley, surrounded by woody mountains, contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters. That called the Old Spa consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The houses of the New Spa are mostly of wood, old-fashioned, dark, and small, and yet, it is affirmed, they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The inn, called the Court of London, is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The chief springs are called Pouhon, Savinieres, Grafilbeek, and Geronster, to which Dr. Lucas has added the Poubon Pia, and Barriat. The inhabitants are much employed in making toys for strangers, as the town resembles a fair, during the water-drinking season. There are beautiful and healthful rides on every side, with great variety of pleasant walks. There are public rooms for assemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The waters were discovered in 1326. It is 17 miles SE. of Liege.

Spade-Adam, Cumberl. near Beaucastle. Spadforth, Nottinghamshire, near Newark.

Spain, a considerable kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay; on the NE. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. S. and SE. by the Mediterranean, and the Straits of Gibraltar; on the SW. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles long and 500 broad. It contains the provinces of Old and New Catalonia, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Azurias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces in summer. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts, tho’ those in the N. and NE. are, in the winter, very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, affron, exquisite honey, silk, saltpetre, salt, barrillas, (a species of potash) and even sugar-canes. It produces the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges,
SPAIN

oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives,
&c. Their wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that
inhabit Spain. Their wild bulls, which are caught in Andalusia, have so much ferocity,
that their bull-fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain
could exhibit; this barbarous amusement, however, is now, in part, exploded. Their
domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, horned cattle,
which are both fine, sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe;
the best is that of Old Castile. Spain abounds in minerals and metals, corne-
lia, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquoise-
stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur,
aluin, calamine, crystal, marbles of several
kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper; and
even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts,
are found here. Anciently it was cele-
brated for gold and silver mines, but,
since the discovery of America at least, no
attention has been paid to them. The
principal rivers are the Duero, Tajo, Guad-
diana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, Guadalavir,
and Segura. Spain, which, in the times
of the Goths and Moors, contained be-
tween 70 and 300 millions of people, is
now but thinly inhabited, to which va-
rious causes have contributed; as the im-
politic expulsion of the Moors, the emigra-
tions to the colonies, the vast numbers and
celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence
of the natives. It is supposed to contain
7,500,000 of inhabitants. The greatest
part of the necessary artisans are French,
as the natives disdain to stoop to handi-
crafts. The perfons of the Spaniards in
general, are tall; their complexions swar-
thy; their countenances expressive.
The women are small and slender, and poftes
little of that beauty which reigns in their
novels and romances. The establishe
d religion of Spain is popery, and here the
inquisition once reigned in all its horrors;
but, although it still exists, it has been
 lately rendered, by the humane interve-
nition of the royal authority, comparatively
harmless. Spain has 44 episcopal sees,
and 24 universities. It was once the most
free, but is now one of the most despotic
kingdoms in Europe. They had once
their cortes, or parliaments, which had
great privileges; but, though not abso-
lutely abolished, they have no part in the
government. They are assembled in-
deed, occasionally, (as at the accession
of the monarch) but merely as an appendage
to the royal state, without power, or
any other consequence than what results
from their individual rank. Madrid is
the capital.

SPANISH TOWN. See JAGO, St.

SPANISH Town, a sea-port on the
NW. point of Barbary, at the entrance of
the Straits of Gibraltar.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the
NW. point of Barbary, at the entrance of
the Straits of Gibraltar.

Sparrow, Cornwall, W. of Penryn.

Sparham, Norfolk, S. of Reepham. Spar-
bolt, Berks, 5 miles from Wantage. Spar-
foot, Hants, NW. of Winchester.

Sparke, Lancs. on the Mersey, SE.
of Liverpool.

Spear, a flourishing, populous town
in the Middle Marche, Brandenburg, sur-
rounded on all sides by moraless. Here is
a considerable foundry of arms. It is fea-
ed at the confluence of the rivers Havel
and Spree, 8 miles NW. of Berlin.

Spanish Town, a sea-port on the
NW. coast of Barbadoes.

Speight's Town, a sea-port on the
NW. coast of Barbadoes.

Spedbrook, Hertfordshire, S. of Stortford.

Speldsbury, Kent, 3 miles SW. of Tun-
bridge.

SPEIGHTS TOWN. See JAGO, St.
bridge. Over the porch of its church, cut in stone, are the arms of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, by Richard Waller of Gromebridge; at whose house he was kept near 25 years, during which the duke was a good benefactor to the church of Speldhurst.

SPELLO, a town of Spoleto.

Spelmennest, Kent, near Horfmondeyn. Spelwell Mount, Northampton, near Daventry. Spew, Durham, on the Darwent, opposite to Gibside.


SPEY, a great and rapid river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Spey, in Inverness-shire, divides the counties of Murray and Banff for more than 50 miles, and enters the German Ocean at Speymouth, 3 miles N. of Gordon-Castle.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Genoa, with a good harbour, situated on a gulf of the same name, 42 miles SE. of Genoa.

SPICE ISLANDS. See Moluccas.

SPIEGELBERG, a town of Calenburg, Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is subject to the Prince of Orange, under the protection of the house of Hanover.

SPIGNO, a town of Montferrat.


SPILEMBURGO, a town of Friuli.

Spillhill, or Spillfield-Court, Kent, near Stapleberth. Spilsbury, Oxfordshire, near Chadlington and Charlbury.

SPLISBY, a town in Lincolnshire, 17 miles N. of Boston, and 132 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.


SPIRBACH, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Rhine at Spire.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and in 1693, the Imperial Chamber was removed to Wetzlar. In a diet held here, in 1529, the Reformers first obtained the name of Protestants. It is 22 miles SW. of Heidelberg.

SPIRE, a bishopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile country. Spire is the principal town.

SPIRU-SANTO, a town of Brazil, in the government of Rio Janeiro, with a harbour. It is seated by the seaside, in a very fertile country. Lat. 20. 30. S.

SPIRAL, a town of Carinthia.


SPIETH, a spacious road for shipping, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in time of war.

Spitting in the Street, a village in Lincolnshire, between Gainsborough and Market-Kaïm, 10 miles N. of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman casleway, leading from London, to Lincoln, to the Humber, which the people call the High Street, it being thrown up to a great height, and in some places seven yards broad. Here are two springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, and there are great foundations all around, whence it is conjectured, that some Roman town stood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, or EAST GREENLAND, the most northern country of Europe, consisting of an island, or islands, situated between Greenland to the W. and Novo-Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the months of June, July, and August, the sun never sets; for the rest of the year it is hardly seen. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and some curious birds and plants. The inland parts are uninhabited, and the coasts are only frequented for the purpose of catching whales. Lat. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N. lon. 6. to 16. E.


SPOLETO, a city of Italy, capital of Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto. It was formerly a large place, but, in 1703, suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of
of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is feated in a country noted for good wine, 53 miles NNE. of Rome.

**SPOLETO,** anciently **UMBRIA,** a duchy of Italy, in the States of the Church, E. of the Orvietan, and the Patrimonio, about 40 miles in length and nearly as much in breadth.


**SPREE,** a river of Germany, which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, crosses Lusatia, enters the marquisate of Brandenburg, and after passing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandaw.

**Spradlington, 6 miles N. of Lincoln.**

**SPRINGFIELD,** a town of N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, feated on the E. side of Connecticut River, 73 miles W. of Boston.

**Spray, a river of Germany, which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, crosses Lusatia, enters the marquisate of Brandenburg, and after passing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandaw.**

**Springfield, in Cork, Munster.**


**Sprout, a town of Glouc, Silefia.**


**Squirey, in Limerick, Munster.**


**Squillace, a sea-port on the S. coast of Caiabria Ultra, near a gulf of the same name.**

**Squince Island, near Glandore Harbour, in Cork, Munster. It produces a fort of herbage, which has a wonderful good effect on diseased horses.**

**Squire-Hills, Red and White, Northumb. the former N. of Rededale, and the latter near Cheviot-Hills. Srewen-Wood, Northumberland, in Herreheved manor. Stabbers, Efxn, in N. Ockingdon parish.**

**Stabllo, or Stavelo, a town of Liege, with a manufactory of leather.**

**Stackhouse, Yorkf. near Settle.**

**Stack's Mountains, in Kerry, Munster.**

**Stackworth, Cambridge, S. of Newmarket, Heath.**

**STADE, a town of Bremen, Lower Saxony, formerly an Hanseatic Town, the capital of a county, and the residence of its counts. It is now the seat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as also of the chancery, chief court of justice, and consistory, under the Elector of Hanover, to whom it is subject, together with its territory. In 1712, the Danes took it, after a bombardment, but, in 1715, the Danish garrison marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Hanover. In 1755, considerable sums were assigned by the king of Great Britain, for the better fortifying of this town, and these improvements were completed with all possible skill and care. It is feated on the river Swing, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg.**

**Staden, Derby. in the High Peak.**

**STADTHAGEN, a town of Schauenburg, Westphalia.**

**STAFFA, in Saluzzo, Piedmont.**

**Staffa, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W. of Mull. It is a mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW. end of this island is supported by stupendous ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, and standing in natural colonades. Some of these columns are above 60 feet thick, and are formed almost into the shape of those used in architecture. Here is also a cavern, called Finna-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet underground. It's entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high. Hardly any thing can be conceived more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off in order to form it. The cavern is lighted from without, so that it's farthest extremity may be seen. Indeed, this island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, much superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.**

**Stafford, the county town of Staffordshire, feated on the river Sow, and near a navigable canal, which extends through several counties. It has a free school, and a fine square market-place, in which**
which is a handsome shire-hall, and under it the market-houle. The streets are large, and many of the houses handliomely built. This town has greatly increased of late, both in population and wealth, by the manufacture of cloth. A county infirmary was finished here in 1772. It is 12 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 135 NW. of London. Lat. 52° 53’. N. lon. 2° 25’. Market on Saturday.

**Staffordshire**, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire, on the NE. and E. by Derbyshire, and on the SE. and S. by Warwickshire and Worcestershire. It extends in length about 54 miles, and in breadth from 18 to 36. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 21 towns, and 131 parishes. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manyfold. The air is reckoned pleasant, mild, and wholesome. The middle and southern parts are level and plain, and the soil is good and rich; the N. are hilly, and full of heaths and moors. This county contains about 780,800 acres, of which 600,000 are in a state of cultivation. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, its inland navigations, and its iron trade. The mines of coals, copper, lead, and iron ore are rich and extensive; those of coals are supposed to occupy a space of 50,000 acres. There are also numerous quarries of flone, alabaster, and limestone. Stafford is the county-town. See Canal, The Grand Trunk.

**Staford, or Stanford, Dorsetshire, E. of Dorchester, near Winterborne.** Stafford Wood, Surry, in Limpsfield parish.

**Stagira**, a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite.

**Stagno**, a seaport of Ragusa.

**Staltbridge, Weftton, Dorsetshire, 3 miles NW. of Thornhill.** Stalesfield, Kent, 4 miles NE. of Lenham. Staley-Hall, Chester, on the Tame, NE. of Stopford.

**Stalham, Norfolk, near Hickling.** Stalbridge, Weftton, Dorsetshire, 3 miles NW. of Thornhill. Stakes, Lancashire, near Preston.

**Staines, a town of Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, over which is an elegant stone bridge, of three elliptic arches.** Above the bridge, at Coln-Ditch, is London-Mark-Stone, the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bearing the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.


**Stalbridge, a town of Dorsetshire, remarkable for a manufacture of stockings.** Here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high, on a bale of 8 feet. It is 20 miles N. of Dorchester, and 131 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

**Stalbridge Wefton, Dorsetshire, 2 miles NW. of Thornhill.** Stalesfield, Kent, 4 miles NE. of Lenham. Staley-Hall, Chester, on the Tame, NE. of Stopford. Stalham, Norfolk, near Hickling.

**Stalimene.** See Lemnos.


**Stamford, a populous and compact town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Welland, which is navigable for barges.** It is an ancient place, has 5 parish churches, and had formerly two colleges, called Black Hall and Brazen Nose. Some remains of these are still to be seen, and particularly the gate of the last, on which there is a brazen nose and a ring through it. It's trade is chiefly in malt, tea, coals,
and freestone. It is 26 miles NNW. of Huntingdon, and 96 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

Stamford, Northumb. in Embleton barony. Stamford, Yorks. near Hatfield-Chace. Stamford Bridge, Middlesex, between Little Chelfea and Waltham Green. Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 6W. of Wilton. Here King Harold gave a signal defeat to the forces of Harold the Norwegian, just before the arrival of William the Norman, in England. Stamfordham, Northumberland. Stamford Hill, Middlesex, between Newington and Tottenham.

Stamalia, an island of the Archipelago, 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has very few inhabitants, and wants fresh water. It is 60 miles NNW. of Rhodes.


Stanchio, anciently Cos, a fertile island of the Archipelago, about 12 miles from the coast of Natolia, and 70 miles in circumference. The capital, which is of the same name, is a considerable town, with a good harbour. Lat. 36° 45' N.


Standon, a town in Hertford, 3 miles NE. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. Market on Friday.


Stanley, Staffordshire, 4 miles SW. of Gloucester, and 104 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

**STAN**

Wilts, near Steple-Langford. Stapleford, 
Abbots, Essex, near Ongar. Stapleford, 
Tany, or Taunsey, Essex. N. of Stapleford-
Abbots. Staplegate, Kent, near Nacking-
ton. Staplegrave, Somerlistire, N.W. 
of Taunton. Stapleberth, Kent, 4 miles 
N. of Cranbrook. Staplehill, Devonshire, 
near Truham.

Stapleford, in Carlow, Leinster.

Stapleton, Cumberl. near Beaucaſtle.

Stapleton, Glouceſ. 3 miles N.E. of Briſtol. 
Stapleton, 7 miles from Leicester. Staple-
ton, Somersetſhire, near Martock. Staple-
ton, Yorkshire, SW. of Darlington. Stap-
leton, Yorkshire, near Pontefract. Stap-
ley-Beacon, Suffex, E. of Rotherbridge.

Stara Rusa, a town of Novgorod, 
Russia, S. of Lake Ilmen.

Starſton, Norfolk, N. of Harleſton. 
Starion, Glouceſ. W. of Cheltenham.

Starton, Devonſ. between Broad and 
Little Hemplton. Starton, Devonſ. 5 
miles from Totneſs. Starton, Glouceſ. 4 
miles W. of Cheltenham. Starton, 
Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Brad-
ford and Trowbridge. Slaughton, Surry, 
Staumdon, Stafford. of the CHURch. See Pope, Domi-

Stavenger, a sea-port of Christia-
land, Norway, 75 miles S. of Bergen.

Staußbach, a ſaſe near 
Lauterbrunnen, in Bern, Switfeir, 
rushed down a precipice 930 feet 
high.

Stavelo. S-Stablo.

Stavely, Derbyſ. SE. of Dronefield. 
Stavely, Wiltmoorland, N.W. of Kendal. 
Staverdale, Somerſhire.

Staveren, a ſea-port in W. Frieſland, 
formerly a conſiderable town, but now 
much decayed, the harbour being choked 
up with ſand. It was anciency the re-
dence of the kings of Staveren, or Frie-
land, and is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, 3 
miles W. of Slaughton.

Staunton, Devonſ. between Broad and 
Little Hemplton. Staunton, Devonſ. 5 
miles from Totneſs. Staverton, Glouceſ. 4 
miles W. of Cheltenham. Staverton, 
Northamp. W. of Daventry. Staverton, 
Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Brad-
ford and Trowbridge. Slaughton, Surry, 
NW. of Guiſford. Staunton, Staff. W. 
of Swinnerton. Staunton, Glouceſ. N. of 
Winchcomb. Stawel, Dorſt. a mile 
SE. of Nether-Compton. Stawley, So-
merſhire, SW. of Milverton. Staxton, 
Yorkſ. near Pickering Forest and Harford 
river. Steambridge, Glouceſerſ. in Pain-
wick parith. Steambridge, Glouceſ. a ham-
let to Bifley. Steambridge, Glouceſ. in the 
parith of Siroud. Steanford, Nottingham. 
on the Trent, near it's entrance into the 
county. Stebbing, Essex, NE. of Dun-
mow. Stees, Berks, S. of the Kennet, 
amfoptive to Theal. Stedbam, Suffex, 
near Wolbeding. Steel, Northum-
berland, E. of Billingham. Steel, Shrop-
shire, S. of Whitheſt. Steel, Bride 
and Croſi, Suffex, NW. of Rotherfield.

Steenberg, a small town of Dutch 
Brabant, 5 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom. 
Steenkirk, a village of Hainault, fa-
mous for a battle fought here, July 24th 
1692, between the confedrates, under 
William III. king of England, and the 
French, under the Duke of Luxemburg, 
in which the latter were victorious. The 
allies, who were the ſaſſiants, loſt about 
7000 men, including the Earl of Angus, 
General Mackay, Sir John Lanier, Sir 
Robert Douglis, and other gallant offi-
cers. The French loſt 3000 men, among 
whom were the Prince of Turenne, the 
Marquis de Belleſs, Fermaçon, Tilla-
det, and other officers of rank and merit. 
The Duke of Charſes, then in his 15th 
year; Louis de Bourbou, grand nephew 

Stato-degli-Presidi. See Pre-
Sidii.

Stato-della-Chiesa, or States 
of the Church. See Pope, Domi-

Stavering, a sea-port of Christian-
land, Norway, 75 miles S. of Bergen.

Staußbach, a ſaſe near 
Lauterbrunnen, in Bern, Switfeir, 
rushed down a precipice 930 feet 
high.

Stavelo. S-Stablo.

Stavely, Derbyſ. SE. of Dronefield. 
Stavely, Wiltmoorland, N.W. of Kendal. 
Staverdale, Somerſhire.

Staveren, a ſea-port in W. Frieſland, 
formerly a conſiderable town, but now 
much decayed, the harbour being choked 
up with ſand. It was anciency the re-
dence of the kings of Staveren, or Frie-
land, and is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, 3 
miles W. of Slaughton.

Staunton, Devonſ. between Broad and 
Little Hemplton. Staunton, Devonſ. 5 
miles from Totneſs. Staverton, Glouceſ. 4 
miles W. of Cheltenham. Staverton, 
Northamp. W. of Daventry. Staverton, 
Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Brad-
ford and Trowbridge. Slaughton, Surry, 
NW. of Guiſford. Staunton, Staff. W. 
of Swinnerton. Staunton, Glouceſ. N. of 
Winchcomb. Stawel, Dorſt. a mile 
SE. of Nether-Compton. Stawley, So-
merſhire, SW. of Milverton. Staxton, 
Yorkſ. near Pickering Forest and Harford 
river. Steambridge, Glouceſerſ. in Pain-
wick parith. Steambridge, Glouceſ. a ham-
let to Bifley. Steambridge, Glouceſ. in the 
parith of Siroud. Steanford, Nottingham. 
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year; Louis de Bourbou, grand nephew 

Stato-degli-Presidi. See Pre-
Sidii.

Stato-della-Chiesa, or States
of the great Condé; and Arnaud, prince of Conti, were in the French army. It is 13 miles N. of Mons.

**STEENWICK, a town of Overpeck.**


**STEGBURG, a town of E. Gothland, seated on the Baltic, with a small commodious harbour.**

Stein, a small, independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich, 15 miles W. of Constance.

**STEGE BORG, a town of E. Gothland, seated on the Baltic, with a small commodious harbour.**

Stein, a small, independent town of Switzerland, under the protection of the canton of Zurich, 15 miles W. of Constance.

**STEPHEN'S, a town of Hertfordshire, 12 miles N. of Hertford, and 31 N. of London. Market disused.**

Stevenson, Berks, N.W. of Wantage. Stevenson, Devonshire, near Great Torrington.

**STEVENSWAERT, or FORT ST. ETIENNE, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the E. side of the river Maas, over which there is an important passage at this place. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, and taken after a short resistance. The garrison, with 2 pieces of cannon, was conducted to Namur. In 1715, it was ceded to the States General by the barrier treaty. It is 7 miles SSW. of Ruremonde.**

Steward's, Essex, in Rumford parish.

**STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791, and named by him in the Conqueror, Stibenbede, or Stiben's Heath. It's parish was of such extent, and so much increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary, at Bow; St. John's, Wapping; St. Paul's, Shadwell; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff-Highway; Chritchurch, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green; and yet it remains one of the largest parishes in the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End, Old and New Towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar. Sterbury-Hill, Essex, a mile W. of Saffron-Walden.**

**STERNE, a town in the New Marche, Brandenburg, 24 miles S.E. of Cuffram.**


**STERTZINGEN, a town in the Tirol, with a manufactory of sword blades.**

Stettin, a sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed, and is now a flourishing place for trade and manufactures. It has also a dock for building of ships, and is well fortified. The inhabitants are about 20,000. It is seated on the river Oder, 70 miles N. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 35. N. lon. 14. 8. E. Stettin, a duchy of Prussian Pomerania, 125 miles in length, and from 17 to 25 in breadth; divided by the river Oder into two parts.

**Sterton, Yorkshire, N.W. of Keighley.**

Steton, Yorkshire, S.E. of Skipton.

**STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, 12 miles N. of Hertford, and 31 N. of London. Market disused.**

Stevenson, Berks, N.W. of Wantage. Stevenson, Devonshire, near Great Torrington.

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**STEWART'S ISLANDS, five islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791, and named by him in the Conqueror, Stibenbede, or Stiben's Heath.**
in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart.

Lat. 8. 26. S. lon. 165. 18. E.

Stewarts Town, a town in Ayrshire, Scotland. The inhabitants are about 2800, among whom are about 120 weavers. Here is also a manufactury of bonnets and Quebec caps.

Steynborough, Isle of Wight, in East Medina.

Steyston, Huntingdonshire, W. of Blithe.

Stirling, a town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingshire. It is seated on the S side of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, which, rising from the E. terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland. The outside of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is curiously encircled with various grotesque figures. From the castle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are so numerous, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa is above 30 miles by water, although only 4 by land. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood, are manufactories of carpets, coarse shalloons, and cottons; that of tartans, formerly pretty flourishing, is on the decline. Stirling is commodiously seated, being a pass between the N. and S. parts of Scotland. It is 30 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NE. by Perthshire, and Clackmannanshire; on the E. by the Frith of Forth, and the county of Linlithgow; on the S. by Lanarkshire; and on the W. by Dumbartonshire. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon, besides which, the new canal from Glasgow runs through this county to the Carron-mouth. It is about 36 miles in length, and in its greatest breadth not more than 13. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

Stirrup, Nottinghamshire, W. of Blithe.

Stirrup, Upper and Lower, Dorsetshire, in the chapelry of Shipton. Stirrup, Durham, N. of Eggleston.

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Stirrup, Nottinghamshire, W. of Blithe.

Stirrup, Upper and Lower, Dorsetshire, in the chapelry of Shipton. Stirrup, Durham, N. of Eggleston.
on the Maeſe, 13 miles SSW. of Rure-
munde. Stock, Gloucesť. in Littleton-upon-Se-
vern. Stock, alias Herward Stock, Eſſex,
between Chelmsford and Billericay.

* Stockach, in Nellenburg, Šuabia.

** Stockbridge, a town of Hampsﬁre,
9 miles N.W. of Wincheſter, and 67 W.
by S. of London. Market on Thursday.
Fairs on Holy Thursday, July 10th, and
October 7th, for all cattle, especially sheep.

Stockbridge, Weſtmorl.in Barton pariſh.

Stockbridge, Yearſhire, W. Riding,near
Bramwith-Ferry. Stack, Chethere. N.
of Rockfavage. Stockham, Nottingh-
shire, NE. of the Markhams.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden,
in a ſituation remarkable for it’s romantic
ſcenery. It is buiſton ſeven rockyiſlands,
from one of which the city takes it’s name.
Between these a communication is formed
by 12 bridges. A variety of contraſted
and beautiful views are formed by numero-
us rocks of granite, rising boldly from the
ſurface of the water, partly bare and crag-
gy, and partly dotted with houſes, or fea-
thed with wood. The harbour is an in-
let of the Baltic: the water is of ſuch
depth, that ſhipѕ of the largeſt burdencan
approachthe quay. At the extremity of
the harbour, ſeveral ſtreets riſe one above
another, in the form of an amphitheatre;
and the palace, a magniﬁcent building,
crowns the ſummit. The arſenal contains
many curioſities. Except in the ſuburbs,
where some houſes are of wood, painted
red, the buildings are mostly of ﬂone, or
of brick, ſtucoed white, and driven on
piles. A royal academy of Sciences was
instituted here in 1744: here is also a
Royal Academy of Painting and Šcul-
pture. In Stockhοlm are manufactures of
gloves, china, woollen, ſilk, linen, &c.
The inhabitants are about 60,000. The
court formerly riſed at Uphol, but re-
moved here in the 17th century.

Stockingsford, Warw. near Nun-Eaton.
Stockland, Dorſetſhire, W. of Memhury.
Stockley, Wiltsſhire, S. of Calne. Stock-
ley, Engliſh, Lucombe and Pomeroy, Devonſhire,
between Tiverton and Crediton. Stock-
linch, Magadelun and Otterſey, Somerset-
ſhire, NE. of Ilminster.

Stockport, a town of Cheſhire,
ſeatedon the river Merley, and connected
with the late extensive inland navigations.
Standing on uneven ground, it is generally
ill-buiﬆ. It’s population ﬂuctuates from
16 to 20,000, according to the fae of it’s
manufactories, which are very conder-
able, and include the busineſs of cotton
and printed goods, with a few ſilk-mills,
and a share of hat-making for the London
market. It is 7 miles SE. of Mancheſter,
and 176 NNW. of London. Market
on Friday.

Stocksund, a town of Drontheim,
Norway.

* Stockton, a flourishing town of
Durham, with a handſome town-hall,
and spacious market-place. It is ſeated 3
miles from the ſea, on the Tees, over
which river there is a ﬁne ſtone bridge of
five elliptical arches. Here are manufac-
tures of fail-cloth, of corduroys, thickets,
and other articles in cotton, and of linen
damasks, in which laſt branch ſome con-
derable improvements have been made
here. The ſhips built at this place are
admired for their beauty and ſtrength;
abundance of ſine ſalmon is caught in the
river, and carried by the ſhip-machines to
York, Leeds, &c. and, great quantiti-
ues of lead, corn, butter, and bacon are ex-
ported in ſealts, which load at the three
quays before the town, for London, and
other places. Stockton contiues about
3000 inhabitants, and is a member port of
Newcastle. It is 11 miles SE. by E. of
Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London.
Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Stockton, Heref. NE. of Leominſter.

Stockton, Norſ. S. of Loddon. Stock-
ton, Shropſ. near Badger. Stockton, Shrop-
ſ. N. of Chirbury. Stockton, Shropſ. E. of
Newport. Stockton, Warwickſhire, NE.
of Southam. Stockton, Worceſterſhire,
SW. of Aberley. Stockton-on-the-Moor,
Yorkshire, near the Helmeſleys. Stock-
well, Surry in the pariſh of Lambeth, SW.
of London. Stockwith, Nottingh., with a
ferry over the Trent, a ſaml of Mutter-
ton. Stockwith, Eaſt, Lincolnſ. NW. of
Gainsborough, and oppoſite Stockwith.
Stockwood, Buttonſh., in Luton pariſh.

Stildal, Oxonſhire, near Chielſhampton.
Studmarsh, Kent, near the Stour, 5 miles
NE. of Canterbury. Stoford, Devonſ., in
Harford pariſh. Stoford, Somerſefi. near
Barwick. Stogora, Heret. SW. of Le-
ominſter. Stote, N. of Chieſter. Stote,
Cheſhire, NW. of Nampwich. Stote,
Devonſ. E. of Newton-Buſhe. Stote,
Devonſ. N. of Exeter. Stote, or Eaſt-
Stote, Dorſetſ. NW. of Warcham. Stote,
Dorſetſ. near Melbury. Stote, Glouces-
t, 3 miles from Biftol. Stote, Hants., in
the pariſh of St. Maryborn. Stote, Hants.,
S. of Havant. Stote, Heretordiſ. E. of
Leominſter,
STO

STO

STOHoven, a town of Baden, in Suabia.

STOLPEN, a town of Meißen, Upper Saxony.

Stonacro, Kent, near Othum. Stonall, Upper and Lower, Staffordshire, near Shenston. Stonar, Kent, opposite to Sandwich, near the Wansum river. Stondon-Maffey, Essex, 2 miles from Ongar, towards Kelvedon.

STO, a town of Staffordshire, seated on the river Trent, 22 miles NW. of Lichfield, and 140 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.


STONEBYS. See CLYDE.


Stonehall, in Limerick, Munster.


STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a fishing-town of Kincardineshire, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Cieugh, which is remarkable for the resort of the birds called kittiwake, the young of which are esteemed a great delicacy. Here is a manufacture of canvas, and some trade in dried fish oil. This oil is obtained chiefly from the dogfish, great quantities of which are caught on this coast. Stonehaven is 14 miles S. by W. of Aberdeen.

STONEHENGE, situated in Salisbury Plain, in a circular area of 4 or 5 miles diameter, encompassed by the river Avon, and other streams. This antiquity stands on the summit of a hill, which rises with a very gentle ascent. At the distance of half a mile, it has a flately and augunt appearance, and advancing nearer, especially up the avenue on the NE. side, where the remains are most perfect, it fills the eye in an astonishing measure. It is encompassed with a circular ditch; after this is passed, there is a space of 108 feet to the work itself, which is 108 feet in diameter. It consists of several stones of enormous size, placed upon one another in a circular form: many of them are really stupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with surpris. The exterior circle, in its perfection, consisted of 60 stones, 30 uprights, and 30 impostes, of which 17 uprights are left standing. About 3 feet from the inside of this outer circle is another of 40 smaller stones, without impostes, forming, as it were, a circular portico. Of these 19 are left, of which 11 only are standing. Besides this outer portico, which is 300 feet in circumference, there is an inner one, which originally composed two-thirds of an oval. On the inside of this oval, there is a lesser one of 19 stones, of a pyramidal form; these are 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, 1 foot and a half thick, and about 8 feet high, rising in height as they approach the upper end of the inclosure. The space within it has been called the Adytum, or Sanum Sanforum, where it is supposed the priests entered, to offer their sacrifices on the altar at the upper end. This altar is composed of a kind of blue, coarse marble, 10 inches thick, 4.5 feet broad, and 16 feet in length. All the stones added together, with which this whole temple was built, make just 140. One stone at the upper end, which is fallen down and broken in half, measures; according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and at a medium 3 and a half in thickness. The stones are supposed to be brought from the Grey Weather, upon Marlborough Downs, but the difficulty in bringing them hither, and especially in laying them one upon another, is inconceivable, as no mechanical powers now known, are sufficient to raise those that lie across, to their present extraordinary situation. Stonehenge is 4 miles W. of Amesbury, and 6 NNW. of Salisbury.


STONEYLY, a town of Warwickshire, near Coventry, with a market on Thursday.

Stone-Place,
STO

Stone-Place, Kent, by Dartford. Stone, Kent, by Sandwich-Haven. Stone, Cumberland, in the parish of Wetford. Stonelby, Leice. E. of Waltham-toud. Stonesfield, Oxford, near Walling. Stone-Street, Kent, a Roman way, from the Hithes to Canterbury and Stutt-Castle. Stone-Street, Surry, the old oman cauery from Holmfield to Suttowns, through Dorking church-yard. Me-Wall, Suffolk, near Codenham. Stony-Fen, Cambridgehire, near Wiltbeach. Stonesford, in Antrim, Ulter. Stonyford, in Meath, Leinster. Stony-Morton, Worcester, near Inkbo. Stony-North, Dorset, &c. in Dorsetshire, entersthe English Channel at Christchurch. Stony-Bridge, a town of Worcestershire, featedon the river Stony, over which is a bridge, whence it has it's name. It is noted for it's considerable glaſs and iron works, and has also a manufactory of cloth, and especially fine frieze. The clay which the glaſs-makers melt the metal in, is peculiar to this place, and is carried in great quantities to other glaſs manufactories. It is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 124 NW. of London. Stony-Bridge, or Stony, the name of a common field, extending between Chesterton and Cambridge, for about half a mile square, noted for it's fair, which is kept annually on September 19th, and continues a fortnight. It is surpassed by few fairs in Great Britain, or even in Europe, for traffic, though of late it be much l efened. The booths are placed in rows, like streets, by the names of which they are called, and are filled with all sorts of trades. The Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, resembles Blackwell-Hall. Large commiſions are negotiated here, for all parts of England, in chee, woolen goods, wool, hops, upholsters and ironmongers wares, &c. &c. Some times 50 hackney coaches from London, ply morning and night, to and from Cambridge, as well as all the towns round, and the very barns and stables are turned into inns, for the accommodation of the poorer people. After the wholesale bui

Blandford, &c. in Dorsetshire, enters the English Channel at Chritchurch. Stony, a river which rises in Shropshire, and running through Staffordshire and Worcestershire, falls into the Severn at Stourport. Stony, a small river of Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and enters the sea below Sandwich. Stony, a river which forms almost the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, waters Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and, being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the noble har bour of Harwich. Stony, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon, near Cantford-Lawn. Stony, a river which rises in Essex, and, running through Herts, falls into the Lea at Ham ham. Stony, or Soar, a river in Leicestershire, which passes by Leicester, Loughtonbridge, &c. and falls into the Trent at Thrumpton, in Nottinghamshire. It has lately been made navigable from Loughborough to Leicester. Stony, a river which rises in Oxfordshire, and running through Warwickshire, falls into the Avon below Stratford.

*STOURBRIDGE, a town of Worcestershire, seated on the river Stony, over which is a bridge, whence it has it's name. It is noted for it's considerable glaſs and iron works, and has also a manufactory of cloth, and especially fine frieze. The clay which the glaſs-makers melt the metal in, is peculiar to this place, and is carried in great quantities to other glaſs manufactories. It is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 124 NW. of London. STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a common field, extending between Chiperton and Cambridge, for about half a mile square, noted for it's fair, which is kept annually on September 19th, and continues a fortnight. It is surpassed by few fairs in Great Britain, or even in Europe, for traffic, though of late it be much l efened. The booths are placed in rows, like streets, by the names of which they are called, and are filled with all sorts of trades. The Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards square, resembles Blackwell-Hall. Large commiſions are negotiated here, for all parts of England, in chee, woolen goods, wool, hops, upholsters and ironmongers wares, &c. &c. Sometime 50 hackney coaches from London, ply morning and night, to and from Cambridge, as well as all the towns round, and the very barns and stables are turned into inns, for the accommodation of the poorer people. After the wholesale bui
nefs is over, the country gentry generally flock in, laying out their money in plays, taverns, music-houses, toys, puppet-shows, &c. and the whole concludes with a day for the sale of horses. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge.

Stourden, Gloucester, in Winterbourne parish. Stourmouth, Kent, 4 miles NW. of Sandwich. Stourport, Worcestershire, 4 miles S. of Kidderminster, near the mouth of the Stour. Here also a navigable canal empties itself into the Severn. Stourport-on-Woofford, Dorset, 4 miles SW. of Shaftesbury. Stourton, Warwick. SE. of Brailes. Stourton-Candall, see Candall-Stourton. Stourton, Wilts, or Stour-Head, near Hindon.

Stow-on-the-Wold, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on a bleak hill, destitute of both wood and water. It is 11 miles SSE. of Camden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. The fairs, on May 12th and October 24th, have long been famous for hops, cheese, and sheep.

Stow, magnificent gardens, 2 miles NW. of Buckingham. Stow, Cornwall, in the Bristol Channel, below Hartland.


Stow Market, a town of Suffolk, seated between the rivers Gipping and Orwell, with a large manufactury of tamarces and Norwich stuffs. It is 12 miles NW. of Ipswich, and 75 NNE. of London. Market on Thursday.

Stow-Quay, Cambridgeshire. SW. of Newmarket. Stowting, Kent, 3 miles and a half SW. of Eltham, had formerly a market. Stuston, Worcestershire. NW. of Pershore. Stuxford, Northumberland, on the Tyne, SW. of Prudhoe Castle.

Stubbard, a populous town of Tyrone, in Ulster, seated on the river Mourne, 101 miles NW. of Dublin. Stubbins, Suffolk, 5 miles from Harlestone.


Stralsund, a sea-port of Upper Saxony, capital of Swedish Pomerania. It is surrounded by the sea, that it is only accessible by bridges, and has besides very good fortifications. The harbour is separated from the Isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is the residence of the king's governor-general, and the place where the war-office is kept, and the states hold their meetings. It is 40 miles NE. of Gustrown. Lat. 54. 17. N. lon. 13. 28. E.

Strangford, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the W. of the narrow entrance of Lough Strangford, 7 miles NNE. of Down, and 80 N. of Dublin.

Strangford, Lough. See Lough Strangford.


Stranorlar, a borough of Wigtownshire, in Scotland, situated on Loch Ryan, with a manufacture of linens. It has a harbour,
harbour, to which belong above 200 coasters and herding vessels, of 100 tons each; some vessels of a larger burden sail to the Baltic and Norway, for deals, iron, &c. The inhabitants are upwards of 1600. It is 8 miles W. of Glenluce.

Stranraer, Stranraer, S. of Kilmarnock. Stranahan, in Down; Ulster. What is commonly called the tide of Stranycore, is occasioned by the flood-tide coming in from the north, and meeting with an intercepting tide from the Bay of Carrickfergus.

Strasburg, a city of Hanover, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. It is situated near the Rhine, and the river Ill runs through it, over which there are 8 bridges of communication. The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, and 3900 feet in length. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 60,000. Here are 6 gates, and 200 streets, which, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are regular and handsome; and the public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a clock, of admirable mechanism, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another curiosity in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, uniting, in its workmanship, delicacy with solidity. Strasburg was formerly an imperial city, but was taken by Louis XIV. in 1682, and its fortifications much augmented by Vauban. In one of the seven Lutheran churches, is a superb mausoleum of white marble, erected to the memory of Marshal Saxe. It is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. It is 2.55 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 35. N. long. 7. 51. E.

Stratton, Dorset, near Frampton. Stratton, Gloucest., a mile from Cirencester. Stratton, Norfolk, S. of Aldeham. Stratton, Stafford, near Wolverhampton. Stratton Audley, Oxford. Stratton Mary and Mille, Norfolk, SW. of the

Stratford, Old, Northamp., on the Ouse, opposite to Stony Stratford. Stratford, Old, Warw. near Lapworth. Stratford St. Andrews, Suffolk, SW. of Saxmundham. Stratford, St. Mary's, a considerable village of Suffolk, near Dedham, which has a share in the woolen manufacture.

Stratford, Stony, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a trade in lace-making. It is seated on the river Ouse, on the Roman highway, called Watling-street, 6 miles NW. of Fenny-Stratford, and 52 NW. of London. Market on Friday.

Stratford-on-Avon, a town of Warwickshire, seated on the river Avon, which is navigable up to the town in barges. It is chiefly noted as the birthplace of Shakespeare, whose monument stands near the furthest corner of the church. The chief trade is in corn and malt. It is 8 miles SW. of Warwick, and 94 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.


Strathavon, a town and fertile little tract of Lanarkshire, S. of Hamilton.

Strathern, a fine vale of Perthshire, in Scotland, screened on the N. by the Grampian mountains, and on the S. by the Ochils. It contains a great number of villas. See FARN.

Strathmoe, an extensive valley of Kincardineshire, and one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, and extends SW. almost as far as Benlomond in Stirlingshire.

Stratford, a river of Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope.

Strathnaver, a district of Sutherlandshire, in Scotland, which comprises the whole NE. part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

Strathspey, an extensive valley of Murrayshire, giving name to a very striking and popular species of Scotch music.

Strathy, a river on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, which runs into the sea, near a promontory to which it gives name.

Stratton, a town of Cornwall, 18 miles NW. of Launceston, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

the Saxlinghams. Stratton-on-the-Poſſe, Somerset, near Kilmeleon. Stratton Over, Somerset, near South Petherton. Stratton Over, Wilts, SW. of Highworth. Straubing, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles SE. of Ratibin. Stracurt Peal, Northumberland. S. of Beltingham. Strawberry-Hill, Middl, near Twickenham, on the Thames, represents an ancient abb-y, late the seat of Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. Stratton, Lincoln. S. of Grantham. Stretchley, Shrops. SE. of Wellington. Street, Somerset, E. of Glastonbury. Street, Somerset, SW. of Highworth. Streitling, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Stravert Peel, Northumberland, S. of Beltingham. Strawberry-Hill, Middlesex, near Twickenham, on the Thames, represents an ancient abb-y, late the seat of Horace Walpole, Lord Orford. Strawton, Lincoln. Street, Somerset, SE. of Grantham. Street, Somerset, near Ford Abbey, Devonshire. Street, Suffolk, SE. of Daching. Street, Wiltshire, near Devizes. Streetley, Staffordshire, near Lichfield. Streetborp, Yorks. near Doncaster. Street House and Street Lane, Yorkshire, near Leeds. Streethlopt, Lincolnshire, SE. of Beckingham. Streititz, a town of Mecklenburg, Lower Saxony, giving name to a branch of the house of Mecklenburg. Strely, NW. of Nottingham. Strengnas, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a celebrated gymnasium. It is seated on the lake Maer, 30 miles W. of Stockholm. Stremian, or Strinxtion, Somerset. W. of Stoke Gurley. Strenthall, Yorks. near Galtres-Forrest. Strenthall, Yorks. S. of Doncaster. Stretham, Worchester. SW. of Pashore; noted as the birth-place of Mr. Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras. Strethley, Devonshire, NW. of Modbury. Stret, Essex, on the Crouch, opposite Wallflet. Stretgloan, Warw. in Monks Kirby, manor. Stretford, Heref. E. of Pembroke. Stretford, Heref. near Kin- nell. Stretthall, Essex, NW. of Saffron Walden. Strettham, and it's Mere, Cam- bridge. SW. of Ely, at the conflux of the Cam and Oute. Strettham, Surry, 3 miles N. of Croydon, with a noted mineral water, of a cathartic quality. Strettham, Suffolk, on the Adur, between Breading and Henfield. Stretton, Durham, near Marwood. Stretley, SE. of Bedford. Stretley, Berkshire, by the Thames, S. of Moulisford. Strettonton, Suffolk, on the river Lavant, near Chichester. Stretton, Cheel NW. of Malpas. Stretten, Derb. SW. of Asby-de-la-Zouch. Stretton, Derb. 4 miles S. of Chesterfield. Stretton, NW. of Hereford. Stretton, between Gloucester and Lincoln. Stretton, Rutl. Stretton, Staff. SW. of Penkridge. Stretton, Staff. N. of Burton-on-Trent. Stretton All, Shropi. NE. of Church-Ster- ton. Stretton Bafferville, Warw. N. of Wolvkey. Stretton Chapel, Chesh. 4 miles N. of Northwick. Stretton, Church, Shrops. 13 miles S. of Shrewsbury. Stretton Grantham, Heref. near Canon Frome. E: stton, Little, Shrops. S. of Church Stret- ton. Sattions, Magna and Parva, SE. of Leiceter. Stretton under the Foffe, Warwick. near Monks Kirby. Stretton upon Dunsmore, Warwickshire, E. of Stoneley. Stretton upon the Roman Foffe Way, War- wick. SW. of Shipston. Stretwood Head, Devon. near Ottery. Strickland Hall, Wiltmoreland, W. of Appleby. Strick- land, Great and Little, Wiltmoreland, S. of Strickland Hall. Strenmon, or Emboli, a river of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Con- tessa. Strixton, Northamptonshire, near Eifton Mawduit. Street, or Strade, Gloucef. in Tiddemam parifh. Strode, Dothie, W. of Netherby. Strogle Castle, Monkshire, 5 miles W. of Chepstone. Stroglef, in Roscommon, Connaught. Stroma, a small island on the coast of Caithnessfide, in Scotland, once used as a place of interment by the inhabitants of several of the neighbouring islands. In caverns of this island, entire uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead 60 years, or more, were formerly to be found. Stroome, a town of Munster; and a town in the palatinate of the Rhine. Strombolo, or Strongoli, one of the Lipari Islands, anciently Strongyle. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form, to the height of above 500 fathoms. On the east side, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the summit, but on the declivity, nearly at two-thirds of its height. The common chimney is also on the declivity, although always in the centre of the whole bate. It is inhabited, although thinly, notwithstanding it's fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. “I was assured,” says M. De Lue, “by an Eng- lishman, who, like me, had the curiosity to visit these isles, that the fine weather having invited him and his company to land at Strombolo, they ascended a volcano, whose craters at that time threw out no thing; but that while they were attentive- ly viewing them, unapprehensive of any danger, they were suddenly saluted by such a furious discharge, as to be obliged to retreat with precipitation, and not with- out one of the company being wounded by a piece of the scoria. Of all the volcanes recorded in history, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Eina
Etna and Vesuvius, often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is ever at work, and, for ages past, has been looked upon as the great light-house of their fields. The island is fertile, and produces much cotton. Lat. 38° 50'.

N. lon. 15° 45'.

Stromness, a town on the W. side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbour; 9 miles W. of Kirkwall.

Strom, Devonshire, near Modbury.

*Stroud, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the Stroud, a small stream, whose properties are peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet and grain colours. Its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See Thames. Stroud is 11 miles SE. of Gloucester, and 102 W. by N. of London. Market on Friday.


Stuben, a town of Hungary, with hot-baths, and mines of copper and silver in the neighbourhood.

SUANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor and simple people of Asia, who inhabit one of the four divisions of the kingdom of Imeritia. They subsist by raising cattle, and by a little agriculture. Major Rennevel supposes them to be the descendants of a people of the same name and country, who are mentioned by Strabo. They were in his time, a formidable and numerous nation, governed by a king, with a national council of 300 persons. They are said to have collected a considerable quantity of gold, by means of fleeces, which they sunk in their torrents; a practice from which Strabo derives the fable of the Golden Fleece. It is reported, that this mode of collecting gold still subsisted when the Turks were in possession of Mingrelia, and that the produce of a river, called the Zgenis-skald, was farmed by certain Jews of Constantinople.

SUBRIAco, a town in the Campagna di-Roma, 33 miles E. of Rome.

Sudds, near Wirksworth.

Sudder, Dorset, 2 miles S. of Owre Moigne.

SUBEROS, one of the Ferro Islands, in the Northern Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the sides. The danger at most times, especially in storms, is very great; ships are irresistibly drawn in; the rudder loses its power, and the waves beat as high as the masts, so that an escape is almost miraculous; yet, at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the sake of fishing.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMAN LAND, a province of Sweden, S. of Upland and Westmanland, about 63 miles in length, and 43 in breadth. It is the most populous and best cultivated part of Sweden, having also a fertile soil, with fisheries, and mines of divers metals. Nicoping is the capital.

SUDGROVE, or Southgrove, Gloucester.

Suffield, Norf. NW. of North Walsham.

Suffolk, an English county, bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Essex, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It extends 58 miles from E. to W. and 38 from N. to S. It is divided into 22 hundreds, containing 51 towns, and 575 parishes. The air is very clear and healthy, even near the sea-coast. The soil is of various qualities, but the country in general level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep.
of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, which are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Oxford, have for many years been made use of for improving light land, and have liberally rewarded the agricultural labours in those parts. High-Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the county, has a rich, deep clay and marl, that yields good pasture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire, affords also excellent pasture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and to the N. and NW. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket. It's principal produce is butter and cheese; but as the latter is only supplementary to the former, it has gained, almost provisorially, the character of the worst in England. Grain of all sorts, beans, and hemp, are grown in this county, and a few hops not far from Sudbury. They have an excellent breed of draught horses; the farmers are skilful; and on the whole, this county, with respect to agriculture, is one of the most thriving in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Waveney, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Alde, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town, but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

Sufton, E. of Hereford.

SUGARLOAF-HILL, GREAT and LITTLE, two high conical mountains, in Wicklow, Leinster. They are situated near Bray, between Wicklow and Dublin, about 13 miles from each of their ports.

Suigelmessa, or Sigelmessa, a town of Morocco, capital of a district about 100 miles in length. It abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits; and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is 72 miles NNE. of Tafalat.

Sugael, Great and Little, Staffordsh. NW. of Eccleshall. Sugawas, near Hereford.

Suir, a large river of Munster, which rises in Tipperary, is navigable for barges, from Clonmel to the sea; and for vessels of considerable burden, from Carrick on Suir. At Waterford it forms a deep and spacious harbour, and below that city it unites with the Nore, and passes on to the sea, 8 miles below Waterford, forming a commodious haven, deep enough for the largest vessels.


SULLY, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire; and a town in the dept. of Loiret.

SULMONA, a town of Abruzzo Citera.

SULTANIA, a town in Irac Agemi, built on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta.

Sulton, Suffex, W. of Arundel Forest.

SULTSBACH, a town of Bavaria.

SULTZBURG, a town of Suabia; and a town of Bavaria.

SUMATRA, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, about 700 miles in length, and 120 in it's greatest breadth. On the SE. it is separated from Java by the Straits of Sunda. It's general direction is nearly NW. and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5. 33. N. and the other in 5. 36. S. lat. No account had been given of this island, by any Englishman, till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller published an account of the manners of a particular district, in the 68th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. These were the Bettas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Caffia country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs: they eat the prisoners whom they take in war, though only in terrorem, and not as common food, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. From this country, the greatest part of the caffia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. It is remarkable, that in this state it is sold to the Chinefe, at the price of 250l. or 300l. per cwt. but these dexterous artists contrive to furnish the Europeans with it, at about a quarter of that price. In 1783, Mr. Marl'den, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Mariborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgencies of nature. A chain of high mountains, in some of which are volcanoes, runs through their whole extent; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country,
country, are the best inhabited; and the
most cleared from woods, which elsewhere,
in general, throughout Sumatra, cover
both hills and valleys with an eternal
shade. Here too are found many large
lakes, that facilitate much the communica-
tion between the different parts. The
heat of the air is far from being so intense
as might be expected from a country oc-
cupying the middle of the torrid zone;
and it is more temperate than many re-
gions without the tropics, the thermome-
ter, at the most sultry hour, generally flu-
utates between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Mas-
den divides the inhabitants into Malays, Ache-
eres, Batras, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and
he takes the latter as the standard of de-
scription, with respect to the persons,
manners, and customs of the inhabitants.
They are rather below the middle stature;
their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for
the most part, flight, and particularly small
at the wrists and ankles; and, upon the
whole, they are accounted gracelully form-
ed. Their hair is strong, and of a shining
black. The men are beardless; great
pains being taken to render them so, when
boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind
of quick lime. Their complexion is pro-
cerely yellow, wanting the red tinge that
constitutes a copper or tawny colour.
They are, in general, lighter than the
Mestees, or half-breed, of the rest of In-
dia; those of the wealthier clais, who are
not exposed to the rays of the sun, and
particularly their women, approaching to
a degree of fairness. Some of the inhabit-
ants of the hilly parts are observed to have
the swelled neck, or goiter; but they at-
tempt no remedy for it, as these wens are
confident with the highest health. The
rites of marriage among the Sumatrans,
consist simply in joining the hands of the
parties, and pronouncing them man and
wife, without much ceremony, excepting
the entertainment which is given upon the
occasion. But little apparent courtship
precedes their marriages. Their manners
do not admit of it; the young people of
each sex being carefully kept austeres, and
the girls being seldom trusted from under
the wing of their mothers. The oppor-
tunities which the young people have of
seeing and conversing with each other, are
at the public festivals. On these occasions,
the persons, who are unmarried, meet to-
gether, and dance and sing in company.
The men, when determined in their re-
gards, generally employ an old woman as
their agent, by whom they make known
their sentiments, and send presents to the
female of their choice. The parents then
interfere, and the preliminaries being set-
tled, a feast takes place. At these festi-
vials, a goat, a buffalo, or several, accord-
ing to the rank of the parties, are killed
to entertain, not only the relations and in-
vited guests, but all the inhabitants of the
neighbouring country, who chuse to re-
pair to them. The greater the concourse,
the more is the credit of the host, who is,
generally on their occasions, the father
of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans
permit their having as many wives as they
can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it
is extremely rare, that an infant oc-
curs of their having more than one, and
that only among a few of the chiefs. The
children are nurtured little, but not confined
by any iwatving, or bandages; and being
suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn
to walk and shift for themselves. When
cradles are used, they swing suspended
from the ceilings of the rooms. The Su-
matrans are fond of the barbarous diver-
sion of cock-fighting, taking; great pains
in rearing and feeding cocks, and never
matching the same colours; but a grey
against a pile, a yellow against a red, and
the like. It rarely happens, that both
cocks survive the combat. The wild
beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants of
a superior size, rhinocerotes, bears, mon-
keys, and even cats. The tigers prove to
the inhabitants, both in their journeys,
and even their domestic occupations, most
destructive enemies. The number of peo-
ples annually slain by these rapacious ty-
rants of the woods, is almost incredible.
Whole villages have been depopulated by
them. Yet, from a superstitious preju-
dice, it is with difficulty they are prevail-
edy upon, by a larger reward which the In-
dia Company offers, to use methods of de-
stroying them; till they have sustained
some particular injury in their own family
or kindred. Their traps, of which they
make variety, are very ingeniously con-
trived. Sometimes they are in the na-
ture of strong cages, with falling doors,
into which the beast is enticed by a goat
or dog included as a bait; sometimes they
manage that a large timber shall fall in a
grove, across his back; sometimes he is
noosed about the loins with strong rattans;
sometimes he is led to ascend a plank,
nearly balanced, which turning when he is
past the centre, lets him fall upon sharp
stakes prepared below. Instances have
occurred of a tiger being caught by one of
the former modes, which had many marks
in his body of the partial success of this
last expedient. The size and strength of
the
the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break, with a stroke of their fore paw, the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged into the woods by them. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed, on the first, to gratify themselves with the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction; and to the methods already enumerated, beside shooting them, may be added that of placing a vessel of water, strongly impregnated with arsenic, near the carcass. The tiger having satisfied itself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Their chief subsistence is most probably, the monkeys with which the woods abound. They are described as allowing them to their fate, by a fascinating power, similar to what has been supposed of the snake; and, says Mr. Marshen, "I am not incredulous enough to treat the idea with contempt, having myself observed that when an alligator or crocodile, in a river, comes under an overhanging bough of a tree, the monkeys, in a state of alarm and distraction, crowd to the extremity, and chattering and trembling, approach nearer and nearer to the amphibious monster that awaits to devour them as they drop, which their fright renders almost unavoidable." These alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it, cannot deter them from. A superfluous idea of their sanctity, also, prefers them from molestation, although with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs which run wild in the mountains, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its thanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside, and the coat being taken off, it appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleaning the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The cock-ow, or Sumatran peafant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have flocks of prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have serpents, lizards, flying lizards, and camelons. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. The principal seeds grown are rice and millet. They have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot-herbs unknown to Europe; and, here, are found most of the fruits to be met in other parts of the E. Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brazil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, the bell pepper in the E. Indies except that of Cochlin China, and the most important article of commerce here; benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, teak, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchichee, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, arsenic, and saltpetre, are also produced at Sumatra. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and they have likewise edible birds' nits. There is plenty of fish in their rivers. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW. coast. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Maffian.

SUMBI, a province of Angola, in Africa, lying in about 11 deg. S. lat. and but little known.

Sunbridge, Devonshire, near Barnstaple.
Summerly, Leicester, near Cold-Orton.
Summer Court, Cornwall.

*Summer-Hill, a town of Meath, in Leinster, 20 miles from Dublin.
Summerly, Suffolk, S. of Burdham.

SUNART, a district of Argyleshire, remarkable
marble for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive.

SUN ART Loch, an inlet of the sea, in Argylshire, which separates the Island of Mull from the district of Morven.


SUNBURY, a town of Georgia, in N. America, with a safe and convenient harbour. It is a pleasant, healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. It is 30 miles SSW. of Savannah.

SUNDA ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean, near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDERLAND, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindostan, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers," says Major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miscarried." Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an almost inexhaustible store of timber for boat building.

SUNDERBURG, a sea-port of the Isle of Alten, Denmark.

SUNDERDOO, a small island and sea-port of Hindostan, on the Concan coast.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port in the county of Durham, seat at the mouth of the river Wear, where it empties itself into the German Ocean, is a populous, thriving, well-built town. It's inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. Coal is the staple commodity, of which 280,000 chaldrons, Newcastle coal, are exported annually. In one year, (1791) 4905 vessels cleared coastways, and 703 oversea, in all 5608. Glais, bottles, lime, salt, grindstones, copers, and pottery-ware, are also exported. It has a handsome church, a large and elegant chapel of ease, a neat and large chapel for the Methodists, five Dissenters' meeting-houses, an hospital for old leamen or their widows; another for eight poor women, a dispensary, and other public buildings. For a long time the navigation of this port was considerably impeded, from the want of a sufficient depth of water, to admit ships of any considerable burden to put to sea with their whole lading; to remedy which, such vessels were obliged to take part of their cargo in the open road; by which, the keel-men, who bring down the coals, were often exposed, in sudden storms, to danger, by venturing out to sea with the remainder of their lading; to obviate which inconvenience, and the danger to which the vessels are there often exposed, many of the largest ships belonging to this port were obliged to take in their lading at Shields. But this inconvenience is now very much remedied, by recent improvements in the harbour, and particularly the addition of a north pier, by which the ebbing tide gains greater force to scour the sand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour; the tide now flows 26 feet, and admits vessels of 300 and 400 tons burden. A bridge, has been lately erected across the river Wear, thought to be the greatest curiosity of its kind in the world. It is not less remarkable for its prodigious height and extreme span, than for the peculiarity of its construction, being formed of small segments of cast iron, joined in such a manner as to form a complete arch, the span of which is 236 feet, and will admit of vessels tailing under it of 400 tons burden, by only striking the top-gallant masts. It is 13 miles NE. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London.

Sunderlahd, Cumberl. 4 miles NE. of Cockermouth. Sunderland, Durham, by Brampton Castle. Sunderland, Northumb. by the sea, N. of Dunlair Castle. Sunderland, High, Yorks. near Haltex. Sunderland-Point, Lancashire, on the coast SW. of Lancaster. Sunderland-Wick, Yorkshire, near Great and Little Driffield. Sundi, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It's rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lat. 4° 50'.

Sundan, Upper and Lower, Bedfordshire, SW. of streety. Sundridge, Kent, 2 miles and a half NE. of Weltrim.

Sundridge, Kent, in Bromley parish.

Sundswall, a sea-port of Medelpadia, Sweden. Lat. 62° 47'. N. lon. 17° 5'.

Sungen, Warw. S. of Claverdon. Sungen, Wiltshire, near Clarendon. Sun Island, Yorks. in the Humber, SE. of Hull; two miles long, and one and a half broad. Sunning, Berks, on the Thames, 2 miles NE. of Reading. Sunning-Hill, Berks, in Windlor Forest, near Bagshot; it's medi- cal
S U R

einall wells are efficacious in paralytic cases. **Sunning-Well**, Berks, SE. of Basf's Leigh.

**Superior**, the largest lake of North America, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. According to the French charts, it is 1,500 miles in circumference. There are many islands in this lake; two of them are very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and in places 40 broad. The surrounding coast is rocky and uneven. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon; the former weighing from 12 to 50 pounds. Storms affect this lake as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its waters from the SE. corner, through the Straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron.

**Supino**, a town of Molise, Naples.

**SURAT**, a seaport of Hindoostan, encompassed on the land side with two brick walls, and said to contain 300,000 inhabitants. It's trade is very considerable, it being the greatest houset of the most precious productions of India; and in the city are as many different professions of religion as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos. Mr. Niebuhr says, that the Mahometans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinction of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. "These Hindoos," he continues, "are a set of industrious sober people, and of such surprising honesty, that no Europeans have ever had cause to repent the entrusting, even their whole fortune, to the Banians, who being born to trade, are employed here as brokers, as the Jews are in Turkey. The Hindoo women affit their husbands in earning their bread, and keep themselves so clean, that the European women, who come to India, are obliged to follow their example, or run the risk of losing their husband's affections. When a child is born, a Bramin is to declare, by astrological rules, whether the child is come into the world in a lucky hour or not. This done, he hangs a thin string over the shoulder of a boy, who wears this distinctive mark of his nation all his lifetime. The Bramins only. I saw, one morning, a great number of them sit on the river side, under the castle, where a number of girls and women reforted to bathe, and to lay their morning prayers. Every one of them give the clean clothes, which they intended to wear for that day to one of these priests, and then went into the river. They afterward exchange their wet clothes for the dry ones, publicly on shore, but with such a dexterity, that the most curious observer could see nothing inconsistent with decency. The Bramin, afterward, dipped his thumb into some red colour, and impressed it on the forehead of the women, who reciprocally marked the priest again, though slightly, lest his face should be daubed all over, by the great number of marklers. Lastly, the person that is signed, and in this manner consecrated for the day, keeps the colour-box in one hand, says a short prayer, gives the Bramin one or two handfuls of rice, and then, with her wet clothes on the other hand, returns home."—Besides the Mahometans and Gentoos, there are Jews and Chriftians of various denominations, at Surat. The surrounding country is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. Here is a fine garden, the property of the Dutch East India Company, the aspect of which is rich and charming. Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was held at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lakhos of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this officer towards the merchants, induced the E. India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, so that the English are, at present, the actual sovereigns of Surat, and engross nearly the whole trade of the city. They keep the nabob of Surat in a state of dependance, allowing him only an income on which he may live suitably to his dignity. The Indians are content with their new masters, and the merchants are no longer in danger from the avaricious extortions of the nabobs.
bobs. It is situated on the confines of Guzerat, about 50 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lat. 21. 50. N. lon. 72. 48. E.

Surbiton, Surry, near Kingston. Surfleet, Essex, at the mouth of the Coln, NW. of Gunfleet. Surfleet, Lincolnshire, on Boston Dike, near the Wash.

Surgowyn, in Armagh, Ulster.

Surlington, Lincolnshire, SW. of Market-Raisin.

Surinam, a country of S. America, in Guiana. It extends along the river Surinam, 150 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of various kinds. The soil is, in general, abundantly fruitful in sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, copa, gums, wood for dyes, &c. The woods are full of monkeys, and there are likewise tigers, with parrots, scorpions of an amazing size, and a great variety of insects. In 1674, this settlement, which had been partly planted by the English, was ceded to the Dutch by King Charles II. in exchange for the province of New York. Paramaribo is the chief town. Lat. 4° 45'. to 6. N. lon. 53° 40'. to 56° 25'. W. *

Suringia, or Sursju, a seaport of Niphon, in Japan, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 miles SSE. of Meaco.

Surly, Nottinghamshire, N. of Blythe. Surlingham, St. Mary's and St. Saviour's, SE. of Norwich. Surrendon, Kent, NW. of Ashford.

Surr, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Suffolk, and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. It's greatest length is about 37 miles, and it's breadth 26. It is divided into 13 hundreds, containing 11 market towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes. It is a healthy pleasant county, and the value of estates in it has advanced, of late years, beyond any other part of England. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border; for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N. and W. toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits and parks for deer. However, we meet here and there with some pleasant spots intermixed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted that a great deal of the waste ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and followers earth; and near Dorking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. Besides the products in common with the neighbouring counties, Surry is noted for the finest hops near Farnham, asparagus at Battersea, and a large breed of fowls at Dorking. The manufactures in starch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico printing, wax bleaching, &c. are considerable. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N.) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The petty assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

Sursee, a town of Lucerne, in Switzerland, leated near the Lake of Sempach, 13 miles NW. of Lucern.

Sus, Sous, or Suez, a district of Morocco, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mount Atlas, on the E. by Darah, and on the S. by Nun. It is a flat country, most of which produces corn, sugar-can, dates, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper; and also abounds with cattle and camels. In the mountains part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own sheiks. The principal towns are Tarudant, Agudir, Toma, Tceut, and Missa.

Sus,A, an ancient and strong town of Piedmont, capital of the marquisate of Susa. Here is a rich convent, called the Abbey of St. Julian, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Caesar. It is seated on the river Dora Repair, and is called the key of Italy, because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is at present small and poor, and is 25 miles WNW. of Turin.

Susa, Susa. See Sous.

Susdal, a town of Hadimir, in Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, as are most towns in these parts, and is 90 miles NE. of Moscow.

Susquehannah, a river of N. America, which rises in two branches, the eastermmost in the Mohawks country, New York; and the westernmost in the N. part of Pennsylvania. These branches unite at Sunbury; after which it runs in a SE. direction, enters Maryland, and being joined by several other rivers, forms the Chesapeake.

Sussex, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Surry, on the NE. and E.
by Kent, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. It is about 70 miles in length, and 24 in its mean breadth. It is divided into 6 raps, and subdivided into 61 hundreds, containing 1 city, 16 market-towns, and 312 parishes. The air of this county is very various: along the sea-shore it is thought aqueous; but it has a much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, which is a rich deep soil, it is apt to be boggy, yet not unwholesome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely sweet and healthy. The soil is likewise various; that of the Downs, and thence to the sea, as very fertile, both in corn and grass, the latter feeding large flocks of sheep, whose wool is remarkably fine. The middle of the county abounds with meadows and rich arable ground, and the N. side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county, therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, flax, and tallow. It is particularly famous for its wheelers, a small bird, of the size of a lark, not much inferior to an ortolan, which is taken on the SE. Downs in the following manner: a turf is cut up, about a foot long, and half a foot broad; in the cavity is placed a shrew of horse-hair, and the turf turned with the grass downward to cover the greatest part of the hole. These birds are naturally so timorous, that the shadow of a cloud, or anything that moves on the ground, makes them fly into these little pits for shelter, where they are taken. With respect to manufactures, Suffolk is not distinguished for any but that of gunpowder, at Battel, and of needles and coarse cloths at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital.

Suffolk, Norfolks, SW. of Cromer.

Susteren, a town of Juliers.

Suttenhampshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by the North Sea, on the E. by Caithnesshire and the German Ocean, and on the S. and SW. by the Frith of Dornoch and Ross-shire. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 47 miles, and from N. to S. somewhat more. Some parts of this county, still called forests, were anciently covered with wood, but are now trackless deserts, desitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants; and no villages; but to the SE. along the Frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. Dornoch is the county town.

Sutherland Proper, a division of Sutherlandshire, containing all the southern part, as Strathnaver does the northern.

Sutri, a town in the Patrimonio.


Sutton, a town of Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, near Gresthorp, with a market on Monday.


S.W.A


SUTTON-COLFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, 6 miles NNE. of Warwick, and 111 NW. of London. Market on Monday.


SUZA. See SUZA.

SUZANNE, St. a town in the dept. of Maine, with a considerable paper manufactory. It is 17 miles E. of Laval.


Swadilar, in Cavan, Ulter, 74 miles from Dublin. About half a mile from it is a celebrated spa.

Swadlingcote, Derby. SE. of Burton-upon-Trent.

SWAFFHAM, a well-built town of Norfolk, with about 300 houses, 7 miles SE. of Lynn, in Newmarket. Market on Saturday.


SWALLY, a sea-port of Cambaya, in Hindoostan, 15 miles NNW. of Surat.


Swan Island, in Down, Ulter, granted near Down Patrick, in Strangford Lake.

Swanlow, Cheshire, by Darwell Park. Swanmore, Hampshire, SE. of Bishop's Waltham. Swannage, Dorset. near Poole. Swanstom, Kent, 2 miles W. of Gravesend, near the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish. Here, it is said, the Kentishmen, with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, surprised William the Conqueror, and throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient customs and franchises granted to them, to which he immediately consented. But the fact is doubted, as it is first mentioned by Thomas Spor, a monk, who lived two centuries after William's arrival. It is certain, however, that many peculiar customs are to be found in Kent; one of which is that
of gavelkind, or the equal distribution of landed property among all the sons of a family.

Swanse, or Abercaw, a populous town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It has a good port at the mouth of the river Towy, and exports great quantities of coal to Ireland and the southern coast of England; it has also a great correspondence with Bristol and Worester. Here are potteries, and great works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is reported to for sea bathing. It is 44 miles N.W. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.


Sweden, a large kingdom, in the north part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Norway and Lapland; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It is the largest state in Europe, next to Russia, though geographers are not agreed respecting its superficial contents. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gotland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmanland, and Dalecarlia. Gotland contains Othrogothia, or East Gothland, Smoland, Wall-rogothia, or West Gothland, the Ilea of Gothland and Cland, Wormland, Bohus, Dalta, Scania, or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Gestrake, or Guntreland, Helfingland, Medelpadia, Jemland, Herjedalia, Angermania, and W. Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Aibia, Hiemtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. On the S. the longest day is 18 hours 30 minutes; but toward the N. there is continual day in summer, and continual night in winter, for several weeks successively. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for the winter continues nine months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being generally serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live to a great age. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one person may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. The wild beasts are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. There are also elks and reindeer. They have several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. They have rich silver, copper, and iron mines. They export boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, flax, hemp, pitch, rosin, and mast; and import salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, fluffs, tobacco, fugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour; and they have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is scarcely any country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground
ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. Sweden was formerly an elective monarchy, and afterwards the most limited one in Europe, till the year 1772, when the late king gained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. This prince was assassinated March 16th, 1792, leaving his son Gustavus heir, and his brother, the Duke of Suedermania, regent of the kingdom. The inhabitants are about 3,000,000. The established religion is the Lutheran. The capital is Stockholm.

Swefling, Suffolk, NW. of Saxmundham.
Swiel. Nether and Over, Gloucet.
W. of Snow-on-the-World.

Swernick. See Zornick.

Swettenham, Cheshire, near Somerford.
Swift, a river in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. Swiftlyate, a river in Gloucestershire.
Switi Court, Somerset.
Swillem, Somkile, E. of Needham.
Swind, Suffolk, NW. of Lynn.
Swindon, Gloucet.
Swindon, Gloucesters, a mile SW. of Cheltenham.
Swindon, Stafford, NW. of King's Swindon.
Swindon, a town of Warwickshire.
Swindon, Leicestershire, near the Kilworths.
Swinstead, Linc, SW. of Boston.
Swinfield, Staff, near Stondon.
Swinyton, Lichfield.

Swisseland, or Switzerland, a large and populous country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tirol and Austrian Suabia; on the W. by France; on the N. by the Black Forest and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy and Italy. It's greatest extent, from E. to W. is about 180 miles, and from N. to S. 140. Here are many lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life, although the greatest part of it may justly be considered as the most elevated land in Europe. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, exclusively of their allies; their names are, Lucern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus, and Appenzell. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Bale, and Schaffhausen. The mountainsof Switzerland are commonly called the Alps, over which there are four passages to go into Italy from Switzerland. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, Neuchatel, and Biene.

Swinehead, Huntingdon, W. of Kibbworth.
Swinesfield, Cumberland, in Caldbeck parish.
Swineshead, Lincoln, N. of the Withams.
Swineshead, Suffolk, S. of Ollerton.
Swineshead, Suffolk, S. of Lichfield.
Swinesfield, in Mayo, Connaught.
Swinesfield, Kent, near Rochester.
Swineford, Lincolnshire.
Swineford, N. of Stonbybridge.
Swineford, Old, Worcesters, a mile E. of Steart.
Swinefield, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Eham.
Swinehow, Northumberland.
NW. of Sunderland.

Swinnen, a little island of the Orkneys, NE. of Mainland. See Orcades.

Swiney, Gloucesters, in Nibley parish.
Swinford, Leicesters, near the Kilworths.
Swinfield, Linc. SW. of Boston.
Swinfield, Staff, near Stondon.
Swinfield, Linc, SW. of Wight, in W. Medina.
Swinsthorp, NE. of Lincoln.
Swinton, Northumberland. Swinton, Yorkshire, in the parish of Wath.
Swinton, York, near Masham.
Swinton, York, in the parish of Vellay barony.
Swinton, York, in the parish of Wath.
Swinton, York, near Masham.
Swinton, York, NW. riding, on the Kemp Bank, above Mesbrough.
Swire, Dorset, W. of Abbotsbury.

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Swinehead, Warwickshire, near the Aar, the Reuss, and the Inn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, Neuchatel, and Biene.

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Swinefield, Kent, 3 miles SE. of Eham.
Swinehow, Northumberland.
NW. of Sunderland.
his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are, in general, very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon roots, herbs, milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. The manufactures of Switzerland are considerable in linen, silk, cotton, and woolen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, &c.; besides which, they export butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, horses, and some wine, conveyed by packhorses, as the roads are often impracticable for carriages. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, salt, and some manufactures. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000. See the Cantons under their respective names, and also Glaciers and Schwitz.

Sydney Bay, a bay on the S. side of Norfolk Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are a mile and three quarters distant from each other. On this bay is formed a settlement of English convicts.

Sydney Cove, the town or settlement of convicts, begun to be erected in Port Jackson, on the coast of New South Wales, in 1788. The ground about it was then covered with a thick forest; but in 1790, some good buildings had been erected. The governor, lieutenant-governor, judge-advocate, and greatest part of the civil and military officers, were comfortably lodged: The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge and the military. The rest of the houses are built with logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. The hospital is a good temporary building. The soldiers were in barracks, and the officers had comfortable huts, with gardens adjoining to them. The cove lies open to the NE. and is continued in a SW. direction for near 1000 yards, gradually decreasing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a small stream of fresh water. It is perfectly secure from all winds, with anchorage extending 2000 feet up the cove, and soundings, in general, of four, five, six, and seven fathoms, so that ships can lie close to the shore, for a considerable way, on both sides. Metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring soil. Lat. 33. 30. S. lon. 151. 28. E.

Syene, a city of Egypt, on the Nile, 375 miles S. of Cairo. Here are columns and pillars of granite, with other remains of antiquity.


Syra, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 12 miles S. of Andros.

Syracusa, an ancient and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a fine large harbour. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina. Lat. 37. 5. N. lon. 15. 30. E.

Syreford, Gloucestershire, in Whittington parish.

Syria, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natalia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the Deserts of Arabia; which last also bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, salt, and different sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden stuff; it affords, also, the sugarcane, indigo, silk, wine, the cotton and tobacco plant, with a multitude of other useful and agreeable productions. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, Aleppo, Tripoli, Damakus, Acre, and Palestina.

Syrik, a town in the dept. of the Mofelle, seated on the river Mofelle, 14 miles SE. of Luxemburg.


Szask, a town of Minsk, Lithuania.
TAD

AAFE, a rapid river of Glamorganshire, which enters the sea at Cardiff. Upon this river, near Carphilly, is a stone bridge, called Pont y Pryddal, of a single arch, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the untaught genius of a mason in this county.

TAAS, a city of Yemen, Arabia.

TABARIA, anciently Tiberias, a town of Palestine, 50 miles NNE. of Jerusalem.

TAATA, a town of Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile, and 300 miles S. of Cairo.

TABAGO, a island in the South Sea, six leagues S. of Panama, about four miles in length and three in breadth.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, with a coral fishery. Lat. 36. 55. N. lon. 9. 18. E.

TABASCO, a town of Mexico, capital of the province to which it gives name. It is seated on the Island of Tabasco, in lat. 17. 40. N. lon. 93. 45. W. Also a river of Mexico.

TABASCO, a province of Mexico, having Yucatan on the E. Chippa on the S. Guaxaca on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the N. It is about 100 miles in length, but narrow, and is well flocked with fruit-trees. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers daily for nine months in the year.

Tablehurst, Sussex, between E. Grinstead and Ashdown Forest. Tableygh, Upper and Lower, Cheshire, 2 miles from Knottestford.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain or promontory of Africa, on the W. coast of the southern extremity, on which the capital and town of the Cape of Good Hope are situated. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bechin, Bohemia.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, forming a part of Mezanderan.


TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharfe. It is 9 miles SSW. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.


TADMORE. See Palmyra.

Tadworth, Surrey, S. of Banstead.

TAFALIA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 18 miles S. of Pampluna.

TAFILET, a country of Morocco, extending along the E. side of Mount Atlas, of which little account can be given, as Europeans are not suffered to pass through it. It is a mountainous, sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants manufacture fluffs and carpets, and live upon camels' flesh and dates; they also breed horses, to sell to foreigners; and have offrices and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in scattered habitations, with cultivated grounds adjoining. Tafilet is the capital, seated on the river Tafilet, 140 miles ESE. of Morocco.

Taghmon, in Wexford, Leinster.

TagliaCozza, a town of Abruzzo Ultra.

TAGOAST, a town of Sus, in Morocco, 140 miles SW. of Morocco.

TAGODAST, a town of Morocco, 60 miles NE. of Morocco.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Morocco, in the country of Drah.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW. part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

TAIEF, a town of Hedjas, Arabia, 48 miles E. of Mecca.

TAILLEBURG, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, 6 miles N. of Saintes.

TAMA, or Tean, a river in Staffordshire, running into the Dove near Uttoxeter. Tainston, Gloucester, 4 miles SE. of Newent.

TAJO, anciently called TAGUS, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Cattle, on the confines of Aragon. It runs through Old Cattle and Eastramar, passing by Toledo, Talavera, &c.; when entering Portugal, it washes Santerin, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic.
Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands.

TAIJOH, a town of China, in Chiangfu, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers.

TAIN, the principal town in Rossshire, seated on the Frith of Dornoch, 12 miles NNW. of Cromarty.

TAIPING, a city in China, of the first rank, in Kiangnan.

TAITCHIN, a town of China, in Szechow.

TAITONG, a city of China, in Changfu.

TALAMONE, a sea-port of Tuscany.

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TANDERAGEE, a town of Armagh, in Ulster, in which the linen manufacture is extensively carried on. It is situated within a mile of the Newry Canal, 62 miles from Dublin.


TANGATA BOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Tasman, who called it Amsterdam, and visited by Captain Cook, in 1773 and 1777. It is about 60 miles circumference. Lat. 21.9 S. lon. 174.46 W.

TAGERMUNDE, a town in the Old Marche, Brandenburg, with a considerable trade in brewing, seated on the river Elbe, where vessels pay a toll; 24 miles NW. of Brandenburg.

TANGIER, a sea-port of Fez, in Africa, at the W. end of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and given as a dowry to the Princess Catharine of Portugal, who married Charles II. of England; but that improvident monarch did not think it worth the expense of keeping, and therefore, in 1684, caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. At present there are some batteries facing the bay, in tolerable condition. The Bay of Tangier is not very safe, when the wind is in the W. having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortifications; there is good anchorage, however, at the eastern point, and the bay is only dangerous during the winter. It is 108 miles NNW. of Fez, and 38 WSW. of Gibraltar.

TANJORE, a country on the coast of Coromandel, included in the Carnatic, about 95 miles in length and 50 in breadth. It is watered by the river Cauvery, and is governed by a rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000 l. to the English East India Company.

TANKSWAI, or TINIA-LING, a town of Tibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, which is said to exhale suffocating fumes.

TANKROWAL, an English factory in Africa, on the river Gambia, 30 miles E. of James Fort.

TANNA, a considerable island in the S. Pacific Ocean, and one of the New Hebrides, the inhabitants of which are brave and hospitable. There is a volcano in the island, with some hot springs, and the soil is very fertile. The inhabitants would not suffer Captain Cook, nor his companions, to penetrate far into the island. Lat. 19.30 S. lon. 169.46 E.

TANNIS, Herts, NW. of Buntingford.


TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is about 8 leagues in circuit, and of a height sufficient to be seen 12 leagues, with good anchorage on the NW. side. The SE. side rises, with great inequalities, immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie chiefly on the NW. side; and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the Isle, they form a beautiful landscape.

TAORMINA, ancienly TAURUS, a sea-port of Sicily, seated on a rock, on the coast of Malabar. Lat. 10.55 N.

TAPP Lex, Devonshire, near Biddiford. Taplow, Bucks, 1 mile from Maidenhead, seated on a hill overlooking the Thames, and distinguished by its magnificent woodlands, picturesque appearance, and handsome villas. Tappiton, Derby. near Chesterfield.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles NNW. of Nagpore, and passing through the Candieh country, falls into the Gulf of Cambay, a few miles below Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N. Carolina, which, flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico-Sound, 45 miles SE. of the latter town.

Tara, in Down, Ulster. Tarah, or Tarab-Hill, in Meath, Leinster, 19 miles from Dublin. The conventions, or parliaments of Ireland, were held here, triennially,
ennially, from the first to the sixth century.

Taranon, a river in Montgomeryshire.

Tarantola, in Abruzzo Citra. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite, it has been said, was only to be cured by music and dancing.

Taragona, a town of Dara, Africa.

Tarragona, a town in the dept. of Arriege, with manufactures of iron. It is seated on the river Arriege, 7 miles N. of Foix.

Tarragona, a town of Arragon, 43 miles NW. of Saragossa.

Tarracca, or Tardevsgg, Worcestershire, NW. of Bromsgrove.

Tarbert, a town of Kerry, in Munster, 134 miles from Dublin.

Tarbes, a populous town, the capital of the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, and late the see of a bishop. It is seated on the river Adour, 41 miles SSW. of Auch.

Tarragona, a town of N. Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 43 miles NW. of New Bern.

Tarent, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises in Stuhhampton, and gives name to several villages it passes through, in its way to where it falls into the Stour; as Tarent-Gunvil, Hinton, Cranford, Kainston, Laufton, Monkton, and Rushton, all NE. of Blandford.

Tarentaise, County of, a barren tract, full of frightful precipices, in the dept. of Mont Blanc. Monfier is the capital.

Tarento, anciently Tarentum, a city and sea-port of Otranto, Naples, seated on a peninsula. The harbour, which once was excellent, is now choked up, and will only admit fishing-boats. It is 60 miles WNW. of Otranto.

Targa, a town of Foz, seated on the Mediterranean, near an oyster fishery. It is surrounded by mountains and thick forests, full of monkeys, and is 90 miles SE. of Tangier.

Tarqvisco, or Tergovista, a town of Turkey, capital of Walachia. The wayward has a palace here.

Tariffa, a sea-port of Seville, in Andalusia. It is a poor place, with a few inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence, on the Straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW. of Gibraltar.

Tariku, a town of Dagestan, seated on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea.


Tarmonbarry-Bridge, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

Tarn, a department of France, NW. of the dept. of Hérault, and formerly a part of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river which rises in the dept. of Lozere, and having watered Milhaud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, &c. falls into the Garonne, near Moiffac. Castres is the capital.

Taro, a town of Parma, in the country of Val-Ji-Taro, seated on the river Taro.

Tarsley, Cheshire, Tarraby, Cumberland, NW. of Carlisle.

Tarragona, a town of Catalonia, with a university, under the Romans the capital of a district called Tarracconensis. It was built by the Phoenicians, and was accounted very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many noble monuments of antiquity here. It is neither so large nor populous; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, which were built by the Moors, there are pot above 500, which are all built with large square stones. The archbishop is metropolitan of Catalonia, and disputes the primacy of Spain with Toledo. It has some trade, and is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles WSW. of Barcelona, and 140 E. by N. of Madrid.

Tarragona, a town of Catalonia.

Tarring, Sussex. Tarjet-Castle, Northumberland, a Roman, encampment near Bellingham.

Tartary, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It may be considered under three grand divisions, namely, Eastern, Western, and Independent Tartary. The different tribes which inhabit Eastern Tartary were formerly called Mongul Tartars, a warlike nation, who, on the one hand, conquered Hindoostan, under Jenghis Khan, and on the other subjugated China, in the 13th century, and reigned there for 100 years. Chinese Tartary is divided into two parts, Eastern and Western. The greatest part of this country either belongs to the emperor of China,
China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chineſe Tartary and the Caspian Sea, and contains Turkelstan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charafin, Thibet, and some countries inhabited by the Uſbecks and Kalmucks. Western Tartary includes the remainder; most or all of which has been conquered by the Russians. For various interesting particulars concerning them, see, in their respective places, the articles Abkas, Circaffia, Crimea, Coflicka, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucks, Kifi, Lefguis, Mingrelia, Monguls, Offi, Samoyedes, Turkomans, and Uſbecks.

TARTAS, a town in the department of Landes, 12 miles NE. of Dax.

TARUDANT, a town of Sus, Morocco, 210 miles SSW. of the city of Morocco.

TARUAR, Cornwall, N. of Mountbafy. TARVIN, 4 miles E. of Chester. TATTOUGH, Norfolk, W. of Saxlingham.

TATSYN, in Longford, Leinster.

TATSY, Shropshire, W. of Bridgnorth.

TASSAUSDUN, a city of Bootan.

TATE'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, first discovered June 29th, 1793, by Captains Bampton and Holt, of the Hormazier and Chesterfield, vessels employed in the service of the East-India Company, and so named, in honour of Mr. Tate of Bombay. The inhabitants are stout, well made, and woolly headed, and resemble the people of New Guinea in stature and complexion. A party from the ships, having landed, for the sake of procuring water, and to make observations on the soil, produce, inhabitants, &c. was at first received very kindly, to all appearance, but afterwards, the natives, watching their opportunity, murdered Captain Hill, of the New South Wales corps, and some of the men, cutting their throats from ear to ear, and mangling their bodies in a shocking manner. It was with difficulty that the survivors made a shift to get on board their boat, by frequently discharging their musquets, at the report of which the natives fled into the woods. Those voracious cannibals were afterwards seen dragging the dead bodies towards large fires prepared on the occasion, yelling and howling hideously at the same time. Lat. 9.28. S. lon. 146.57. E.


TATTA, or SINDH, a town of Hindooftan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde, or Indus, called the Ritchel River. In the last century, it was extensive and populous, and was a place of great trade, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are much reduced. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of salt are made; and within three miles on the NW. are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Moulton, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but, at present, very little of this trade remains, owing, it is said, to a bad government in Sindy, and probably to a hostile disposition of the Sikhs, the present possessors of Moulton and Lahore. Tatta is 240 miles SSW. of Moulton. Lat. 34.50. N. lon. 67.37. E.

TATTAH, a town in Africa, situated on the frontiers of Darah and Morocco, in the route from Morocco to Tombuctoo. It is 150 miles SSE. of Morocco.

TATTENBALL, Cheshire, W. of Beefon-Caflle. TATTERFORD, Norfolk, N. of Rainham. TATTERSET; see Gatefend.

TATTERSHALL, a small town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, in a feney country. It is 12 miles NW. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Market on Friday.

TATTINGTON, Suffolks, SW. of Ipswich. TATTINGTOW, or TANNINGTON, Suffolks, W. of Framlingham. TATTIN, Cheshire, N. of Knottestord. TATTON, E. and W. Dorset. near Abbotsbury.

TAVASTLAND, a very fertile province in the middle of Finland, about 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth.

TAVASTUS, or KRONEBORG, a town of Finland, capital of the province of Tavastland. It is well fortified, and serves for an arsenal and royal magazine. It is 44 miles NE. of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, 44 miles SSW. of Dantzic.

TAUD, a river in Lancashire. TAVE, a river in Carmarthenshire. TAVERHAM, Norfolk, by the Yare, NW. of Norwich. TAVERNA, a town of Calabria Ultra.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a considerable town...
town of Portugal, in Algarve, with a good harbour. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz.

- Tavistock, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Tavy, or Tavy. It was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately abbey, where books were formerly printed in the Saxon language, and a school erected to teach it; it is now divided into tenements. It is still a large, well-built place, and a flanmary town. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

- Tauton, North, Devonshire. Tauton, South, Devonshire, E. of Okehampton. Tavy, Mary's, Devonshire, on the river Tavy. Tavy, Peter's, Devon. NE. of Tavistock. Taw, a river of Devonshire, which rises near the centre of the county, flows to Barnstaple, and then turns westerly and joins the Tawridge, at its mouth in the Bristol Channel. Tawstock-House, and Tawton, Bishop's, Devon. on the Taw, SW. and S. of Barnstaple. Bishop's Tawton was the first bishop's see in this county, from whence, after only two bishops had resided in it, it was removed to Crediton, and then to Exeter. Tawuy, a river of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, which enters the sea at Swansea. Tavull, Che- le, N. of Macclesfield-Forrest.

- TAVY, a fine river of Scotland, the two sources of which are near Tyndrum, in Perthshire. Flowing through Loch Tay it afterward waters Dunkeld and Perth, and, joining the river Earn, falls into the Frith of Tay.

- TAY, Frith of, an arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the counties of Perth and Angus. It becomes narrow toward its mouth, and at the Ferry-Town, in Fifeshire, called Parton-Craig, it is not above a mile broad.

- TAY, Loch, a lake of Perthshire, in Scotland, through which flows the river of the same name. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was seen to ebb and flow several times in a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the waters rushed from the E. and W. in opposite currents, so as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the distance of almost a hundred yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing waves met, they burst with a clashing noise, and much foam: the waters then flowed out at least five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually...
dually decreasing for about two hours. A similar motion was observed for several days, but not to the same degree as on the first day. The banks of this lake are finely wooded; and it has a wooded island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.


TAYOAN, a town of Asia, capital of the island of Formosa, in the Chincote Sea, with a harbour on the western side. Lat. 23. 25. N. lon. 120. 30. E.

TAYAN, a town of China, S of the province of Kiangnan. The principal trade consists in silk stuffs.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. It's capital, of the same name, is situated on the right shore of the Dina.


Tebesta, an ancient town of Tunis. TEBZAH, a town and district of Morocco.

Teceut, a town of Sus, Morocco, with a manufacture of Morocco leather. It is 150 miles SW. of Morocco.

TEELENBURG, a town and county of Belgium, connected with the king of Prussia.

TECOANTEPEC, a considerable sea port of N. America, in Guanaca, on the coast of the S. Sea, with handsome buildings. Lat. 15. 28. N. lon. 99. 15. W.

TECTORT, a town and country of Beldulgerid. Lat. 29. 35. N. lon. 7. 55. E.

Teculet, a sea-port of Morocco, 45 miles W. of the city of Morocco.

TEDBORN, St. Mary's, Devon. on Farmon, W. of Exeter.

TEDBURY. See TETBURY.

Teddington, a village of Middlesex, situated on the Thames, 1 mile NW. of Kingston.

TEDELEZ, or DELLYS, a town and district of Algiers, on the Mediterranean, with a plentiful fishery. It is 45 miles E. of Algiers.

TEDFORD, Lincolnsh. NW. of Spilsby. TEDDINGTON, Worcesters. E. of Tewksbury. TEDNAMBY, Herts, NE. of Sawbridgworth.
about 300 houses, and is 20 miles SW. of Bonnio.

Tehama, a sandy belt, which nearly encircles Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. It has been gradually produced by a recession of the waters of the sea, and is still extending its limits. History notices several places as sea-ports, which are at present inland. This belt is entirely barren, and presents an unvaried picture of desolation.

Teign, a river of Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise nearly in the centre of the county, and, uniting, enter the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teign-Canon, Devon. near Hemickow.

Teignmouth, a sea-port of Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but sends some vessels to the Newfoundland fisheries, and employs several in the coasting-trade, especially in carrying tobacco pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthen-ware, &c. It is seated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 280 W. by S. of London. A well-frequented fair on September 29th.

Teignton, Bishop's and King's, Devonshire, on the River Teign.

Teisse, a river of Hungary.

Télémone, a town of the State del Prefidii, belonging to Naples; 10 miles N. of Orbiello.

Teley, Lincoln NE. of Market Rasen.

Télen Head, or St. Helen's Head, called also Horn Head, a noted promontory in Dougal, Ulter. Lat. 55° 10', N. long. 8° 35'. W.

Telegom, Suffolk, NW. of Newhaven.

Télgen, a town of Soldermania, on the Lake Maeler, 15 miles SW. of Stockholm.

Tellicherry, a sea-port on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory, 418 miles NW. of Calicut.

Telsford, Somersetshire, on the Frome, E. of Philips-Norton. Telsham, Suffolk.

Telsi, a town of Iglau, Moravia, Telyady, or Telady, Cornwall, on the N. coast, W. of St. Ann's. Tene, or Team, a river in R'dnorshire, Shrophire, and Worcesthire, running into the Severn, a mile below Worcester.

Temnedefust, or Metafust, a town of Aijiers.

Temeswar, a town and important fortress of Hungary, capital of a banner, and the see of a Greek bishop. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1716. It is seated in a morais, 52 miles NNE. of Belgrade.

Temissa, a large town of Fessin, in Africa. Here the caravans from Tombouctou, Moulzouk, &c. travel by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the flowers of corn, dates, and dried meat, with other provisions, requisite during a long journey through a dreary and desert country. It is 150 miles ENE. of Moulzouk.


Temple-Thirty, in Waterford, Munster. Templeton, Devonshire, W. of Tiverton. Templetown, in Wicklow, Leinster. Tempa, in Fernanagh, Ulter. Tempiford, Bedfordshire, near Great Barford, between Bigglewade and Eaton. Tenasserim, a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province which was formerly a kingdom. It is 220 miles S.W. of Siam.


Tenby, a sea-port of Pembrokeshire, with a convenient quay, a good harbour, and a considerable coasting trade to Ireland and Bristol. It is 7 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Tench's Island, a well-inhabited island in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is about 2 miles in circumference; it is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives observed in the canoes, that ventured to come somewhat near the ship, were remarkably stout and healthy-looking men; their skin perfectly
feely smooth, and free from any disorder. They were quite naked, and of a copper colour: their hair resembling that of the New Hollanders. Some of their beards reached as low as the naval, and there was an appearance of much art having been used to form them into long ringlets, so that it seemed to be the prevailing fashion on this island to keep the beard well combed, curled, and oiled. Two or three of the men had something like a bead, or bone, suspended to a string, which was fastened round the neck. The largest of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lat. 1. 39. S. lon. 151. 31. E.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name.


Tenhöps, an island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Natolia, SE. of Lemnos. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and its mulcadedine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the N. coast is a pretty large town, with a fine harbour.

Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, the second in dignity, but the first in point of extent, wealth, and fertility. It lies to the W. of the Grand Canary, and is about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, which, according to Sir Thomas Herbert, may be seen 120 miles off, in a clear day. Dr. Heberden estimates the height at 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. The vertex, which appears sharp, and the exact resemblance to a cone, is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano. Though it frequently breaks out into flames, and smoke constantly issues from it, there has been no eruption from this mountain, since the year 1704, when the port of Garachica was destroyed, and the harbour filled up by the lava. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the soil, if the Spaniards would take the trouble to cultivate it properly, communicating to grains, fruits, roots, &c. a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries. Wine is the only considerable article of foreign commerce, 40,000 pipes being annually made here. The Spanish custom of dressing in black continues amongst the inhabitants. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by mules, horses being scarce. Oxen are also much employed here, to drag their casks along upon pieces of wood. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, sea-gulls, partridges, black-birds, and large flocks of canary-birds. There are also lizards, locusts, and three or four sorts of dragon flies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthisical complaints. Lat. of the Peak, 28. 13. N. lon. 17. W.

Teneriff, a town of St. Martha, Terra Firme.

Tenessee. See Broad Tenesse.

Tenez, a town and district of Algiers.

Teneza, a town of Morocco, near Cape Tenes, 43 miles WSW. of the city of Morocco.

Tenham, Kent, near Sheppey Isle.

Ten-Mile-Bay, in Meath, Leinster.


Tenmal-Hall, Staffordshire, SW. of Birmingham.

Tennestadt, a town of Thuringia.

Tenneke, Bedfordshire, near Ampthill.

Tentcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chantong. It is built on the sea shore, and has a convenient harbour, and a strong garrison, with a fleet of ships to guard the gulf.

Tenterden, a town of Kent, where the woollen manufacture was established by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It is 24 miles SW. of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

Tenzeg Ezet, a town of Tremesen.

Teolacha, an ancient town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

Teramo, a town of Naples.

Terasso, an ancient, but now almost ruined town of Turkey, in Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarfus, and was the capital of Cilicia. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lat. 37. 10. N. lon. 35. 55. E.

Terasson, a town in the department of Dordogne, seated on the river Vesere, 10 miles from Sarlet, Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 1. 19. E.

Tercera, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 45. N. lon. 27. 2. W.

Terel, Northumb. NW. of Billingham.

Teresa, in Down, Ulster.

Tereftent, Monmouthshire, between the river Stowey and the Rompney.
TERCA, an old town of Morocco.

TERRAVISTA. See TAROVISO.

TERKI, a town of Asia, in Circassia.

TERRADAINOS, Cornwall, W. of Penzance.

TERLESTOWARD, Lancaft. S. of Marton-Mere.

TERLETON, Nottingham, between Nottingham and Stanton-on-the-Would. Terley Castle, Staffordshire, SW. of Muckleton.

TERLING, Essex, 4 miles W. of Witham.

Tek MIN1, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn and good wine, 20 miles SE. of Palermo. Lat. 38° 5'. N. lon. 13° 44'. E.

TERMOLI, or TERMINI, a town of Naples. Lat. 41° 59'. N. lon. 15° 20'. E.

TERMUYDEN, a small town of Dutch Flanders, to the NE. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an island of the Eastern Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of paradise. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furnish many of the animals called game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice-island, which produces cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and very indolent. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and roo miles E. of Celebes. Lat. 0° 50'. N. lon. 127° 4'. E.

TERRA DELL FUEGO. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRA FIRMA, New Castile, or CASTILE DEL ORO, a vast extent of country in South America, extending almost from the equator to 12° 18'. N. lat. and from 16° 50'. to 80° W. lon. It is divided into the following large districts, which are subdivided into smaller jurisdictions: Terra Firma Proper, or Darien; Carthagina, Sr. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, New Granada, Paris, Popayan, Quito, and Comana. It is subject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER. See DARIEN.

TERRA NOVA, a sea-port on the E. coast of Sardinia.

TERRALON, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Spoleto. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 13,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called, Interamna. It is 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40° N. of Rome. Lat. 43° 34'. N. lon. 12° 40'. E.

TERNAO, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma. It is greatly decayed on account of its unhealthy air. It was formerly called Anxur, was the capital of the warlike Volici, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 miles SE. of Rome. Lat. 41° 24'. N. lon. 13° 15'. E.

TERRA DEL FUEGO. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.
Test, or Tese, a river which rises in the NW. of Hants, and, watering Stockbridge and Rumley, falls into the Bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Telferton, Norfolk, S. of Eakenham.

Telifning, Merionethshire, in N. Wales.

Telion, Kent, on the Medway. Teljwood, Hampshire, NW. of Southampton.

Tetbury, a town of Gloucestershire, with a considerible trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheefe, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles ENE. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London.

Tetcote, Devonshire, near Launceston, where the Clow joins the Tamar.

Tetherington, Gloucestershire, SE. of Thornbury.

Tetherton, E. and W. Wiltshire, NE. of Chippenham, and NW. of Calne.

Tebucry, a town of Gloucestershire, with a considerible trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheefe, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles ENE. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London.

Teotius, Oxfordshire, between Thame and Ealing.

Tettenhall, Clericorum and Regis, Stafford, NW. of Wolverhampton, Tetton, Cheshire, near Sandbach and Middlewich.

Teru AN, a town of Fez, in Africa. The houwes have no windows toward the fireets, except little holestolookout at; for the windows are on the inſidetoward the court-yard, which is ſurrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. They are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets very narrow. The dreſſofofbothſexesismuch alike; but nothing of the women istobe ſeedinthe fireets, excepttheireyesand naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they viſiteach other from the topsoftheirhouwes. They wear braceletson theirarms and legs, and large ear-ringsintheirears. The ſhopsin thecityareveryſmall, being without doors; and the owner, when he has opened theſhutters, jumps in, and ſitscroſs-leg ged on a counter, the goods being diſpoſed in drawers round about him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. It is ſeatedon a pointofthemountain, fronting the grand cascade.

Teverfall, Nottingham, near Mansfield. Tevergham, Cambridges, near Fen-Ditton.

Teviot, a river which rises in the mountains in the SW. of Roxburghshire, and paſſing almost through the centre of that county, meanders beautifully through wide and fertile valleys, and unites with the Tweed, near Kelso.

Teviotdale. See Roxburghshire.

Teurart, an ancient town of Fez.

Teuzar, an ancient and considerible town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is ſeated in a country abounding in dates.

Tew Dune, Oxfordshire, N. of Steeple Aiton. Tew, Great and Little, Oxfordshire, E. of Chapel-on-the-Hath. Teaving, Hertfordshire, NW. of Hertingfordbury, on the river Maran, or Muncium.

Tewkesbury, a pretty large, beautiful, and populous town of Glouceſtershire. It's principal manufacture is that of cotton flockings. It is pleasantly ſeated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Glouceſter, and 104 WNW. of London.

Tewkibill, Shropſhire, NE. of North Clebury.

Texel, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is ſeated on an island, which is ſeparated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ſhips paſsthatare bound to Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 8. N. lon. 4. 51. E.

Tey, They, or Tife, a river in Sulfex and Kent, running into the Beata. Tey, Great and Little. Effex, W. and NW, of Tey-Marks. Tey-Marks, Effex, between Coggeshall and Colchefter.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia.

Teyton, Oxfordshire, NW. of Burford. Teyton-Drew, Devonſhire, NE. of Chelfford, where is a considerible drunical temple.
TEZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a considerable trade here. There is a very large mosque here, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 4.5 miles E. of Fez. Lat. 33° 40'. N. lon. 4° 15'.

TEZUCO, a town of New Spain, seated on the Lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconsiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Lat. 20° 5'. N. lon. 100° 20'.

TEZELA, an old town of Tremesen.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in Fez.

THEAB or, a town of Bohemia, on a steep mountain of the same name, surrounded by walls, and of difficult access.


THAME, or TAME, a town of Oxfordshire, with a well-furnished market on Tuesday. It is 13 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 NW. of London.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames-Head, 2 miles SW. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Iffis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, which, being joined by the Thame, or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, the appellation of it's parent spring. About a mile below the source of the river, is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet, in the winter, becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But in the summer, the Thames-Head is so dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds. From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire at Ingleham. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. At Enham, in its course NE. to Oxford, is the first bridge of stone; a handsome one of three arches. Passing by the ruins of Godstow nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, within academic groves, its poetical name of Iffis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds SE. to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its course SE. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eton, and Wellingborough; Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Iffworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Eltham, and Woolwich. The Thames is said to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are so many flats, that in summer, the navigation westward would be entirely stopped, when the springs are low, were it not for a number of locks. But these are attended with considerable expense.
THAMES. A river of N. America, in the state of Connecticut, which enters Long-Island Sound, 4 miles below New London.

Thames Ditton, Surrey, between Kingston and Esher.

Thanet, an island of Kent, comprising the NE. angle of the county. It is now separated from the main by the Stour, and a rivulet. It produces much corn, especially barley, and almo madder. The S. and W. parts contain rich tracts of marsh land. The husbandry of this Isle, and of E. Kent in general, has long been famous. It contains the sea-ports of Margate and Ramsgate, and 8 other parishes.

Thankston, Kent, by the Stour, a mile SW. of Canterbury.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Conesta, with a town of the same name, and a harbour frequented by merchants. It was anciently famous to a proverb, for its rich gold-mines. Lat. 40. 59. N. lon. 24. 32. E.

Thatcham, Berkshire, 2 miles NE. of Newbury.

Thaxted, a town of Essex, seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW. of Chelmsford, and 43 NE. of London. Market on Friday.

Theale, Berkshire, on the Kennet, 4 miles W. of Reading.

Thebaïd, or Said, a large country of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

Thebarton, Suffolk, SW. of Dunwich.

Thebes, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, now called Luxor. It was formerly celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city.

Thebes. See Thiev.

*Theodosia*. See *Caffa*.


Partridges are in great plenty. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lat. 37. 31. N. lon. 24. 59. E.

Thetford, Cambridgeshire, SE. of Ely. *Thetford*, or *Thaverton*, Devonshire, N. of Exeter, and on the same river is a great thoroughfare.

*Thessaly*. See *Janna*.

*Thetford*, a town in Norfolk, formerly the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles; and in the 11th century, the see of a bishop, and a place of note, with 20 churches, 2 of which now only remain. It is seated on the Thet and Little Ouse, and the rent sizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn-Regis. The chief manufacture is in woollen cloth and paper. It is 30 mile SSE. of King's-Lynn, and 50 NNE. of London. Market on Sat.


Thibet, or Great Thibet, a large country of Asia, considered by most geographers as part of Tartary, and extending from the source of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindooftan to the deserts of Cobio. The length from E. to W. is about 1500 miles, and the breadth unequal and not known. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burampoopt; the Middle is that in which Laffa, the capital, is situated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Thibet is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgur, and is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Considering the exceedingly rough and sterile state of the country of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation; it is astonishing.

Major Rennel observes, to find its inhabitants in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. All these advantages they probably owe to their vicinity to the Chinese. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, or delai lama, who is not only submitted to by them, but is also the sovereign pontiff of numberless tribes of Tartars, in Chinese and independent Tartary. They are persuaded that Fo lives in him; that he knows, sees, and understands all things, without asking any questions, or receiving any information; and that if at any time he does so, it is merely for form's sake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-designing no room to complain. In a word, they believe him to be immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. Every year they come from different parts to worship, and make rich offerings at his shrine. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is, in some respects, tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Thibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayohoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority acts as chief. The lamas, who form the numerous, as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and moreover, they fill up many monastic orders, which are held in high veneration.

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The religion of Tibet has, in some respects, a great affinity to that of the Indian Brahmans. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The Sunnais, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of 2 or 300 of them in his pay. The temporal government of Thibet has not been always possession by the great lama. At the beginning of the last century, Thibet was ruled by a king, and the territories subject to the great lama were not very large. The sort of Diamacolla, which commands the principal passes through the Bootan Mountains, being taken by storm by Captain Jones, in 1773; the same of this exploit made the Thibetians send an embassy to the Bengal government, and in 1774, the English East India Company made a treaty with the lama.


Thiers, a town in the dept. of the Puy de Dome, famous for its statuary, hardware, cutlery, paper, cards, &c. It is 12 miles E. of Clermont.

Thigley, Lincoln's NW. of Horncastle. Thiefield, York, NE. of Northallerton. Thibet, Egypt, or STIBES, anciently THEBEs, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Luidia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly very large, and yet is 7 miles in circumference, but full of ruins, with about 4 or 5000 Turks and Christians in it. It is now famous for a fine fort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. Here are several mosques, and several Greek churches. The air of the country about Thibes is thick and foggy. It is seated between two small rivers, supposing to be the Irenus and Dircus of the ancients, 28 miles WNW. of Athens, and 290 SW. of Constantinople.

Thoby, Essex, in Mountnai's parish.

Thoirsey, a town in the department of Ain, with a handsome college, 13 miles W. of Bourg, and 250 SE of Paris.

Tholthorp, Rutland's NW. of Stamford.

Thomas, St. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8 deg. E. lon. It was discovered in 1460, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in circumference. It is an unhealthy country for Europeans, although the natural inhabitants often complete a century. The soil is well-watered and amazingly fertile, producing the fruits of every denomination of the warm climates, in the utmost perfection, with little labour or expense. It abounds also with a variety of animals, tame and wild; and an infinity of the feathered kind. The rivers, as well as the surrounding seas, are stocked with an incredible variety of fish. It confines chiefly of hills intermixed with valleys, which are constantly filled with a thick fed fog. However, it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

Thomas, St. Cornwall, near Launceston.

Thomas, St. Devonshire, S.W. of Exeter.

Thomas, St. Herts, 2 miles from Ickland.

Thomas, St. near Stafford.

Thomas, St. a town of Cumana, S. America.

Thomas, St. a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, 3 miles S. of Mudras.

Thomas, St. an island of the W. Indies, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a town near a safe and commodious harbour. The trade here, by illicit traffic, with French, English,
THO

English, Dutch, and Spaniards, is considerable; and, from the great plenty of money, provisions are dear. One part of the town, the Brandenburg quarter, is a settlement of French refugees. The Danish factory is a large building, containing convenient warehouses for the reception of slaves, flowage of goods, &c. In the harbour is a small fort, without ditch or out-works. It is 18 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes.

Lat. 18. 22. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

Thomas Street, in Roscommon, Connacht. Thomas-town, in Tipperary, Munster.

* Thomastown, a town of Kilkenny, in Leinster, 58 miles from Dublin.


Thorpe, an improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It stands in the marsh land, on the river Don. The turf-moor fens, to the E. and NE. of this town, have been lately inclosed. The marshes also have been drained, and the ground much funk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from this place to Cowle, or Gowld Hth. It is 31 miles S. of York, and 166 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.


Thornhill, a town of Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen, yarn, and coarse woollen stuffs. It is situated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. by W. of Dumfries.


Thorne, an improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It stands in the marsh land, on the river Don. The turf-moor fens, to the E. and NE. of this town, have been lately inclosed. The marshes also have been drained, and the ground much sunk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from this place to Cowle, or Gowld Hth. It is 31 miles S. of York, and 166 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Thule, Southern, a part of Sandwich Land, discovered by Captain Cook in 1775. It is high and mountainous, and was entirely covered with snow in the beginning of February, which answers to Auguſt in the northern hemisphere. It lies in lat. 59° 54'. S. lon. 27° 40'. W. which being the most southerly land yet discovered, gave occasion for its name. Thun, a town of Bern, Swiſſeland, with a castle, where the avoyer resides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern, 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and seated at the NW. extremity of the lake of the same name.

Thun, a lake in Bern, Swiſſeland, about 4 leagues long and b broad. To judge by the steepness of the lofty mountains by which it is bounded, it must be very deep. The borders are richly varie-gated, and present several fine points of view, greatly heightened by many ragged rocks rising boldly from the edge of the water.

Thunder Bay, a bay, 9 miles broad, at the NW. corner of Lake Huron, in N. America; so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there. Thunderfield, Surry, near Horley. Thunderley, Eſſex, near Walden. Thunderley, Eſſex, SW. of Rayleigh. Thundridge, Hertfдор. 2 miles NE. of Ware, Thunrock, near Gainborough. Thunston, Leicet. S. of Mountforcl. Thuresy, Cumberl. between Wigton and Carlile. Thurgarton, Nottingh, S. of Southwell.

Thurga, a bailiwick of Swiſſeland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and bishopric of Conſtance; on the S. by the territory of St. Gal; and on the W. by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhaufen. It is the largest bailiwick in Swiſſeland, as well as the most pleasant, rich, and fertile, being extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who send a bailiff here in turn. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thurgoland, Yorkf. SW. of Barneſley. Thuringia, a province of Upper Saxony, about 73 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, containing 60 towns, and 674 villages. It is fertile, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood, and watered by several rivers. It belongs mostly to the elector of Saxonv.


* Thurles, a town of Tipperary, in Munster, seated on the river Suir, which divides it into nearly two equal parts, 70 miles from Dublin.


Thurso, a sea-port of Caithneſſhire, on the N. coast, with a considerable trade, and a manufactory of woollen and linen cloth. There is a salmon fishery at the mouth of the river Thurfo, and the cod fishery also gives employment to many.
Thurstonley, Dorset, near Bridport.
Thurstonton, Cheshire, on the Dee, near Hyle-Lake.
Thurston, Norfolk, beteen Loddon and Yarmouth.
Thurston, Suffolk, S. of Pakenham.
Thurston, Upper and Lower, Derby.
Thurston, Leicest. E. of Mountforrel.
Thurlow Mere, a river in Cumb. and Lanc. which runs into the Fosse near Crakeford.
Thurston, Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Windham.
Thurston, Cumb., in Millum parish, on the river Dudden.
Thurston, Norfolk, between Bactonsthorp and North Walsham.
Thurston, Suffolk, on the road between Ipswich and Norwich.
Thurston, Yorks. N. of Kilham.

Tian, a town of Lavora, Naples.
Tibberton, Glouc. 4 miles S.E. of Newport.
Tibberton, Derby. NE. of Alfreton.
Tibberton, Yorks. NE. of Worcester.
Tibberon, Norfolk, SE. of New Buckenham.

Tiber, a great river in Italy, which rises in the Appennine mountains, and in the Florentino. It passes into the pope's territory, washes Borgo de St. Sepulchro, Citta-di-Castello, Todi, and Rome, 10 miles below which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, at Oltia. Tivere is it's modern name.

Tiberthwaite, Lancas. N. of Fourness-Fells.
Tibberton, Derby. NE. of Alfreton.
Tibberton, Yorks. N. of Bainton.
Tibburn, Hampshire. SW. of Alresford.
Tibfield, Tichfield Bay and River. Hampshire, near Southampton.
Tichwell, Norfolk, W. of Burnham-Market.


Tickenhoole, Rutland. 2 miles and a half from Stamford, with one of the most ancient Saxon churches in the kingdom. Tickenhall, Derby. SW. of Kegworth.

Tickenhall, W orc. near Bewdley.
Tickenham, Yorks. near Sheriff-Hutton-Castle.
Tickmarsh, Northamp. NE. of Thrapston.
Tickham, Somrft. near Cleden.
Tickton, Yorks. NE. of Beverley.
Tiddichen, Gloucefst. near Chepilow.
Tiddycott, Warw. by Stratford-upon-Avon.
Tidd, or Tidi, a river in Cornwall.

Tideswell, Derbyshire, so called from a well thatcds and flows at uncertain times, twice or thrice an hour, after great rains; but in dry summers it entirely ceases. It is 22 miles NW. of Derby, and 158 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Tidmarsh, Berks, a mile from Theale and the Thames.

Tidminton, Worcestshire. S. of Shipston on Stour.

Tidore, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, 15 miles SE. of Ternate, and W. of Gilolo. It is 30 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch have several forts on the island, though it has a king of it's own. Lat. 1. 6. N. lon. 126. 0. E.

Tidwell, Devonshire, in Budleigh parish.

Tiel, a town of Dutch Guelderland.

Trenchant, A. in Corea.

Tierkelly, in Down, Ulster, 2 miles NE. of Ruthyland, where there is a good chalybeate spring.

Tierra del Espiritu-Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, being 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It was discovered by Quiros, and visited by Captain Cook, in 1774. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north side of it, the isles which lie along the S. and E. coast, form several good bays and harbours. Lat. 16. 0. S. lon. 166. 0. E.

Tierra del Fuego, several islands at the southern extremity of America, separated from the main land by the Straits of Magellan. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Foster says, in his voyage to the South Sea, the climate does not appear to be so rigorous and tempestuous as it is represented in Anson's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, he found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark-tree, and a species of arborus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck, of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with it's wings and feet. It had a gray plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland Islands it is called a big-peak-duck. Among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rock
of some of the islands are covered with large muscle-shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding 5 feet 6 inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads, in disorder, and beclouded with train oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs. Those which Mr. Foster saw had no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string: the rest of their body was perfectly naked. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and some times, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. Their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish-giggs. They live chiefly on seals' flesh, and like the fatoilypart most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and from their indifference and inactivity, they seem rather content than very happy.


Tigre, a province in Abyssinia, 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth.

Tigris, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and passing by Dinarbekir, Mosul, and many other cities and towns, unites with the Euphrates, when both together fall into the Persian Gulf below Basora.

Tieford, Bucks, near Newport. Tilbrooke, Bedf. NW. of Kimbolton. Tilbury, Wilt., near Wardour-Castle. Tilbury, Essex, by the Thames, to the E. of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Crove Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the ipacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of a third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.
TIN

Tilt on the Hill, Leicestershire, E. of Billeidon.

Timaboe, in Queen's County, Leinster.

Timaon, a town and district of S. America, in Popayan, abounding in fruits and pastures. It is 100 miles from Popayan. Lat. 1. 35. N. lon. 73. 55. W.

Timbercomb, Somerf. W. of Minehead.


Timerycott, a town and fortresses of Golconda, 64 miles SE. of Hyderabad.

Timoleague, a decayed town of Cork, in Munster, on an arm of the sea, which formerly was navigable, but now is choked up with sand.

Tinoln, in Kildare, Leinster.

Timor. See Motir.

Timor, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the Island of Java; 120 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort and settlement here, merely to keep out other nations, as the profit of the commerce is not considerable. Lat. 10. 24. S. lon. 124. E.

Timperley, Cheshire, near Mobberley.

Timsforsow, Somerf. near Pensford. Timshury, Hints, NW. of Rumley.

Timsworth, Suffolk, N. of bury.

Tinchebra, a town in the dept. of Orne, 22 miles SW. of Falaise.

Tinedale, Northumberland, a valley watered by the North Tyne.

*Tinehaly, a town of Wicklow, in Leinster, 38 miles from Dublin.

Tinehinck, or Tinnekinch, in Queen's County, Leinster. Tinekinch, in Carlow, Leinster.

Tinevelly. See Palamcott.

Tinglowe, Yorks. NW. of Wakefield.

Tingloafe, Devonshire, near Newton Buhel.

Tingrove, Bedfordshire, SW. of Ampthill.


Tinian, an island in the Indian Ocean, and one of the Marianas. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The soil is every where dry and healthy; and, being somewhat sandy, is the lefs disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent, and beautifully diversified with woods and meadows. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowl, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceedingly good, besides plenty of large, fierce, wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, as also guavos, limes, sweet and four oranges, water-melons, and breadfruit. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about seven or eight inches long, and is fitted for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and forcel. This island produces also cotton and indigo, and would certainly be of great value if it were properly cultivated. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guain, a little before the arrival of Commodore Anson, in 1742. The climate is extremely healthy, according to the author of Anson's voyage, from whom this description is chiefly taken; but according to Commodore Byron, who visited this island in 1765, it is unhealthful in the rainy season. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins, with other venomous reptiles and insects without number. But the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lat. 15. 0. N. lon. 146. 0. E.

Tinkleton, Dorsetshire, SW. of Bere.

Tinkley, Gloucefshire, in Nimpfield parish. Tinnare, Staffordshire, NW. of Tamworth.

Tinmouth, a sea-port of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low-water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-House. Here are several salt-works, but the principle article of trade is coal. This place is now much

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much resorted to as a watering place during the summer months.

Tinos, an island of the Archipelago, to the S. of Andros, 17 miles long, and 8 broad. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds yearly; and the silk stockings and gloves they make of it are remarkably neat. It was lately subjected to the Venetians. St. Nicolas is the principal town.

Tintern, in Wexford, Leinster.

Tintern Abbey, and Little Tintern, Monmouthshire, between Monmouth and Chepstow.

Tintinhull, Somersetshire, on the Welland, S. W. of Stanford.

Tis To, a river of Seville, Andalusia, whose waters are of a yellow colour, and petrifying quality. No animals, except goats, will drink out of this river; nor any fish live in its stream. It withers all plants and trees on its banks.

Tirz, or UPPER Austria, a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 12 towns, and 10 villages, which have markets. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and several species of precious stones. The hunting of the chamois here is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. In this country are included the county of Tirol Proper, the bishopric of Trent, and the bishopric of Brixen. Here are also profitable salt-pits, and medicinal springs and hot baths. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Salzburg, on the S. by part of the late territory of Venice, and on the W. by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons. Innsbruck is the capital.

Tirrel's Hall, Essex, by Dunmow. Tirsington, Derbyshire, N. of Ashbourne.


Titmaning, in Mayo, Connaught.
T I X  T O B

Titmaning, a town of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt. It is 30 miles NNW. of Saltzburg.


Titul, a town of Hungary.

Tiverton, a flourishing town of Devonshire, noted for its great woollen manufacture. It was formerly called Twyford's Town, from two fords then over the Ex and Leman, where are now stone bridges. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times, particularly in June 1731, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed. It is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It is 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday; also one on Monday for kerseys.

Tiverton, Cheshire, near Beeston Castle. Tivington, Cheshire, W. of Congleton. Tiviot, or Cheviot Mountains, on the borders of England and Scotland.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolks.

Tiviot. See Tiviot.

Tivoli, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It is now wretchedly poor; it is however, of greater antiquity than Rome itself, being the ancient Tibur, or Tober, which Horace says, was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favourite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Freccati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli stands, are the ruins of the vast and magnificent villa built by the emperor Adrian. Horace is thought to have composed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. In the market place are two images of oriental granite, representing Isis, an Egyptian deity. Near Tivoli is a celebrated calcade, a Sibyl's temple, a magnificent villa belonging to the duke of Modena, and the remarkable Lake of Solferata. Tivoli is seated on the river Ter cute, 17 miles N. by E. of Rome, and 10 NE. of Freccati.

Tixall, with its Heath, 2 miles E. of Stafford. Tixover, Rutlandshire, in Ketton parish.

Tlascal, a town of Mexico, formerly capital of a province of the same name. When the Spaniards first arrived here, it contained, according to Acoza, 300,000 inhabitants, with a market-place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and sellers; but Gemelli, who was here in 1693, says, it was then become an ordinary village. It is 62 miles S.E. of Mexico.

Tlascal, a province in the government of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Guatstca, on the NE. and E. by the Gulf of Mexico and Guaxaca, on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W. by Mexico Proper. It is the most populous country of Spanish America, the inhabitants being exempted from all services and duties to the crown, in consequence of having been originally allies to Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. The climate, soil, and produce resemble those of Mexico Proper.

Tobago, the most southern of the islands in the West Indies, and the most easterly except Barbados. It is 32 miles long from SW. to NE. and about 9 broad. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor does it lie in the track of those dreadful hurricanes which frequently depopulate the other islands. It is agreeably diversified with hills and vales, and is equal in richness of soil and produce to any of the islands in these seas. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of 1763, and to the French by that of 1783; but it was taken by the English, April 13th, 1793. Lat. 11° 10'. N. lon. 60° 30'. W.

Tobago, Little, an island near the NE. extremity of Tobago. It is 2 miles long, and a mile broad.

Tobbrero, in Dublin, Leinster. Tobbercorrny, or Tabbbercarr, in Sligo, Connaught. Tóber, in Clare, Munster. Tóe Head, a high promontory in Cork, Munster, a little to the W. of Castlehaven.

Tobolsk, a considerable town of the Russian empire, capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolks. It is seated at the confluence of the Izyth and Tobol. It is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bucharians, who drive a great trade on that river. The houses are low; the Tartars that live round this town for several miles are all Mahometans, and their multi is an Arabian: in general, they behave very quietly, and carry on some commerce, but practice no mechanic trades. There are also a great number of Calmeric Tartars, who serve as slaves. At the Chinese caravans pass through this town, and
and all the furs furnished by Siberia, are
brought here, and thence forwarded to
Moscow. The Russians commonly send
their state prisoners hither. It is 800
miles E. of Moscow. Lat. 57. 30. N.
on. 68. 18. E.

ToBolsk, a government of Russia,
which comprehends the most confederable
part of Siberia, including near 40 degrees
of longitude, and 23 degrees of latitude.

ToBridge, Somerset. W. of Taunton.

ToCat, a confiderable city of Amur,
in Natolia, the residence of a calif, a way-
woode, and an aga, commanding a thou-
sand janizaries, and some lispans. The
houses are handfomely built, but generally
stand on uneven ground. The streets are
pretty well paved, which is an uncommon
thing in these parts. There are 50 rivers,
that each house has a fountain. There
are about 50,000 Turkish families,
4000 Armenian families, and 400 families
of Greeks. Beside the filk of this coun-
try, they manufacture eight or ten loads of
that of Persia, and make it into fewing-
silk. Their chief trade is in copper ve-
sels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lan-
terns, and candlesticks. They also pre-
pare a great deal of yellow Turkey lea-
ther. ToCat is the centre of trade in Na-
tolia; for here the caravans arrive from
Diarbekir in 18 days, from Sinop in 6,
from Burga in 20, from Smyrna in 27, &c.

ToCayma, a town of Terra Firma, in
New Granada, leated on the river Para, in
country abounding in fruit and sugarcane.

ToCayna, a town of Hungary, in the
country of Zimplin, celebrated for its
wine, which, for strength and flavour, is
preferred to all the other wines of Hun-
gary. Some distance from it are large
salt works. It is leated at the confluen-
tce of the rivers Bodrog and Teiffe, 90 miles
N. of Buda.

Tockington, Gloucefs. in Olveston parish
Toockwith, Yorkfs. in Bolton parish. To-
bere, Dorset. N. of Stourminster. Tod-
newood, Northumberfl. E. of Fetherdon
Haugh. Todtenham, Gloucefs. 8 miles N.
of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 6 from Camps-
den. Todmorer Bottom, Gloucefs.terf. in
Billey parish. Todington, Gloucefs.terf. NE.
of Wincombe. Tud Lau, Northumber-

Tole, Cheshire, 2 miles from Tabley.

Toft, Lincolnfs. W. of Bourn. Toft, Lin-
colnfs. on the Anker, SW. of Market-
Raiuin. Toft, Lincolnfs. on the Don, SW.
of Barton-upon-Trent. Toft, Norfolfs.
SE. of Watton. Toft, Warwickf. near
Durchurst. Toft Monarchum, Norfolfs,
8 miles SW. of Yarmouth. Toft Recs.
Norfolfs, near Rainham Hall. Toft, Wefl,
Norfolfs. N. of Thetford. Tofton, Upper
and Lower, Lincolnfs. SE. of Bullingbrook.

Tokeburg, or Toggenburg, a
country of Switzerland, depending on the
abbot of St. Gal, as territorial lord, yet
with a revocation of their rights and liber-
ties. It lies among high mountains, be-
tween Zurich and Appenzel, is fertile in
corn and fruit, and is divided into the Up-
per and Lower.

Tokeham, Wiltf. SW. of Wotton-
Baffett.

Toft, a town of Spoletio.

Toledo, a confiderable city of Spain,
in New Castle, of which it was formerly
the capital, and anciently a Roman colony.
It is leated on a mountain near the river
Tajo, and has an ancient wall built by a
Gothic king, flanked with 100 towers.

Toledo, a conftable city of Spain,
in Spain, in New Caftile, of which it was formerly
the capital, and anciently a Roman colony.

TOLEDO, a conflagible city of Spain,
in New Castile, of which it was formerly
the capital, and anciently a Roman colony.
It is leated on a mountain near the river
Tajo, and has an ancient wall built by a
Gothic king, flanked with 100 towers.

It's situation renders the streets uneven;
they are also narrow, but the houses are
fine, and there are a great number of fu-
perb structures, beflde 17 public fquares,
where the markets are kept. The finest
buildings are the royal castle, and the
cathedral; which laft is the richest and
most confederable in Spain. It is leated
in the middle of the city, joining to a
handsome street, with a fine frame before
it. Several of the gates are very large,
and of bronze. There is also a fuperb
freeple extremely high, whence there is a
very extensive prospect. The Sagrarrio,
or principal chapel, is a real trefury, in
which are 15 large cabinets let into the
wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold
and silver veffels, and other works. There
are two mitres of silver gilt, let all over
with pears and precious fones, with
three collars of mafig gold, enriched in
like manner. There are two bracelets and
an imperial crown, dedicated to Mary the
mother of Jesus, confifling of large dia-
monds and other plves. The weight of
gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The
veffel which contains the confeccrated wa-
ter is of silver gilt, as high as a man, and
fo heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry
it; within it is another of pure gold, en-
riched with jewels. Here are 38 religi-
ous houses, with a great number of churches
belonging to 27 parifhes, and some hos-
pitals. Without the town are the remains

X x 4

of
of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has an archbishop's see, a famous university, and several manufactories of silk and wool. The secret of hardening sword blades, for which Toledo was formerly so famous, has been lost, but is said to be again recovered. When one of these underwent the operation of tempering, if it was in the least touched by striking with it several violent blows on an iron headdress, it was rejected. Two centuries ago, the inhabitants were about 200,000, but now are scarcely 30,000. Toledo is 32 miles SSW. of Madrid. Lat. 59° 50'. N. lon. 45° 51'.

Toledo, a town in Dutch Zealand, in an island of the same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal, 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is 5 miles NW. of Bergen op Zoom.

Tolentino, a town of Accona.

Tolesburg, a sea-port of Riga.

Tolbi, Etsed, near Molden. Toley, Yorkshire, NW. of Stockley. Toledon, Dorsey, Major, or Bevingbor, and Midnìt, or Knights, Etsed, near Tolbury.

Tolhuys, a town of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 6 miles WSW. of Emmerick.

Tollard Royal, Wiltshire, near Cranborn Chace. Tallacon, Tollaton, or Tollaton, near Bingham. Toller Down, Dorsetshire. Tollerwell, Dorsetshire, near Tincleton.

Tolnza, a town of Fruitland.

Tolna, a town and county of Hungary, seated on the river Danube, 50 miles S. of Buda.

Tolozà, a town of Spain, in the province of Retye, and capital of Guipuzcoa. It is not large, but is celebrated for its steel manufactures, particularly of sword blades. It is 33 miles SW. of Fottarabia. Lat. 43° 10'. N. lon. 2° 5'.


Tolf, a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena. In the environs is found the celebrated balsam to which it gives name, being produced from a tree like a pine. It is 60 miles S. of Carthagena.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Nuboan, 65 miles NNE. of Lisbon.
T O N

-Tone, a river in Somersetshire. Toneley, Northumb. NW. of Dunblane Castle.

Tongataboo. See Tongataboo.

Tony, Kent, a mile and a half E. of Milton. Tong, Leicestr. near Stanton-Harold. Tong, York. SE. of Bradford.

Tong Castle, Stafford. 3 miles from Shifnal. Tongham, Surry, NW. of Puttenham.

Tongley Hill, Shrop. near Clun.

Tongeren, or Tongres, a town of Liege, 13 miles SW. of Maastricht.

Tongusians, a people of Siberia, near the Sea of Okotk, subject to the Russians. They chiefly subsist by grazing and hunting of fables, whose skins are very black.

Tonay Boutonne, a town in the depart. of Lower Charente, seated on the river Boutonne, 10 miles W. of Rochefort.

Tonay Charente, a town in the dept. of Lower Charente, seated on the river Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochefort.

Tonneins, a town in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 7 miles SE. of Marmande.

Tonerre, a town in the department of Yonne, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 SE. of Paris.

Tonningen, a town of Denmark, in Slewick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Eyder, near the German Ocean, with a commodious harbour, 2.5 miles S. W. of Slewick.

Tonquin, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. and SE. by China and the Bay of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greatest breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants and the trade they carry on, as the excellence of the soil, and mild temperature of the climate. The country is thick set with villages, and the natives in general are of a muddling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips of a neat form. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black.

The country is so very populous, that many labour under extreme poverty for want of employment. The money and goods brought hither by foreign ships, particularly the English and Dutch, put them in action; but one third at least of the money must be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ships stay here till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months. They are so addicted to gaming, that, when everything else is lost, they will take their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinians are made either of silk or cotton; but the poorer people and soldiers wear only cotton or a dark tawny colour. Their houles are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no houle is without. The villages consist of 30 or 40 houles, surrounded by trees, and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and fald herbs. In the rainy season they pass from one houle to another, by wading through the water, or by help of boats.

In the only city in the kingdom, called Cachao, are about 20,000 houles, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but in hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is a kind of tea, like Chinese bohea; but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their visitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar. They have another great feast in May, or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion, which is founded on that of China, is Pagan, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small, low temples, built of timber. The Christian religion was established here in 1626, by the Jesuit, Baldin...
and in 1639, there were 80,000 converts, who had built 200 churches at their own charge: it was utterly proscribed, however, in 1721, after several dreadful persecutions, attended with the imprisonment, torture, and death, of the missionaries and their catechists. The language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth; it has a great resemblance to the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts, or trades, and export great quantities of their manufactures, at which they are very dexterous and ingenious. Their fruit-trees are said to excel all the rest of Asia, in the flavour and beauty of their fruit; and their elephants are reckoned the largest and nimblest in the world. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lacquered wares, earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and wormseed. The lacquered ware is scarcely inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all their merchandise, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are, in general, very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported, beside silver, are salt-petre, sulphur, English broad-cloth, pepper, spices, lead, and guns. Tongquin, about seven centuries ago, was subject to China, till Din, a famous robber, threw off the yoke of servitude, and placed the crown on his own head. This independence has been the source of many cruel wars and miseries, and the families on the throne have already changed six times. The issue of the last civil war was a treaty, by which it was agreed, that the shah, or competitor of King Le, and his descendents, were to have the absolute command of the armies, with the greatest part of the revenues, while the bea, or sovereign, was to enjoy all the honours and external splendor of royalty.

Tonsberg, a sea port of Aggerhuys, 42 miles S. of Christiania.

Toobouai, one of the Society Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, about 5 or 6 miles over. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees intermixed to their summits. This island is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces several kinds of fruits and roots.

Lat. 23° 25'. S. lon. 149° 23'. W.
To a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castrile, passes by Alva, Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and falls into the Douero, a few miles below Miranda-de-Duero.

Torina, a town and county of Hungary, 14 miles SW. of Cashaw.

Tornate, an island of the West Indies, and the principal of the Virgin Islands. It is about 18 miles long from E. to W. and 7 in its greatest breadth. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum, and, within the last 17 years, has undergone considerable improvements. Their fruits, of which they have no great variety, are but indifferent, apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E. end of the island. Torton was first settled by a party of Dutch buccaneers; these, in 1665, were driven out by others, who took possession in the name of the king of England. Protection being afforded them, Torton was soon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Islands. Lat. 18° 30'. N. lon. 63° 40'.

Torton, Suffolk, between Torrington and Arundel.

Tortona, a town of Milan, capital of the Tortone, 9 miles E. of Alexandria.

Tortosa, a large town of Catalonia, with a university, seated on the Ebro, about 15 miles from its mouth. The cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable public buildings. The castle is a mile square, but in a state of decay, and only serving as a place of residence for a governor. In its neighbourhood are quarries, and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, Jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters' ware, which resembles porcelain. It is 77 miles S.W. of Barcelona.

Tortola, an island of the West Indies, about 36 miles in circumference, and uninhabited. The E. end is full of bare, rugged, broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea. Near this end is a large salt-pond, within 300 paces of the sea, where the salt begins to kern in spring. There have been 20 sail of merchantmen here at a time for salt, who come hither from May to August. At the W. end is a small harbour, with some fresh water; this part is full of shrubby trees. There are a few goats on it, which live on the coarse grais at the E. end; and the turtles, or tortoises, come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, whence this island, has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, bark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled.
This island was formerly much frequented by the buccaneers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the Island of Margareta. Lat. 11. 30. N. Lon. 64. 50. W.

Tortuga, an island of the West Indies, about two leagues from the NW. end of the Island of St. Domingo. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lat. 20. 10. N. Lon. 72. 48. W.

To RTuo A, an island of the West Indies, about two leagues from the NW. end of the Island of St. Domingo. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lat. 0. 10. N. Lon. 72. 48. W.


Tofta, a sea port of Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is 27 miles SSE. of Girona.

Tojelend, Huntingd, near Great Paxton.

ToSCANELLA, a town in the Patrimonio.


*TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Dart, 8 miles from the English Channel, with a monastery of berges. It is 27 miles SSW. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Tottenham High Cross, a large village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is so called from a crose, which was erected here on the place where Queen Eleanor's corpse was refted. It was formerly a column of wood, raised upon a hillock; but was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure erected in it's stead, by Dean Wood. In this parish are three almshouses. Of one of them, for eight poor people, it is remarkable, that it was erected by Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, who was consecrated to Philip II. of Spain, with whom he came over to England, and was the first that exercised that art in this country. He became a Protestant, and died in 1621. A rivulet, called the Mofal, which rises on Mutwell-Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal street of this village. Tottenham and Park, Wilts, by Savernake-Forest. Tottenham, Bucks, by Whitchurch. Tottenham, Somerset, near Bridgewater. Torridge, Herts, near Barnet and Whitchton. Totton, Lancs, W. of Rochdale. Totton, Hants, at the bottom of Southampton-Bay. Town, Kent, near Maidstone.

Toul, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on the river Moelle, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 E. of Paris.

Touloomb, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, on the S. bank of the Ravee, 50 miles ENE. of Moultan.

Toulon, a celebrated city and seaport of France, being the chief town of the dept. of Var. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, and other parishes, contained 9 convents, a feminary, and a college. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The first, which is very ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue-aux-Arbes, which is a kind of court, or mall, and the townhouse; the gate of this is surmounted by a balcony, which is supported by two termini, the masterpieces of the famous Puget. The New Quarter, which forms, as it were, a second city, contains, besides the magnificent works constructed in the reign of Lewis XIV, many fine houses, among which that of the late feminary is, beyond comparison, the grandest, and a spacious, oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port, or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. The Merchants' Haven, along which extends a noble quay, on which stands the townhouse, is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The New Haven was constructed by Lewis XIV. after the designs of Vauban, as were the fortifications of the city and harbours. In the front of this haven is the ropehouse, built wholly of freestone, 620 feet in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the same time; and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. The long sail-room, the dock yards, the bains, cannon foundry, armoury, working houfes for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths, carvers, &c. are all very extensive. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy at Toulon a second basin in the New Port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some are merchants. They no longer sleep on board the galleys, but have been lately provided with accommodations on shore, in a vast building, newly erected for that purpose. The Old and New
New Harbour lie contiguous, and communicate with one another by a canal; they have also an outlet into the extensive outer road, which is surrounded by hills, and formed by nature almost circular. The entrance on both sides is defended by a fort with strong batteries. In 1707, the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene laid siege to this city, but without success. In 1721, it suffered greatly by the plague. The inhabitants were induced to surrender this city in trust to the English, in September, 1793; but the consequences were dreadful.—Their new friends, in about three months, were driven out of the place; and the precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, caused a great part of the Toulonese ships and property to fall into the hands of the enraged and implacable republicans. Of 31 ships of the line, which the English found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and 1 at Leghorn; and Lord Hood had previously sent to Brest and Rochfort with republican seamen, whom he was afraid to trust. The inhabitants were computed at 80,000. Toulon is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 27 miles S.E. of Aix, and 388 SE. of Paris. Lat. 43.7 N. lon. 5.47 E.

Toulouse, a city in the dept. of Upper Garonne, lately the capital of Languedoc, the seat of a parliament, and the see of an archbishop. It is the largest city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent; containing only 60,000 inhabitants. It was the capital of the Teutolages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and was successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The streets are mostly broad, and the walls and houses are built of brick. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square, 314 feet long, and 66 high. The principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, lately called the Place Royale. Communicating with the ocean on one side, and with the Mediterranean on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, which joins the Garonne a little below the town, Toulon might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course, there were two colleges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce of Toulon consists in Spanish wool and carpets, together with some flight silk and woollen stuffs. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the suburb of St. Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne; and it has been in contemplation to line them with new and uniform houses. Toulon is 125 miles S. of Bourdeaux, and 356 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43.56 N. lon. 1.27 E.

TOURANE, a ci-devant province of France, N. of Berry and Poitou, and divided into Higher and Lower. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France.

TOUR-DE-ROUSSillon, a town in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, seated near the river Tor, on a spot where once stood a city, called Roucino. It is two miles E. of Perpignan.

TOUR-DU-PIN, a town in the dept. of Isere, 27 miles S.E. of Lyons.

TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town in the dept. of the Channel, near Cherbourg, with a manufacture of glass.

TOURNAY, a considerable town of Flanders, and capital of the Tournaisins, has several fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good stockings. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria, by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garrison, as being one of the barrier towns. It is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. by E. of Lille, and 135 N. by E. of Paris.

TOURNON, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, seated near the river Rhone, 24 miles SSW. of Privas.

TOURNUS, a town in the dept. of Saone and Loire, seated on the river Saone, 13 miles S. of Chalon, and 202 S. by W. of Paris.

TOURS, a considerable city, capital of the dept. of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet diameter; three of these were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1789. This bridge is terminated, in a line which crosses the whole city, by a street 2400 feet long, with foot pavements on each side; and lined with fine buildings recently erected. Under the ministry of Cardinal
Cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were employed here in the silk manufacture; at present, the whole number of inhabitants is about 35,000. The red wines made here are much esteemed. Tours is 117 miles SW. of Paris.

**Toussaint, a town of Africa, in Bedulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependant on Tunis. Lat. 32° 30' N. lon. 10° 55' E.**

Touffy, Bucks, in Tame parish. **Tova, a river in Carmarthenshire.**

**Toxteth, a town of Northamptonshire, with a manufactury of lace and silk. It is 29 miles S. of Northampton, and 60 N.W. of London.**

Tuesday.

Townsville, in Donegal, Ulster.

**Towcester, a town of Northamptonshire, with a manufactury of lace and silk. It is 12 miles S. of Northampton, and 60 N.W. of London.**

Tuesroyd, Cumb., near Ulverston. **Townshod, Lincoln's W. N. of Tattershall Chase.**

Tralee, the shire town of Kerry, in Munster. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken in the bay, which, however, is so shallow, that vessels of 50 or 60 tons cannot come within a mile of the town. On the N. side there is a fine clay-beathe spa. It is 144 miles SW. of Dublin.

**Tralgon, in Cork, Munster. Tramore, in Waterford, Munster.**

**Tra-Los-Montes, or Tras-os-Montes, a province of Portugal, lying on the other side of the Mountain of Major, with respect to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Spain; on the W. by Entre Douro e Minho; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of Leon. The valleys are fertile in wine, oil, and fruits, and abound in cattle. It contains 2 cities, 57 villages or towns, and 549 parishes, with about 135,800 inhabitants.**


**Tranxey, in Cork, Munster. Tranmore, in Waterford, Munster.**

**Tra-Los-Montes, or Tra-os-Montes. Tranent, a small town of E. Lothian, between Haddington and Edinburgh. It's chief dependence is on its coal-works, which have been carried on for many years, even under the town, but now extended to the circuitous country. It is remarkable for a very ancient church, said to be built by the Picts, and is about 9 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh.**

**Trani, a town of Naples, capital of Bari, decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud.**

**Tranquebar, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Danes, who erected a fortress here in 1621. They had previously obtained a grant of the town and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of about 730l. The territory is considerable, and full of populous villages. It is fest at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, 56 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 12'. N. lon. 79° 57'. E.**

**Tranovran, in Cork, Munster.**

**Transylvania, a country of Europe; formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the E. by Moldavia; on the S. by Walachia and the banant of Temeswar; and on the W. by Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren, and the air is healthier than that of Hungary. The inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn and wine, and there are rich**
rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but, since 1722, has been rendered hereditary to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Romanists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Scotchmen, Armenians, Greeks, and Mahometans; to which may be added, Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipsies. Its form is nearly oval; about 400 miles in circumference. The principality is governed in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, which meets at her Hertstadt, by summons from the prince; the government being wholly different from that of Hungary.

Tranwell, Northumberland, in Morpeth manor.

Trarbach, a town of Spanheim, circle of Upper Rhine, seated on the river Moselle. The town and fort were taken by the allies in 1704. It is 22 miles NNE. of Traves.

Trapani, a town of Sicily, in the Val-d'Algera, with a harbour. It is a trading place, famous for its salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral; it is 45 miles SW. of Palermo.

Trapezille, a town in the Morea.

Trappe, a once-celebrated monastery in the dept. of Orne, situated in a large valley, surrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their austerity, and keeping perpetual silence.

Trattion, Suffex, near Pontsmouth.

Travancore, a province of Hindostan, extending about 90 miles along the coast of Malabar, and bounded on the N. by Mylopes, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English E. India Company. Travancore, the capital, is 108 miles SSW. of Madura.

Trave, a river of Holstein, which passes by Sedberg, Oldelloe, and Lubec, and falls into the Baltic at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a town of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NNE. of that city. In 1783, 951 ships sailed from this port.

Trausstein, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Traun; near which are springs of salt water; also a town of Austria.

Trautmann, a river in Cardiganshire.

Traw, a town of the late Venetian Dalmatia, seated on the Adriatic, in a small island near the main land. It is 12 miles W. of Spolatro.

Trawbridge, Devon, on the river Fow, near Crediton.

Traiguera, a town of Valencia.

Treibach, Cornwall, NE. of Boscawen.

Trebisacca, a town of Calabria Cirra.

Treiben, or Tarabosan, a city of Turkey in Asia, with a Greek archbishop's see and a harbour, seated at the foot of a pretty steep hill. The walls are almost square and high built up, and though they are not of the first ages, they probably stand on the foundations of the ancient inclosure which got this city the name of Trapezium. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible, because they are too high. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and their but one story high. The harbour is at the easterly end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. Under the Greek emperors, it was erected into a principality, or empire. Alexis Comnenus took possession of it in 1204. In 1402, it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Comnenus, and all his family, prisoners to Constantinople, where they were most put to death. It stands on the Black Sea, 220 miles ENE. of Erivan. Lat. 41°. N. Lon. 40°. 25'.

Trebitz, a town of Iglau, Moravia.

Tresnitz, a town of Oels, Silesia.

Trelease, Somerset, SW. of Nettlecomb.

Treborough, Somerset, SW. of Nettlecomb.

Treding, Devon, N.E. of Ulverston. Tredig, or Treig, Cornwall, near Liskeard. Tredington, Worcestershire, on the Stour, N. of Shipton. Tredenham, Southend, near Uff. Tredely, or Tredeley, Cornwall, near Cameford. Tredington, Gloucestershire, 2 miles and a half SE. of Tewksbury. Tredonock, Monmouthshire, 3 miles from Caerleon. Treduyfion, Cornwall,
TRE

TRENS, or TRENSAM, a province of Algiers, on the Mediterranean. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pal-

TRENT, a city of Tirol, formerly imperial; and famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It contains no streets exactly regular, and the houses are in general old. Here is a large but antique palace, a cathedral, 3 parish churches, a college, and some convents. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW. of Venice.

TRENT, or the TRENTINO, a princely bishopric of Tirol, partly under the sovereignty of the house of Austria, although the bishop is a prince of the empire.

TRENT, a large river in England, which rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three several springs between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordshire, it takes a NE. direction, and enters Derbyshire, forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It enters the latter county at its SW. extremity, and thence courses obliquely to the E. forming, toward the N. part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and then falls into the Humber below Burton Stather. Canals are made, or making, to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom; viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainsborough, to Beverley, and the sea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winder, from the mouth of the Derwent, to the Mersey, joining

TREMBLE, or TREMBLE, a town of Stafford-Shire, 8 miles SW. of Crewe, and 40 from London. Market on Thursday.

TREMOUTH, a town in the dept. of Vienne, 32 miles S. of Poitiers.

TREMUL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

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ing with another branch to Coventry and Braunstone, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches extend to the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worcester, and many others. The Trent is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire, but has the inconvenience of being subject to great and frequent floods.

Trent, Somerset, between Ilchester and Milburn-Port. Trentebam, Staff. on the Trent, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line.

Trenton, a town of New Jersey, of which state it is the largest town. It is seated on the E. side of the river Delaware, 24 miles NNE. of Philadelphia.

Trentwitt, Cornwall, near Modern.

Trewen, or Trewey, SW. of Monmouth.

Trepont, Northumberland, in the manor of Koubire.

Trepow, a town of Prussian Pomerania, with a manufacture of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the Rega, which is here made navigable, 11 miles SW. of Colberg.

Trenere, or Trenow, Cornw. near Philjack.


Treskeck, Hereford, between Acombury and Ross.

Tresham, Glouc. in Hawksworth parish.

Tresnanis Isles, four fertile islands on the W. coast of Scotland, between the Islands of Col and Mull.


Trev, or Trews, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of the archbishopric of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, assumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. The chapter consists of 40 canons, including 16 capitulars and 24 domicelli. It has 3 colleges, a cathedral, 3 collegiate and 5 parish churches, as also 73 monasteries and nunneries, with a house of the Teutonic Order, and another belonging to that of St. John. Trevès has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the river Moûelle, over which is a stone bridge, in a fertile country, abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, having been formerly a place of note of the Treviri, and the capital of all Gaul, in the time of Constantine the Great. It is 20 miles NE. of Luxemburg.

Trevès, or Triers, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by the electates of the Elector Palatine and of Nassau; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Luxemburg and Lorraine. It is about 80 miles in length, but the breadth is uncertain. It is full of mountains and forests; but, near the rivers Rhine and Moûelle, the soil is fruitful, and the country populous.

Trevithin, Monmouthshire, W. of Uk.

Trewethock, Cornwall, NE. of Helston.

Trevi, a town of Spoleto; and a town in Campagna-di Roma.

Trevico, a town of Principato Ultra.

Trevigo, Cornwall, near Leftwithiel.

Trevill, Cornwall, at the Land's-End.

Trevillock, Cornwall, by Grampound.

Trevillet, Cornwall, SE. of Tintagel-Castle.

Trevine, Cornwall, W. of Truro.

Trevino, a town of Alava, in Spain.

Trevissano, a marquisate of Italy, in Venice, 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden; and they export cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviolo is the principal town.

Treviso, or Trevic, a city of Italy, capital of the Trevigiano, containing 17 churches, and 19 convents. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; and is 20 miles NNW. of Venice.

Trevithic, Cornwall, near Tregony.

Trevona, Cornwall, SW. of Tregony.

Trevour, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padstow Haven. Trevouth, Cornwall, near Great Columb.

Trevoux, a small town in the depart-
The most remarkable buildings here are the late mint; the late parliament house; the governor's house; an hospital, founded by the woman De Montpenser; and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals, composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand, entitled "Memoires de Trevoux," and for the "Dictionnaire Univerel, which is equally esteemed, although that of the French Academy is preferable with respect to the greatest part of the objects that are common to them. Trevoux is seated on the river Soane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris.

Trewardineck, Cornw. near Tregony.
Trewardeath-Bay, in Cornwall, on the English Channel, W. of Fowey-Haven.
Trewargon, Cornw. N. of the Looes.
Trewathaith, Cornw. NW. of Letwithiel.
Trewen, Cornwall, NW. of Launceston.
Trewen, Hereford, 5 miles from Abergavenny.
Treweneth, Cornw. near Penzance.
Trewindle, Cornw. NW. of Carmelford.
Trewine, Cornwall, E. of Falmouth-Haven.
Trewink, Cornwall, between Great Columb and Padstow.
Trewuet, Upper and Lower, Northumb.
SW. of Alnwick.
Treward, Cornw. near St. Earth.
Trewolf, Cornw. SW. of Penzance.
Trewolfo, Cornw. NE. of Truro.
Treworgan, Cornwall, between Penzance and the Land's End.
Treworgi, Cornw. 3 miles from Kilguth.
Treworgy, Cornwall, N. of Lefkard.
Trewory, Gloucestershire, in the parish of Coats.
Trewolloch, Cornwall, E. of Great Columb.

Treyasa, a town of Hesse, circle of Upper Rhine, 17 miles ENE. of Marburg.

Trezzo, a town of the Milanese.

Triago, Hereford, E. of Kynnechurch.

Tribes, a town of Swedish Pomerania, reckoned a pass to Mecklenburg.

It is 22 miles SW. of Stralsund.

Trieks. See Treves.

Triest, a sea-port town of Carniola, situated on the side of a hill, extending to the Adriatic, about which the vineyards form a semicircle. The streets are narrow; but there is a large square, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour consists of an inner and outer, and has been considerably improved by the Empress Maria Theretia, who also declared this place a free port; with an exception of the articles of iron, steel, copper, quicksilver, salt, gunpowder, mirrors, and cry-

Trey, Cornwall, near Polruddern-Hill, W. of
W. of Trewardreth-Bay. **Trinity-Chapel**, Derby, near Alfreton. _Trinity-Chapel_, Devonf., on the coast, by Dartmouth. **Trinity-Chapel**, Monmouthf. opposite to Ault-Ferry, over the Severn.

**Trinity-Parifb**, in Waterford, Munfter.

**Trino**, a town of Italy, in Monteferrat.


**Tripoli**, a city of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a province of the same name. It is pretty large, and has a harbour, the most commodious of any along this whole coast, except Alexandria. The houses are low and mean, and the streets narrow, dirty, and irregular. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, wood, dates, ostrich feathers, skins, and particularly Christian slaves, whom they take at sea. At the W. end is a strong castle, fortified after the modern manner, and furnished with some large cannon. In 1685, Tripoli was bombarded by a French squadron, under Maréchal d’Etrees, and the government compelled to sue for peace. It is seated on the Mediterranean, in a sandy soil, 275 miles SE. by S. of Tunis. Lat. 32° 34' N. Long. 13° 12' E.

**TRIPOLI**, a country of Barbary, on the Mediterranean, E. of Tunis and Biledul Gerid; and W. of Barca. It is about 600 miles from E. to W. but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that toward Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a fort of regency, at the head of which is a dey, or bey, who is not merely a titular vassal to the Porte, but really under subject and tribute. They have about 7 or 8 corsairs, which, though they are mostly small galleys, poorly manned and equipped, take a great number of ships. Here are a number of villages, very poor, and thinly inhabited; but few cities or towns of consequence.

**TRIPOLI**, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, schismatic Greeks, Latins, and Jews. All the houses have fountains belonging to them, with orchards, where the nopal grows spontaneously. The commerce is wholly in the hands of the French, who have a conful here, and three commercial houses within the town. They export coarse silk, spunges fished in the road, exchanging them for cloth, cochineal, sugar, or West-India coffee. The bakhaw farms the government from the Porte, on a lease of one year only, at 750 purses, or about 59,000l. per annum. In the territory about it, are a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. It is 130 miles S. of Scanderoon, and 72 NW. of Damascus.

**Tripolis**, Essex, near Woodford-Well. _Tripplion_, Herefords. N. of Brampton-Brian.

**TRIST**, a small, uninhabited island of Mexico, on the S. coast of the Bay of Campeachy.


**TRICCHINOPOLY**, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, garrisoned by English troops. It is 67 miles SSW. of Tranquebar.

**Triball**, Cornwall, N. of Helfton.

**Trillington**, Northumberland, N. of Morpeth.


**Troja**, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

**TROIS-RIVIERES**, a town of Upper Canada, which, under the French government, was the martorum porcum for furs, and other Indian commodities. It is not very populous, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houses large, and richly furnished. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 55 miles SW. of Quebec.

**Trokenhole**, Cambridgeshire, W. of Wilsbeach.

**TRAOKI**, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, 16 miles W. of Wilna.

**TRON, St.** a town of Liege.

**Trane, Berks., in Wantage parish.**

**TROPEA**, a town of Calabria Ulter, seated on a high rock, near the sea.

**Troppau**, a city of Silefia, the seat of the regency for the Austrian part; 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz.

**Troppau**, a principality of Silefia, divided between the house of Austria and the king of Prufia.

**TROPEZ, St.** a sea-port in the dept. of Var, seated on the Mediterranean, 12 miles SSW. of Frejus.

**Troston, Suff., S. of Fakenham.**


**TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a manufactuary of broad cloth, 3 Y 2 miles
miles SW. of Marlborough, and 98 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

Trowell, W. of Nottingham. Trowell-Newton-Hall, 2 miles N.E. of Norwich.

Troy, or Ilium, an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, at the foot of Mount Ida, and opposite the Isle of Tenedos. It is well known, at least in poetic fiction, for its ten years siege.

Troyes, a city in the dept. of Aube, before the revolution, the capital of Champagne, and the see of a bishop. As the stone in its neighbourhood is too tender to be employed in building, almost all the houses are of wood; which, nevertheless, produce an effect pleasing to the eye. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church, the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, flax, hemp, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the river Seine, 30 miles ENE. of Sens, and 90 ESE. of Paris.

Troy, House and Michel, S. and SW. of Monmouth.

Truful, Somerset. SW. of Taunton.

Truly, Suffolk, E. of Stening. Trumpton, 2 miles from Cambridge. Trunch, Norfolk, NE. of N. Waltham.

Truro, a town in Cornwall, with a large commodious quay for vessels of about 100 tons. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Truro is seated at the head of the Fale, 11 miles N. of Falmouth, and 237 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Truham, Devon. N. of Chudleigh.

Trufey, Derbyshire, E. of Boylton.

Truxillo, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura; 117 miles SW. of Madrid.

Truxillo, a town of Venezuela, Terra-Firma.

Truxillo, a rich and trading town of Peru, in the audiencia of Lima, and valley of Chimo. In it's pleasant and fertile territory, are above 50,000 tributary Americans. It is seated on a small river, near the S. Sea, 6 miles S. of Guanahaco, it's port or harbour, and 900 miles NNW. of Lima. Lat. 15. 20. N. long. 85. 50. W.

Truxton without, Hants, SW. of Wayhill. Tryley, Monmouthshire. N. of Abercoveney.

Truchtski, a country situated on the NE. extremity of Asia, near the NW. coast of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the N. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Korias, is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a hardy race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Korias of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never yet been able to effect it.

Tshehshen. See Kisti.

*Tuam, in the county of Galway, in Connaught, was once a city, but is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles NNE. of Galway, and 93 W. of Dublin.

Tubaon, a town on the N. coast of Java. Lat. 6. 0. S. lon. 111. 51. E.


Tubingen, a town of Swabia, the second in Wurtemburg, with an university, a seminary for the study of the law, and a college for the nobility. In the town-house is a very curious clock. Here the ancient Palatines of Tubingen, whose origin is unknown, had their pfalz, or palatium, which stood on the spot of the present castle. It is seated on the river Neckar, 18 miles SW. of Stuttgart.

Tucuman, or Tacma, a large province of S. America, W. of Paraguay, is the vicerealty of Buenos Ayres. The air is hot, and the earth sandy. Many parts, however, are fruitful, and well cultivated; and the original natives, who live in small villages close to one another, are somewhat civilized by the Spaniards, being covered with cotton and woollen manufactures.

Tucuyo, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley; the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and the

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Tuddington, a small town of Bedfordshire, with a small market on Thursday, almost dilapidated. It is 5 miles NW. of Dunstable, and 37 NW. of London.

Tuddington, Gloucester, between Winchcomb and Campden. Tuddington, or Teddington, Middlesex, on the Thames, ad

Tudela, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Ebro. It is 4.5 miles N.W., of Saragossa, and 146 NNE, of Madrid.

Tudley, Kent, 2 miles SE. of Tunbridge. Tuddham, or Tutham Hall, Kent, near West Farley. Tudworth, North, Wilts, 6 miles NE. of Ambersbury. Tudworth, South, Hants, by North Tudworth. Tudy, St. Cornwall, SE. of Padstow-Haven. Tue, St. Cornwall, SE. of Tregony.

Tver, a government of Russia, once an independent sovereignty, called the Duchy of Tver, and afterwards comprised in the government of Novgorod. The number of inhabitants in this district has of late increased very much. The country produces plenty of grain, hemp, flax, and vegetables. It's forests yield oak, birch, alder, &c. and here are vast numbers of wild and tame quadrupeds, with a variety of birds, eagles, falcons, cranes, &c. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is a fish which is peculiar to the waters of these northern regions. It is called the sterlet, the acipenser ruthenus, of Linnaeus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavour and delicacy of its flesh, and for its roe, of which the finest caviare is made.

Tver, a considerable commercial town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated at the confluence of the Tverza and the Volga, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the southern provinces toward Peterburgh. It is divided into the old and new towns; the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter having been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration in 1763, has been much improved in being rebuilt. The empress ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be made; enjoining all the houses to be constructed according to this model. At her own expense, she raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of 500 l. for a year, without interest. The money which the advanced on this occasion, amounted to 60,000 l., and she has since remitted one-third of this sum. The streets, which are broad and long, issue in straight lines from an octagon in the centre. The houses are of brick tuckeoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. The plan, when completed, was to comprise two octagons, with several streets leading from them, and intersecting each other at right angles. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and, in 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the public charge. It admits 150 students, who are instructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortifications, tactics, natural philosophy, music, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is 99 miles NW. of Moscow.


* Tullamore, a town of King's County, in Leinster. The river Tullamore divides the town nearly into two equal parts. It is 46 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Tullamore, in Louth, Leinster.

Tullies, a town in the dept. of Corrèze, before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limoin, and see of a bishop. It is 37 miles SE. of Limoges.


Tull, a town of Austria, near the Wianarwald, or Wood of Vienna. It is seated.
TUN

feated near the river Tun, 15 miles WNW. of Vienna.

Tuirabban, in Mayo, Connaught. Tulsh, in Roscommon, Connaught.

Tumley, Linc. near Tattershal-Chace.

Tumbez, a town of Piura, Peru.

Tu Mbez, a town of Piura, Peru.

Tu Mel, a rapid river of Perthshire, which, after forming many beautiful cataracts, spreads into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and afterwards falls into the Garry.

Tummer, Somerset near Milburn-Port, 3 miles from Sherborn.

*TUN BRIDGE, a town of Kent, seated on the river Tun, one of the five little streams of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here is a famous free school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Tunbridge is 14 miles SSW. of Maidstone, and 30 SE. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of Kent, 5 miles S. of Tunbridge, but in the same parish. It is much resorted to in summer, on account of its chalybeate waters. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country here is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the visitants, with a plentiful market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. About a mile and a half from the Wells, are stupendous rocks, in some parts 75 feet high, the mean height being 40; they have the appearance of the hulls of large men of war, ranged close together. Surprising cliffs and chasms are interperfed, with narrow, gloomy passages that lead through the midst of them. The water is a great deobstruent and bracer, operates by urine and perpiration, and is efficacious in cold, chronic distempers, weak nerves, and bad digestion.

* Tunford, Hertfordse of Wormley. Tunford, or Toniford, Kent, near Thennington.

TUNGBADRA, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Kiftnah, 7 miles E. of Rachore.

Tunja, a town and district of Terra Firma, in New Granada, 30 miles SW. of Truxillo.

Tunis, a city of Barbary, called by Diodorus Siculus, Leucon Tuneta, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the Gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the place where the city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of an oblong square, and is 3 miles in circumference, including the suburbs. Here are five gates, and the houses are about 15,000. The bey's palace, where the divan assemble, the great mosque, with a few others, are the only buildings of note. Here are several colleges and schools, with doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public. The janitors are quartered in barracks. The harbour, which has a very narrow entrance, is defended by a castle and the fortres of Goletta. In the city they have no water, but what is obtained at a mile's distance. Here are English, French, Dutch, and other European consuls. Tunis has long been famous for the manufacture of linen and woollen goods, and the inhabitants are more intent on trade than plundering and cruising. It is seated 10 miles from the sea, in lat. 36 42. N. lon. 10. 16. E.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Ecb; extending 200 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of which was for the protection of the Chriftians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks; and a bahaw still resides here, although, in power and influence, he is a mere cypher. The beyship is hereditary, and independent both of the porte and the divan, but is seldom filled up, when vacant, without violence and bloodshed. The air, in general, is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the northern part is the most fertile, pleasant, and populous, and hath the greatest number of cities, villages, and dowers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains are lions, wild bees, offfiches, monkeys, camelions, roe-bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beafts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magridiz, Magerada, and Cacis. In the city of Tunis
Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They also have a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers.


Turin, anciently called TAUR INI, a city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of its sovereign, the king of Sardinia, with an university. It is charmingly seated on a vast plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handsomest places in Italy, but the air is thick and moist in autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. The approaches to it are magnificent, and the environs beautiful. Most of the streets are well-built, uniform, clean, straight, and terminating on some agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his house but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The Strada-di-Po, the finest and largest in the city, leads to the royal palace, and adorned with piazzas that are at once beautiful and convenient. The royal palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The furniture is rich and elegant, and the floors are curiously inlaid with various kinds of wood, and kept always in a state of shining brightness. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, consisting of 5 strong bastions, and is reputed one of the strongest in Europe. There are fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and the house called La Charité is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well-built, and has a great number of ancient inscriptions. The chief trade of the city and country is in thrown silk, which is sent to England and Lyons; some of it they manufacture into excellent stockings, and silk for furniture. Turin is the see of an archbishop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, several hospitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The French besieged this city, in 1706, for upwards of 3 months, but were totally defeated, and compelled to raise the siege by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Savoy. Lat. 45°. 5°. N. long. 7°. 45°. E.

Turgut, Gloucef. 3 miles N. of Northleach. Turkestan, or Turchan, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by deserts, on the E. by Kalmuck Tartary, on the S. by Bukharia, and on the W. by Charafi, near 300 miles in length, and not much less in breadth. It is divided between two Tartar khans, or chiefs.

Turkey, a very large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe contains Bessarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgarla, Servia, Bofnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Epirus, Albania, part of Dalmatia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdiştan, Turcomania, part of Circassia, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa, the Turks have still a precarious sovereignty over Egypt and part of Nubia. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general the Turks are moderate in eating, and lovers of Reft and idleness; and by their haughtiness, despise manufactures, improvements, and traffic. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand Signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects; he assumes the titles of God upon Earth.

TUR

TUR
Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Diſpoſer of Crowns, &c. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor, with a salary of about 600,000 dollars a year, exclusive of perquisites. Here, however, it may be observed, that though the grand signior has such prodi-
gious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for them may re-
main as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks were originally a
Scythian, or Tartar nation, dwelling be-
twixt the Black and Caspian Seas, and
became firſt known in the 7th century,
when Herodius, emperor of the east,
took them into his ſervice; after which the
Arabian and Saracencaliphshad particu-
lar bodies of them for guards, and filled
their armies with them. Having gradu-
ally got the power into their own hands,
several governors of this nation revolted
from the caliphs. In 1214, Schah Soli-
man, prince of Nera, a town on the Cas-
pian Sea, paſſed Mount Caucasus with
50,000 men, making himſelf maſter of ſeveral
places in Leffer Aſia. His grandſon, Othman, called his people after his own name. In 1453, Mahomet II. took Conſtantinople, and reduced the whole Grecian empire under his dominion.
The number of the janizaries, who are all
infantry, and the flower of the Turkiſh
forces, is generally 40,000. The navy is
laid up at Conſtantinople, near the ſenal,
and conſiſtsof about 40 men of war, ex-
cluſive of auxiliary and hired ſhips, and
galleysof 2, 3, and 4 benches of oars.
The Engliſh trade here has forſome years
beengreatly on the decline. In the islands,
the merchants are generally French. The
Turks believe in one God, and that his
great prophet is Mahomet.
Aleham and North Waltham. Tuttle Street, Middlesex, between Forty Hill and Waltham Cross.

*TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a well-endowed free school. It is situated in a clayey soil, 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 177 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on a mountain, near the river Minho, in a country affording the richest prospects of gardens, orchards, vineyards, and cornfields. It is 62 miles S. of Compostella.

Twade, Kent, N. of Milton.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises in Peeblesshire, at Tweedsmuir, crosses that county, as also the N. parts of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and forming the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

Tweedsmuir, a mountainous and heathy tract in Peeblesshire.

Tweedale, See Peeblesshire.

Tweedmouth, Northumberland, near Berwick.

Tweedsmuir, a mountainous and heathy tract in Peeblesshire.

Tweemlow, Cheshire, on the Dane. Tweengae, Northumb. on the Wounds. Tweinge, Northumb. on the Wounds. Tweewing, Yorks. W. of Burlington. Tweefeton, Yorks. Tweel, of Ingleton. Twitcher, Devon. near Merland. Tweickhem, a fine village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, with many handsome villas. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on a branch of the river Coln, which flows here into the Thames. It is 11 miles WSW. of London.

Twy, a river in Cardiganshire.

TYBER ISLAND, at the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia.


Tuykzkyn, a town of Bielk, Poland.

Tynemouth, Northumb., S. of Northam, where the Till falls into the Tweed.

Tylen, Yorks. N. of Doncaster.

Twickenham, a fine village of Middlesex, seated on the Thames, with many handsome villas. Some gunpowder and oil-mills are on a branch of the river Coln, which flows here into the Thames. It is 11 miles WSW. of London.

Tynemouth, Northumberland, near Berwick.

Tynemouth, Northumberland, near Berwick.

Tynemouth. See Tynemouth.

Tyne, in Tipperary, Munster. Tyrone, the ancient name of Donegal, in Ulster.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 44 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth; bounded on the N. and NE. by Londonderry, on the E. by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the S. and SW. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, and on the W. by Donegal. It contains 35 parishes, and about 28,700 inhabitants. The soil varies exceedingly; in some parts it is rich and fertile, in others rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated.
Near Dungannon are some collieries. The assize town is Omagh. The bleach-greens in it are principally situated in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, Cookstown, and Stewartstown. The linen manufacture is estimated at 2,57,444l. yearly.

Tyse, Warwickshire, at the skirt of Edgchill; had a market.

Tysted, in Alburg, N. Jutland.

TZARITZYN, a town of the Russian empire, in Saratof, on the river Volga.
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merly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and SE. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by Catalonia and Aragon, and on the W. and SW. by New Castile and Murcia. It is about 220 miles in length, and 54 in its mean breadth, and is one of the most populous and pleasant countries in Spain. It is watered by 35 rivers, all of which run towards the E. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, iron, alum, and sieropica, or blood stone: there are also quarries of marble, jasper, &c.

VALENcia, a city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name. It is a large place, containing about 13,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure gardens round about it, which amount to much the same number. It has an university, founded in 1492, and consisting of several colleges. It was taken from the Moors in the 13th century, who were all expelled. The streets are narrow and crooked, and being unpaved, are impassable after rain. The cathedral, which has a steeple 130 feet high, the palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerome, the exchange, and the arsenal are all fine structures. It has several manufactories of cloth and silk, and there are several remains of antiquity. It is pleasantly seated on the river Guadalaviar, 20 miles from the sea, and 170 ESE. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 23. N. lon. 0. 10. W.

VALENcia, New, a town of Caraccas, Terra Firma, 6 miles W. of the town of Caraccas.

VALENcien Nes, a city of France, in the dept. of the North, founded by the emperor Valentinian. It contains about 20,000 souls. The Scheld, on which are some fine sluices, divides it into two parts. It is a very important place; the citadel, and the other fortifications, are the work of Vauban. There were constructed by order of Lewis XIV. who took the town by storm, in 1677, after 17 days open trenches; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it surrendered to the allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, after a severe siege. The grand square is handsome; but the streets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. Beside lace, this place is noted for manufactures of woollen stuffs, fine linens, and cambics. It is 17 miles NE. of Cambry, and 120 NE. by N. of Paris.

VALENTIA, an island which forms a fine harbour on the SW. coast of Kerry, in Munster. It is about 5 miles long, half a mile broad, and of a sufficient depth for vessels to sail through at any time of the tide.

VALENTINE, a town in the dept. of Upper Garonne. It is the usual road into Spain, and is 2 miles SW. of St. Gaudens.

VALENZA, a town of Milan.

VALETTA, a city of Malta, and the capital of that island, built in 1566, by the grand master, Frederick John de Valletta. It has the happiest situation imaginable, and is wonderfully strong, both by nature and art. It's walls are of large square stones, dug out of the rock, and planted with a great number of batteries. It is seated upon a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE. side of the city is the largest; it runs about 2 miles into the heart of the island, and is so very deep, and surrounded by such high grounds and fortifications, that the largest ships of war may ride here in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of shipping. The mouth of the harbour is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded, on each side, by batteries that would tear the strongest ship to pieces before they could enter. Beside this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is level with the water edge. The harbour on the N. side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and in an island in the centre of it is a castle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a very stupendous work. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are trifles, compared to the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. The docks, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. The Turks besieged this city in 1656, but after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. The inhabitants of Valetta are about 3000.

VALETTA, a town in the dept. of Charente, 10 miles S. of Angouleme.

VALLADOLID, a city of Leon, capital of a principality of the same name, with an university. It is embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, and fountains, and contains 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad streets. The market-place, called E. Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded by a great number of convents. There is another
other square in the middle of the city, surrounded by handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, within which are shops. All the houses are the same height, being four stories; and there are balconies at every window of iron gilt. The town-house takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of a structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. An academy of the belles lettres was established here in 1752. It is seated near the Donero, 52 miles SW. of Burgos, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid.

VALLADOLID. See Mechoacan.

VALLADOLID, or COMAYAGUA, a town of Mexico, on the confines of Nicaragua, in Honduras. Lat. 14° 30', Lon. 87° 20'.

VALLADOLID, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 75 miles E. of Merida.

VALLADOLID, a town of Quito, in S. America, near the Andes.

VALLAIS, a county of Switzerland, called in the middle ages Vallesia, extending from E. to W. about 100 miles, and from N. to S. about 22. It is divided into Upper and Lower Vallais, and is bounded on the N. by the Canton of Bern, and the Lake of Geneva; on the E. by Valmaggia, and Locarno; on the S. by Milan, Piedmont, and Savoy; and on the W. by France and Piedmont. The Upper Vallais is sovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains seven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Viip, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of these, Sion is aristocratical, and the others democratical. They are called dixains, because the Upper Vallais being divided into seven, and the Lower into three districts, each division is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Upper Vallais is divided into bailiwicks. The Vallais contains about 100,000 inhabitants, who profess the Roman religion. The bishop of Sion was formerly absolute sovereign over the greater part of the Vallais; but his authority is now limited. He has the sole power of pardoning criminals, and signs all the warrants for executions. The money is coined in his name, and with the arms of the republic. In his acts, he signs himself Bishop of Sion, prince of the German empire, and count and præfect of the Vallais; and the seven dixains form, confederably with the bishop, the republic of the Vallais, all the affairs of which are transacted in a diet, which consists of nine voices, and meets twice every year in the Majora house, at Sion. At this diet the bishop presides. The republic is an ally of the thirteen cantons; having formed a perpetual alliance with Bern in 1475, and with the whole Helvetic body in 1539. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are very much subject to goiters, or wents, that grow from the throat, and often increase to an enormous size. Idiocy also remarkably abounds among them. A country entirely inclosed within high Alps, and consisting of plains, elevated valleys, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of situations, climates, and productions. Accordingly, the Vallais presents to the curious traveler, a quick succession of prospects, as beautiful as they are diversified: vineyards, rich pasture grounds, covered with cattle, corn, flax, fruit-trees, and forests, occasionally bordered by naked rocks, the summits of which are covered by everlasting snow. The striking contrast between the pastoral and the sublime, the cultivated and the wild, naturally affects the mind of an observer with the most pleasing emotions. The productions of the Vallais vary also, according to the great diversity of climates, by which this country is peculiarly distinguished. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption; and a considerable quantity of both are yearly exported; the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile. In the plain, where the heat is collected, and confined between the mountains, the harvest is generally finished in July; whereas, in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success; and the crop is seldom cut before November. About Sion, the fig, the melon, and all the other fruits of Italy, come to perfection. “In consequence of this singular variety of climates,” says Mr. Coxe, “I tasted, in the same day, strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, each of them the natural growth of the country.” There are no manufactures of any consequence in the Vallais. The people are accounted both ignorant and indolent; so that they may be considered, in regard to knowledge and improvements, as much behind the Swiss, who are certainly an enlightened nation. The peasants, having few wants, seldom endeavour to meliorate their lands, where the soil is bad; nor to draw the most advantage from those that are fertile.

VALLÉMONTE, a town in the department of Lower Seine, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec.

VALLERIN, a town and county of Neuchatel, in Switzerland, 3 miles NNW. of the town of Neuchatel.
VALLERS, a town in the department of Indre and Loire, where there are mineral waters. It is 12 miles WSW of Tours.

VALLERY, St., a town in the department of Somme, and at the mouth of the river Somme, with considerable trade, although it has no harbour. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville.

VALLERY-IN-CAUX, St., a town in the department of Lower Seine, with a harbour, 15 miles SSW of Dieppe.

VALLIER, St., a town in the department of War; and a town in the department of Drome. Pallopit, Devon, in E. Allington parish. VALNA, a town of Andalusia.

VALLIER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour.

VALPARAISO, a town of Leon.

VALPARAISO; a considerable town of Chili, with a well-frequented harbour. It is 75 miles NW of St. Jago, of which it is the port.

VALREAS, a town in the department of Drome, 18 miles NNE of Orange.

VALS, a town in the department of Ardeche, remarkable for its mineral springs. It is 12 miles SW of Privas.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants VALLE-TELINA, a fine fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It extends about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 20 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by the Grisons; on the E. by Bormio and the Bregagno, and on the S. by Milan and Chiavenna. It is entirely inclosed between two chains of high mountains, and is watered through its whole extent by the Adda. The Valtelines export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. They have no manufactures. The number of the inhabitants, who are Romans, is computed at 62,000. Here is no city, but some considerable towns, and many thriving villages. The whole country is divided into 3 terzeros, or districts; Supra, Mezzo, and Sotto; or Upper, Middle, and Lower. The respective capitals are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno.

VALVERDE, a town of Lima, in Peru. VALVERDE, a town of New Castle; a town of Seville, Audalufia; and a town of Leon.

VAN, a well-garrisoned town of Turkey, in Curdistan, near the frontiers of Peria. It is a populous place, and leant on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglie, under which there are nine fangia-
VATAN, a town in the department of Indre, seated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Issoudun.

VAUCOLEURS, a town in the department of Meuse, watered by the river Meuse, 10 miles W. of Toul, and 250 E. of Paris.

VAUCLOSE, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, 8 miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath.

VAUD, Pays de, a pleasant country of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. It extends along the Lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and luxuriant meadows, and chequered with continued hamlets, villages, and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles from Ispoure, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town in the department of Meurthe, seated in a very fertile country for corn, 15 miles SE. of Toul, and 18 SW. of Nancy.

VAUDIQUIS, The Valleys of, lie in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who opposed the doctrines of the church of Rome, in 1160. Being banished from France, he came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the last century, and particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDEVANGE, a decayed town in the department of Meurthe, seated on the river Sarre, 3 miles N. of Sar-Louis.

Vaux Abbey, Lincolnshire. At Grimthorpe. Vauxhall, a village of Surry, and a preceding of Lincoln, seated on the Thames, and celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in a grand taste, with fine pavilions, shady groves, delightful walks, &c.

Ubarrow, Westmorland, SW. of Kendal. Ubejehon, Suffolk, near Yexford.

Ubeda, a town of Jaen, Andalusia, 3 miles E. of Jaen.

Ubelingen, a free and imperial city of Suabia, seated in a bay of the Lake of Constance, 9 miles N. of Constance. The inhabitants export corn to Swifferland; near it is a mineral spring.

Ubes, St. or Setuval, anciently Cedorica, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is noted for salt, considerable quantities of which are purchased by ships of the northern nations; and on the coast is a fine fishery. It contains 4 churches, 2 hospitals, 10 convents, and an Academia Problematica. Near it are quarries of jasper, of several colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine polish. It is seated near the mouth of the river Sandao, 22 miles SSE. of Lisbon.

Ubley, or Upton, Somersetshire, SW. of Stanton Drew.

Uby, or Pulo Uby, an island in the Indian Ocean, at the E. entrance of the Bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the S. extremity of Cambodia, and is 10 miles W. of Pulo Condor.

Uckerby, Yorkshire, E. of Richmond.

Uckermund, a town of Anterior Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Ucker, near it's entrance into the Frische Haff. It is 29 miles NNW. of Old Steinau, and 15 SE. of Anclam.

Uckfield, Sussex, 8 miles from Lewes.

Uckington, Gloucestershire, in Elmstone parish. Uckington, Shropshire, NW. of Wrekin Hill. Uday, St. Cornwall.

Udevalla, a sea-port of Babus, W. Gothland, containing about 9000 inhabitants, who export iron, planks, and herrings. It is 50 miles NNW. of Gothborg.

Udsko, a town of Siberia, in Irkutsk, seated on the SE. side of the Lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1100 miles ENE. of Irkutsk, and 2140 ESE. of Tobolsk.

Udimere, Sussex, NW. of Winchelsea.

Udina, or Udene, a town of Friuli, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. It is 10 miles N. of Aquileia.

Vecht, a town of Westphalia.

Vecht, a river of the United Provinces, and the eastern branch of the Rhine, separating from it in the province of Utrecht. It falls into the Zuyder-Zee.

Vecht, a river of Germany, which has it's source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Stenford and Bentheim, and entering Overyssel, passes by Hasselt and Swalmen, soon after discharging itself into the Zuyder-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

Veepe, St. Cornw. 2 miles from Fowey.

Veer, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, 3 miles NE. of Middleburg.

Veglia, an island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, and to the E. of Cherfo, with a good harbour. It is the most pleasant and populous island on this coast, abounds in wine and silk, and has
VEN

has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea, on a hill, 17 miles N. of Arba, and 110 S.E. of Venice.

VELLANA, a town of Piedmont.

VEIROs, a town of Alentejo.

VEIT, St. a town of Austria.

VEIT, or VITO, St. See FIUME.

Vela, a cape of Terra-Firma.

Velay, a ci-devant province of France, full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounding in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VALDENTZ, a town and county in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is seated on the E. side of the Moselle, 15 miles N.E. of Trier.

Welenryd, a river in Merionethshire.

VELETRI, or VELL ETR1, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, on the great road to Naples. Here are large squares, adorned with fine fountains. It is 12 miles from the sea, 8 S.E. of Albano, and 20 S.E. of Rome.

VELZ, or VITO, St. See FIUME.

VELEZ, a town of New Castile.

VELETRI, or VEL ETR1, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, on the great road to Naples. Here are large squares, adorned with fine fountains. It is 12 miles from the sea, 8 S.E. of Albano, and 20 S.E. of Rome.

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VENASQUE, a town of Aragon, seated on the river Ebro, in a valley of the same name, and the river abounds in excellent trout. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro.

VENEDO, a town in the department of the Straits of Calais, 27 miles S.E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N.W. of Arras.

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Venus, Somertethire, W. of Taunton.

VENEDA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Crneic.

VENAFRO, a town of Naples.

VENETI, or VELETRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, on the great road to Naples. Here are large squares, adorned with fine fountains. It is 12 miles from the sea, 8 S.E. of Albano, and 20 S.E. of Rome.

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VENECIA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Crneic.

VENEFRO, a town of Naples.

VENAISSIN, a small territory of France, on the Rhone, heretofore depending on the pope. It is pleasant and fertile. Carpentras is the capital town.

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VENANCE, an ancient town in the department of Var, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W. of Nice.

VENDE, a department of France, so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.
pafs for such are only single paltry arches thrown over the canals. The Rialto consists of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble. It is built across the Grand Canal, near the middle, where it is narrowest, resting on 12,000 elm piles. This celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty is impaired by two rows of booths, or shops, which divide it’s upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. But this fine prospect is almost the only one in Venice; for, except the Grand Canal, and the Canal Regio, all the others are narrow. Some of them have no quays, and the water literally washes the houses. In rowing along these wretched canals, there is scarcely one agreeable object to cheer the sight, and the French, which, at certain feasons, exhalas from the water, is quite offensive. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is In the Piazzdi-St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all singular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Genniniano; the Old and New Procuraties, a fine range of buildings, in which are the Museum, the Public Library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All these buildings are of marble. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richest and most expensive in the world, does not flrike the eye very much at first. The architecture is of a mixed kind, mostly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The outside is incruited with marble: the inside, ceiling, and floor, are all of the finest marble, as are the numerous pillars; and the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a very moderate share of tafte. The front, which looks to the palace, has five brais gates, with historical bas-relievos; over the principal gate are placed the four famous bronze horses, said to be the workmanship of Lycippus; they were given to the emperor Nero by Tiridates, king of Armenia: the fiery spirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes, are perfectly agreeable to their original destination, of being harnessed to the chariot of the sun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch consecrated to him; they were removed to Constantinople, placed in the Hyppodrome by Constantine, and remained there till the taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were conveyed to Venice. The treasury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relics. The ducal palace is an immense building, partly Gothic and partly modern, and mostly of marble. Besides the apartments of the doge, there are halls and chambers for the senate, and all the different councils and tribunals. The principal entrance is by a spacious stair, called the Giant’s Stair, on account of two colossal statues, in white marble, of Mars and Neptune, placed at the top. Under the portico are the gaping mouths of lions, to receive anonymous letters, informations of treasonable practices, and accusations of magistrates for abuses in offices. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a state prison, on the other side of the canal: prisoners pass to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named Ponte dei Sospiri, the Bridge of Sighs. The apartments of the ducal palace, as well as the churches and convents, are ornamented by Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoret, Palma, the Baffians, &c. with paintings which far surpass those of Rome itself. Within the palace is a little arsenal, which communicates with the hall of the great council. Here a great number of muskets are kept, ready charged, with which the nobles may arm themselves on any sudden insurrection. The lower gallery, or piaza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converse: it is only here, and at council, that they have opportunities of meeting together; for they seldom visit openly, or in a family way, at each other’s house; and secret meetings would give umbrage to the state inquisitors: they chuse, therefore to transact their business on this public walk. People of inferior rank seldom remain on the Broglio, for any length of time, when the nobility are there. There is an opening from St. Mark’s Place to the sea, on which stand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals, condemned to suffer death privately, are executed between these two pillars. The arsenal of Venice is a fortification of between two and three miles in compass: it is at once a dock-yard, and a repository for naval and military stores. Here the Venetians build their ships, cast their cannons, make their cables, sails, anchors, &c. The Venetians have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, all sorts of glass and mirrors, which make their principal employments.
ployments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The houses are generally of the same business as the father. The house some structure, called Il Fontica-di-Tedeschi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skilful masters. Venice is 70 miles E. by N. of Mantua, and 140 E. of Milan. Lat. 45° 26'. N. Long. 12° 10'.

Venice, a republic of Italy, which comprehends the following provinces; the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Posefnodivi-Rovigo, Trevisa, Feltreno, Bellunese, Cadorino, and great part of Friuli and Istria. To these may be added a part of Dalmatia, the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, Antipaxu, and some others. In the 4th century, when Attila, king of Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the side of the canals, and on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keep his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put in a vessel, and serve for balloting. Those who draw nine golden balls first, elect 40 counsellors, who draw 12 others. These elect 25 other counsellors, who draw 9 golden balls. These 9 elect 40 counsellors, who draw 11. Those that have the 11, choose 41 counsellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes, or more, fall upon the same person, who is then declared doge. After this election, they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any pompous formalities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to marry the Adriatic Sea, in the name of the republic, which he does, by dropping a gold ring into it annually; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefits annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to choose an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. There are five councils, the first of which is composed of the doge, and fix counsellors called the Signori. The second is the Consiglio Grand, or Grand Council, in which all the nobles, who are paid to be near 2000, have a voice. The third is the Consiglio-del-Pregadi, which consists of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Consiglio-Proprio, whose members are called Savii Grandi, or the Grand Sages, which join to the Signori, and consist of 28 assessors. This gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is Il Collegio-delli-diecì, and is composed of 10 counsellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a dreadful misfortune to be cited before it. The Venetians are Romanists, but they tolerate the Greeks and Mahometans. The Protestants are not allowed the public exercise of their religion; but they are not otherwise molested. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. This patriarch, in consequence of the policy of the senate, has scarce any power over the priests and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another patriarch belonging to Venice, whose authority extends over Friuli, Istria, and most of the bishops on the main land. The tribunal of the inquisition at Venice is composed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father-inquisitor; but as these had need of a bridle, they have added three counsellors to the number, without whose consent they can determine nothing. Their famous carnival begins with the year, and continues till Lent; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of sovereigns frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masks, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this disguise they imitate the sports of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ash-Wednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's place, where there are
are sometimes above 15,000 people; and it swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversion of the carnival; but when the diversions of the carnival are over, nothing is heard from the clergy, who are generally accounted ignorant, but sermons on repentance. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among the Venetians, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto, have been long banished from their gallantry.

The poorer people of Venice display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other: The Venetians, in general, are tall and well-made; they have a ruddy brown colour, with darkeyes. The women are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with those strangers who are presented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended. The number of inhabitants in the city is estimated at 160,000, of the whole state at 2,500,000, and of the annual revenue of the republic at 8,290,000 ducats. By a later remarkable revolution, the sovereignty of this celebrated republic, which has now continued upwards of 1300 years, in absolute freedom and independence, is entirely, and forever subverted.

The French, without the show of military enterprise, suddenly made themselves masters of the city, while their troops were diffusing themselves all over the Venetian territory. Soon after, Dalmatia was taken possession of by the emperor, and it is now annexed to his dominions, together with the city of Venice, and part of the late Venetian estates in Italy, by the treaty of Udina. The other part has become an accession to the new Cispadane Republic.

VENICE; GULF OF, or THE ADRIATIC, a sea between Greece and Italy, extending from lat. 40 to 45. 55. N. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare; and is still called the Adriatic.

VENLO, a town of Ruremonde, in Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns. The inhabitants are mostly Romanists. In 1702, this town, with Fort St. Michael on the other side of the Maele, was taken by the army of the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough. It is seated on the river Maele, 25 miles NW. of Duffeldorf.

VENOSA, a town of Baasilicata, Naples; 9 miles NW. of Acerenga.

Vent, a river in Cumberland, running into the S. Tyne, at Alston-Moor.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of Terra Firma, on the Isthmus of Darien, 20 miles N. of Panama. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandise, on the river Chagre, which they send from Panama to Porto Bello.

VENERY-HARBOUR, in Kerry, Munster, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, from which it is divided by a narrow isthmus.

VERA, a sea-port of Spain, in Granada, 32 miles SW. of Carthagena.

VERA-CRUZ, a sea-port of Tlafulaca, Mexico, with a secure harbour, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Here the flotilla arrive annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines, when this place becomes immensely rich. They hold a fair here annually, which lasts many weeks, for the rich East-India goods brought over land from Acapulco, as well as the merchandise transported from Europe. It is surrounded by a wall, and the air is so unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants, except mulattoes and blacks. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair lasts. It is 180 miles ESE. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 12. N. lon. 97. 25. W.

VERA CRUZ, OLD, a sea-port of Tlafulaca, Mexico, 15 miles NNW. of Vera Cruz. Here Ferdinando Cortez landed with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico.

VERAGUA, a province of Mexico, so called from a river of the same name. It is bounded on the E. by Darien, on the W. by Costa Rica, on the N. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. It is a mountainous and barren country, exposed to the incursions of the Indians. A good deal of gold and silver is obtained here. Conception is the capital.

VERA-PAZ, a province of Mexico, bounded in the N. by Yucatan and Chiapa, on the E. by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S. by Guatimala, and on the W. by Soconusco. It is about 130 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and abounds with mountains and thick forests of cedar, full of wild beasts, and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The country is subject to earthquakes, thunder, and 9 months rain. The capital is of the same name, but it is inconsiderable, and in lat. 15. 10. N. lon. 90. 54. W.

VERBERIE, a town in the department of Oise, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE. of Senlis.
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**Verby, Yorkshire, N. of Gisborough.**

**Verceil,** a town of Piedmont, capital of a considerable lordship. The inhabitants are about 20,000. Here are 2 cathedral churches, 72 others, 2 abbeys, 19 convents of both sexes, 2 priories, 2 provostships, 3 poor-houses, and 5 hospitals. It is 10 miles NNW. of Cefal, and 40 NE. of Turin.

**VERD, CAPE,** a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 45 miles NW. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lat. 14° 45', N. lon. 17° 28', W.

**VERD, CAPE DE,** islands seated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the cape of that name, and between the 14th and 18th degrees of N. latitude. Those which are inhabited are 10 in number, lying in a semi-circle; their names are St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, the Isle of Sal, Bona-Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. They are, in general, mountainous, and the soil is often stony and barren; nevertheless, many parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes also are gathered twice a year. The inhabitants catch and salt a great number of turtles, which they send to America; they also manufacture leather and salt. Their number is calculated at 100,000. The uninhabited islands are all stocked with cows, goats, hogs, asses, mules, &c. under their particular lords. They are subject to Portugal.

**VERDEN,** a duchy of Lower Saxony, having Bremen on the N. and W. and Lunenburg on the E. and S. It extends both in length and breadth about 24 miles. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands and forests; but there is good marsh land on the rivers Weser and Aller. In 1712, the Danes wrested this duchy from Sweden, and, in 1715, ceded it to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. This duchy has the same regency with that of Bremen.

The inhabitants are Lutherans.

**VERDEN,** the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Lower Saxony, containing 4 churches, and a Latin school. It is seated on the Aller, 40 miles NW. of Hanover.

**VERDUN,** a town in the department of Meuse, noted for fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the river Maele, which runs through the middle, 33 miles NNW. of Toul, and 150 E. of Paris.

**VERDUN,** a town in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the river Garonne, 18 miles NNW. of Toulouse.

**Vere,** a river in Hertfordshire. **Veres,** or **Verde-Witten,** Dorset, W. of Bridport.

**VERMANTON,** a town in the department of Yonne, 10 miles SE. of Auxerre.

**Vermilhier,** Dorset, NE. of Sturminster.

**VERMONT,** one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire; on the S. by Massachusetts; and on the W. by New York. It is about 155 miles long, and 60 broad, and is divided into seven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N. and S. divides this state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and, on this account, has obtained the descriptive name of Vermont, from the French Verd Mont, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered; the soil is very fertile, and there is not a better climate in the world. The inhabitants have very lately been estimated at 100,000. The bulk of them are emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts. The principal town is Bennington, but the assembly generally hold their sessions at Windor.

**VERNEUIL,** a town in the dept. of Eure, seated on the river Aure; 22 miles SSW. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris.

**VERNEUIL,** a town in the department of Allier, 15 miles S. of Moulins.

**VERNON,** a town in the department of Eure, on the Seine, 27 miles SSE. of Rouen, and 42 NW. of Paris.

**Verona,** a city of Italy, in the Campagni di Roma, containing 8 churches, and 3 convents; 8 miles S. of Alatri.

**VERONA,** a city of Italy, in the late territory of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, fortified in the ancient manner. The streets are neither clean nor straight, and the houses are mean; but there is a large, handiome square, called the Piazza d'Armi, and a good street called the Corlo. The bishop and governor have superb palaces, but the most magnificent is that of Count...
Count Maffei. The town-house and the opera-house are fine buildings; but the most celebrated structure here is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which are 44 rows of benches, of white marble, still entire, which will hold, according to Count Maffei, 22,184 spectators. Little, however, of this valuable piece of antiquity appears ancient, having been carefully repaired from time to time at the city's expense. In the Academy of the Phil-Harmonics, is a large collection of ancient inscriptions and monuments, in the Etrurian, Punic, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin languages. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport linen, filks, woollen, fluffs, &c. to Venice. Here are 4 stone bridges, the principal of which is 348 feet long. The inhabitants amount to near 50,000. It is 63 miles W. of Venice.

Veronea, a territory of Italy, lately in Venice, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine fruits, and cattle. The Venetians became masters of the city and territory, in 1409.

Verne, a town of Russia, in the government of Rezzan.

Verrez, a town of Aosta, Piedmont.

Verrian, Cornwall, 3 miles from Tregony, and N. of Gwyndrith-Bay.

Versailles, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, 12 miles SW. of Paris. In the reign of Lewis XIII. it was only a small village. This prince built here a hunting-seat in 1630, which Baconjupierre calls "the paltry chateau of Versailles." Although the situation was low, and very unfavourable, Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till the 6th of October, 1789, when the late unhappy Lewis XVI. and his family, were removed from it to the Tuilleries. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, canals, fountains, &c. and the waterworks are much admired. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; and the chapel is no less admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud.

Verus, a town in the department of Marne, 17 miles SW. of Chalons, and 78 E. of Paris.
5000 acres of rich vineyards were destroyed, and most of the houses in the town of Torre-del-Greco buried, or rendered uninhabitable. Vesuvius is 6 miles E. of Naples.

Veyvay, a town and bailiwick of Bern, Switzerland, with a manufacture of hats, and a large trade in cheese. Here General Ludlow retired on the restoration, and died in 1693. It is seated near the head of the Lake of Geneva, 10 miles SSE. of Lausanne.

Vevay, a town in the department of Allier, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles NNW. of Moulins.

Vezel Ax, a town in the department of Yonne, seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 177 S. by E. of Paris.

Ufa, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburgh.

Ufa, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated a few miles below the mouth of the river Ufa. It is 632 miles ESE. of Moscow.


Ugonga, a town of Ou Profita, Naples.

Ugozca, a town and caffle in Hungary.


Viadana, a town of Mantua.

Viaka, a town of Spain, in Navarre; and a town of Galicia.

Viama, a sea-port of Portugal, in Entre-Minho-e-Douro, containing 2 churches, 7 convents, an hospital, and about 7000 inhabitants. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lima, 36 miles N. of Oporto.

Vianen, a town of Holland, on the river Lech, 7 miles S. of Utrecht.

Viatka, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the river Viatka, 440 miles ENE. of Moscow.

Viatka, a government of the Russian empire, which was formerly a province of Calm. The capital is of the same name.

Vic, a town in the dept. of Meurthe, 12 miles NE. of Nancy, and 197 E. of Paris.

Vicigorne, a small town in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, situated on the river Adour, 12 miles N. of Tarbes.

Vic, a town of Catalonia, formerly more considerable than at present; however, it still contains handloom buildings. It is 30 miles NNE. of Barcelona.

Vicgrad, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 9 miles SSE. of Gran.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, capital of the Vicenzo, with a bishop's see. It is adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzeas under the houses. There are several other squares, and 57 churches, parochial and conventual, with several good hospitals. The great altar of the Dominican church is an august piece of Palladio's architecture. There is an academy for the improvement of the Italian language, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by the same skilful architect. The seats are disposed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatre. It is 31 miles W. of Venice.

Vic-Fezensac, a town in the department of Gers, 15 miles NNW. of Auch.

Vich, a town in the dept. of Allier, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 3 miles SW. of Cuffet, and 180 S. by E. of Paris.

Vico, a town of Principato Citra; two towns of Lavora; and a town of Capitana; all in Italy; and a town of Corfica.

Vic-le-Compte, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, with mineral springs about a mile from it. It is 12 miles SSE. of Clermont.

Vicovaro,
VIENNA, a town of Austria, seated on the Danube.

VIE, a city in the dept. of Ile-de-France, joining on the W. to that of the Two Sevres.

VIEDE, a department of France, composed of the ci-devant Limousin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERZON, a town in the dept. of Cher, famous for its forges. It is seated at the confluence of the Cher and Yevre, 17 miles NW. of Bourges, and 100 S. of Paris.

VIESTI, a town of Capitanata, Naples.

VICARE, a town of Piedmont.

VIG, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, seated on the Atlantic. It is 12 miles NNW. of Tay, and 260 WNW. of Madrid. Here, in 1763, the English and Dutch fleets, having broken the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, defeated a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. The English took 4 galleons and 5 men of war, and the Dutch 5 galleons and 1 man of war. Fourteen men of war and 4 galleons were destroyed, and a great deal of silver was taken. In 1719, it
it was again taken by the English, who relinquished it, after raising contributions.

Villiers, a town in the dept. of Maine and Loire, whose inhabitants have a great trade in cattle. It is 20 miles S. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of Maine, waters Vitré, Renne, Redon, &c. and enters the Bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard.

Villa Bohim, a town of Alentejo.

Villach, a town of Carinthia, whose inhabitants trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is 18 miles S. of Caraženfurt.

Villa-de-Conde, a sea-port of Douro, 14 miles N. of Oporto.

Villa-de-Horta, the principal town of the Island of Fyals, one of the Azores. It is seated on the western coast, and has a harbour, the best in the island, being land-locked on every side except the E. and NE. Lat. 38° 32'. N. lon. 28° 36'. W.

Villa-de-Mose, a town of Mexico, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

Villa-del-Rey, a town of Galicia; and a town of Estramadura, both in Spain.

Villa-Flor, a town of Tra-los-Montes.

Villa-Franca, a sea-port of Nice, taken by the French in 1792.

Villa-Franca, a town in the dept. of the Channel, 12 miles NNE. of Avranches.

Villa-Franca, a town of France, in the dept. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 32 miles ENE. of Puycerda, and 37 WSW. of Perpignan. In one of the mountains which surround this place, is a curious cave.

Villa-Franca, a town in the dept. of Aveyron. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the river Aveyron, 24 miles W. of Rhodes, and 260 S. of Paris.

Villa-Juif, a town 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

Villefranche, a town in the dept. of Gard, seated on the Rhone, opposite Avignon.

Villeneuve, a town of Aude, 11 miles SW. of Carcassonne.

Villeneuve-de-Berg, a town in the dept. of Ardeche, 12 miles NNW. of Viviers.

Villers-Coterets, a town in the department of Aisne, 11 miles S. of Soissons.

Villengen, a town of Austrian Sambia, in the Briigau, between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg.

Vilmanstrand, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg.

Vilvorde, a town of Brabant, seated on the Senne, 6 miles N. of Brussels.

Vincent, Cape, a promontory of Portugal,
Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 37° 2' N. lon. 9° 0' W.

Vincent, St., an island of the W. Indies, 55 miles W. of Barbadoes. It is one of the Caribbee Islands, and inhabited by a race of people, of whom Dr. Robertson gives this account: "There is a great distinction in character between the Caribbees and the inhabitants of the larger islands. The former appear manifestly to be a separate race. Their language is totally different from that of their neighbours in the large islands. They themselves have a tradition that their ancestors came originally from some part of the continent, and having conquered and exterminated the ancient inhabitants, took possession of their lands and of their women. Hence they call themselves Banana, which signifies a man come from beyond sea. Accordingly, the Caribbees still use two distinct languages, one peculiar to the men, and the other to the women. The language of the men has nothing common with that spoken in the large islands. The dialect of the women considerably resembles it. This strongly confirms the tradition which I have mentioned. The Caribbees themselves imagine that they were a colony from the Galibis, a powerful nation of Guiana, in S. America. But as their fierce manners approach nearer to those of the people in the northern continent, than to those of the natives of S. America; and as their language has likewise some affinity to that spoken in Florida, their origin should be deduced rather from the former than the latter. In their wars, they still preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preferring the women either for servitude, or for breeding." St. Vincent's was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English; who, in the sequel, at the instance of some rapacious planters, engaged in a war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to content to a passage, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that retaining their resentment against the English, they aided the French in the reduction of the island, in 1779, who however restored it by the peace of 1783. St. Vincent's is about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The country is generally mountainous and rugged; the valleys are, however, extremely fruitful. It contains about 84,000 acres, every where well watered, of which 23,605 acres are possessed by British subjects; and as much more was lately held by the Caribs. All the rest of the country has not been yet cleared, but retains its native woods. The soil is a black mould upon a strong loam, the moat proper for the raising of figars: and indigo thrives here remarkably well. The number of inhabitants appears, by the last official returns, to be 14,50 whites, and 11,85 negroes. The governor's salary is 3000l. sterling; one half of which is raised within the island, and the other half is paid out of the exchequer of Great Britain. Lat. 13° 0' N. lon. 61° 0' W.

Vincent, St., a town of Beira; and a sea-port of Afturia.

Vincent, St., a town of Brazil, in the government of St. Paul, situated on the sea-coast, 150 miles SSW. of St. Sebastian.

Vincent, St., one of the Cape de Verdes Islands, on the coast of Africa, about 30 miles in circumference. On the NW. side of it is a harbour, accounted the best in all the Cape Verd Islands, where ships may wood and water, and wild goats may be obtained. It is said, also, that more turtle is caught near this island, than round all the rest, and that it abounds with salt petre.

Vincent's Rocks, St. Gloucestershire, E. of the Avon, and a mile and a half NNW. of Bristol. They are very steep and rugged precipices, which continue their course about 3 miles, and seem to have been almost miraculously cleft aunder, to admit a passage for the river Frome. The Avon flows between them, and the tide rises here 42 feet. At the bottom of these rocks, near the water-side, rises a medicinal hot spring, the taste of which is soft, milky, and grateful to the stomach. It is successfully prescribed in inflammations, febrile coughs, immoderate fluxes, and serpulous and cancerous cases.


Winter, Kent, in Boxley parish. Vire, a town in the dept. of Calvados, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. It is leasted on the river Vire, 27 miles SW. of Caen.

Virgin Islands, certain islands and keys.
Breysin the W. Indies, situated in about Lat. 18° 30' N. to the E. of Porto Rico. They were called Las Virgines by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 Virgins of the Legend. They are about 30 in number, mostly deserted, barren, and are possessed by the English and Danes. The Spaniards, however, claim those near Porto Rico. In the first division of those possessed by the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belong Jof Van Dyke's and Little Van Dykes, Guana Iſle, with Beef and Thatch Islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, or Great Virgin, called also Spanish Town, having two good harbours; to this island belong Anagada, or Drowned Iſland, Nicker, Pickley Pear, and Mosquito Iſlands, the Cammasoces, Scrub and Dog Iſlands, the Fallen City (two rocky islets, close together, at a distance resembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt Iſland, Peter's Iſland, and the Dead Cheft. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's Iſland, on which Brals, Little Saba, Buck Iſland, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Iſland are dependant; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Iſlands; and they have also the Iſland of St. Croix.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by Kentucky; on the NW. by the Ohio; on N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; and on the E. by Maryland, the Chesapeake, and the Atlantic. It is about 300 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahan noc, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanahaway, Great and Little, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. In general, the land is tolerably good, and capable of producing corn, pulse, cotton, flax, and hemp; and, in the marsh lands, rice has been lately cultivated. The lands toward the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and at present well flocked with many forts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprifingly large. At the heads of the rivers are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. The principal produce of Virginia are tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has much declined of late, in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and has but few towns of consequence; the principal are Williamsburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 747,610. The Virginians now manufacture about three fourths of their clothing, and they have also manufactures of iron and lead; but agriculture is the principal employment.

* VIRGINIA, a town of Cavan, in Ulfter, seated on Lough Ramor, in which are several iſlands, 40 miles from Dublin. Virginisow, Devon. SE. of Luffencote. VIRTON, a small town of Luxemburg. VISET, a town of Liege. VISEU, anciently VISONIUM, a town of Beira.

VISHNEI- VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is seated on the river Zna, and is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the late emperors. It is remarkable for its canal, which connects the Tvertza and the Myfta. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to be awakened to a ſense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected at the charge of the emperors, and a few brick houses. It is 60 miles NNW. of Tver. Lat. 57° 23' N. lon. 35° 0' E.

VISAIPOUR, a conſiderable city of Hindooſtan, the capital of a country of the same name. It is now in the hands of the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles SE. of Poonah, and 234 SE. of Bombay. Lat. 17° 26' N. lon. 75° 19' E.

VISSOGOROD, a town of Masovia.

UIST, N. and S. two iſlands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland. They are each about 20 miles in length, and of conſiderable breadth. Kelp is the ſtaple commodity of these iſlands; and they export annually, between them, 800 cows and young oxen. Here is abundance of game and aquatic birds.

VISTULA, the largeſt river of Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the N. part of Hungary, passes by Cracow, Sandomitz, Warlaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and falls into the Baltic below Dantzic.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, capital of
ULP

ULCAMI, or ULUMA, a country of Guinea, N. of Zadr, and W. of Benin.


ULEA, or ULABORG, a sea-port of E. Bothnia, 320 miles N. of Abo.

Uley, a populous village of Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of fine broad cloth, 2 miles E. of Dursley.

ULIETE A, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16. 45. S. lon. 151. 26. W.


ULLSWATER, a lake, partly in Westmorland and partly in Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Ambleside, and 14 SW. of Penrith. It is about 8 miles long, is of a sufficient depth for breeding char, and abounds with a variety of other fish. Trout, upwards of 30 pounds weight, are said to have been taken in it. The navigators of this lake find much amusement by discharging guns, or small cannon, in certain stations. The report is reverberated from rock to rock, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of sound; now dying away upon the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder, and thus re-echoed, is heard seven times distinctly.

ULM, an imperial city of Suabia, and chief of that order in the circle, where the archives of the free towns in Suabia and Franconia are deposited. The inhabitants are Protestants. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral, which is a very lofty structure, are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. It is large and well fortified, and the town-house is a handsome edifice. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The elector of Bavaria became master of it in 1701, by a stratagem; but after the battle of Blenheim, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller, 47 miles S. of Stuttgart, and 275 W. of Vienna, Lat. 48. 25. N. lon. 10. 12. E.

ULMEN, a town of Treves.

ULPHA, or OUFFA, Cumberland, in Millum parish.

ULA

the Patrimonio. It contains only 15,000 inhabitants, although the number of churches, convents, and hospitals is 69. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will boil an egg, and even fish. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome.

VITRE, a town in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, trading in linen-cloth, knit stockings, and gloves. It is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village in the dept. of Marne, 3 miles NE. of Vitri-le-François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was taken (and, as its name imports, burnt) by Thibaut count of Chartrres, when many of the inhabitants were burned, and great part of the town destroyed. It was also burnt, together with 60 villages, in 1422, by the English and Burgundians.

VITRI-LE-FRANÇOIS, a populous town in the dept. of Marne, trading in corn. It is well built, though the houses are of wood, and there is a fine square. It is seated on the river Marne, 15 miles SSE. of Chalons, and 150 E. of Paris.

VITTEAUX, a town in the department of Côte-d'Or, seated among mountains, where there are quarries of marble. It is 21 miles W. of Dijon, and 9 SE. of Semur.

VITTORIA, a town of Biscaiy, in the province of Alava. It contains 5 parishes, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, a college, and a square. The large streets are bordered with trees, as a defence against the heat of the sun. The merchants here deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades and other cutlery, which they make in large quantities. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SSE. of Bilboa.

VITTORIOSA. See CITTA VITTORIOSA.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Vivero, or Landrova, whose mouth forms a good harbour on the Atlantic. It is 12 miles E. of Cape Ortegal.

VIVIERS, a town in the department of Ardeche, seated among rocks, on one of which the cathedral is built. It is situated on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. It's name properly signifies a frontier. But the whole of the Ukraine, on both sides of the Dnieper, now belongs to Russia, and forms a part of the government of Ekaterinolav. The principal town is Klof. See COSSACKS.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

Ulster, a province of Ireland; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the W. by the Western Ocean, and on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the SW. by that of Connought, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Mewry Water, and the Maine. It is bounded with large lakes, the soil, in general, is fruitful in corn and grass; and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and beves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. The southern parts of this province are rich, fertile, and well cultivated; but the northern are hilly and mountainous. It includes within itself, by far the greatest part of the linen manufacture; and contains the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down.


Ultzen, a town of Lunenburg, on the Ilmenau. Ulverston, NE, a thriving town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness, called by the country Oufton. This town is the port of Furness, fitting out 70 ships for the coasting trade, and has regular and well-paved streets. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster, three times a week. It is seated near the mouth of the Duddon, 18 miles NNW. of Lancaster, and 267 NNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

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Umago, a sea-port of Istria, lately subject to Venice.

Umberley, or Umberlade, Warwickshire, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

Umbria. See Spoleto.

Umbriatico, a town of Calabria Citra.

Umea, a sea-port of W. Bothnia.

Underbarrow, Westm. SW. of Kendal.

Undercliff, Wilts, a hundred between Ambrebury and Sarum. Underley, Westm. on the Lune, by Kirby-Lonsdale.

Underwen, a town of Bern, Swisserland, situated between the Lakes of Brienz and Thun, near the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 35 miles SE. of Bern.

Underton, Shropshire, SW. of Bridgenorth.

Underwalden, a canton of Swisserland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the canton of Uri; on the S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the cantons of Bern and Lucern. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land ammanies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. The people are of the Romish church; and the grand council is composed of 58 members. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale; and Stantz of the Lower, and of the whole canton. The Underwalders, in conjunction with the states of Uri and Schwitz, took off the Austrian yoke, in 1308; of all the people of Swisserland, they are the most honoured and loved by the other cantons, for their courage and love of liberty, joined to a strict concord, and amiable simplicity of manners.


Untergewar, a town of Hungary, 46 miles NNE. of Cachau.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, and extending from N. to S. not more than 150 miles, and 100 in breadth from E. to W. They are bounded on the W. and N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. and E. by Brabant and Germany. These provinces rank in the following order: 1. Guelderland, subdivided into the districts of Nimuemgen, Zutphen, and Arnhem; 2. Holland, subdivided into N. Holland, S. Holland, and W. Friesland; 3. Zeeland, subdivided into the part near the E. Scheldt, and the part near the W. Scheldt; 4. Utrecht; 5. Friesland; 6. Overijssel; and 7. Groningen. Besides these provinces, are the lands of the generality, (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maastricht, Venlo, Sluys, Hulst, &c. This republic (which is likewise called by the general name of Holland) affords a striking proof, that unwearied and persevering industry is capable of conquering almost every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water in this country are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarce any thing but tur; and the politicion of this
this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it, only by strong and expensive dikes.Yet the labours of the patient Dutchman have rendered this small and seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. In other countries, possessed of a variety of natural productions, it is not surprising to find manufacturers employed in augmenting the riches of the soil; but to see, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactories, where there are scarce any flocks; numberles artists employed in metals, where there is not a mine; thousands of saw-mills, where there is scarce a forest; an immense quantity of corn, exported from a country where there is not agriculture sufficiently to support one half of it’s inhabitants, is what must strike every attentive observer with admiration.

Among the most valuable natural productions of the United Netherlands may be reckoned their excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The most considerable revenue arises from the fisheries; but these are not so considerable as formerly. The number of vessels employed in the herring fishery, in particular, is reduced from upwards of 500 to less than 200; and yet it maintains, even now, no less than 20,000 people. About 100 vessels are employed in the Greenland fishery, and 140 in the cod fishery near the Dogger Bank, and near the coast of Holland. The Dutch were formerly in possession of the coasting trade and freight of almost all other trading nations. They were also the bankers for all Europe. But these advantages did not continue to be so lucrative, when the other European nations began to open their eyes so far as to employ their own shipping in their trade, and to establish banks of their own. Notwithstanding these deductions, the Dutch trade is still immense; in consequence of their vast opulence, they still regulate the exchange for all Europe, and their country is, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Among the monopolies of their E. India Company, the spice trade has long been the most valuable: it comprehends the articles of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and cinna- mon. The Java coffee is the best next to that of Mecca; and other great branches of this trade are rice, cotton, pepper, &c. articles of great importance, but not in the exclusive possession of the Dutch. They are the only European nation hi-
the whole. In 1581, the Hague was appointed the place of meeting for the States General, an assembly invested with the supreme power of the confederation, and composed of deputies chosen out of the provincial states. This power related to the making war and peace, levying taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent, not only of the other provinces, but even of the supreme power of the republic. In the present disputes on the French revolution, the Dutch, at first, appeared hostile to the new republic, but never heartily co-operated with the allies. The stadtholder was probably influenced by the courts of Prussia and England, but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and, on the invasion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of 1795, he thought proper, with his family, to take refuge in England. Since then their form of government has been modelled upon that of France, and they now form a republic one and indivisible.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, a republic of N. America, consisting originally of thirteen provinces subject to Great Britain, but which, on the 4th of July, 1776, by their representatives in congress assembled, made a solemn declaration of independence, and were afterwards acknowledged free and independent states by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. They are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of these states acceded, at first, to the new federal constitution, but they were afterward joined by N. Carolina and Rhode Island; and Kentucky and Vermont having since been added to them. The present number of the states that form this great American republic is fifteen. See AMERICA.

UNNA, a town of Mark, Westphalia.

UNNA, a river of Croatia.

UNst, the most remote of the Shetland Islands, extending beyond lat. 61° N. It is 8 miles long and 4 broad, and contains about 300 houses, and 1688 inhabitants. Fishing is an important branch of business among the islanders, 80 tons being taken on an average yearly. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders are unknown here.


UNTERSEE. See UNDERSWEN.

Unibank, Cumberland, NE. of Kirk-Of-
VOR

Volkmarck, in Carinthia.
Vollenhoven, a town and district of Overijssel, near the Zuyder Zee.
Volgo, a sea-port of Janna, or Thessaly, 38 miles SE. of Larissa.
Volodimir, or Vladimir, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.
Volodimir, or Vladimir, a town and district of Overijssel, near the Zuyder Zee.
Volos, a sea-port of Janna, or Thessaly, 38 miles SE. of Larissa.
Volosmir, or Vladimir, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.
Volosmir, or Vladimir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated on the river Kilsma. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 100 miles E. by N. of Moscow.
Volosmirov, or Vladimir, a town of Russia, in the government and province of the same name. The inhabitants trade in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is seated on the river Volosma, 398 miles S. by E. of Petersburg.
Volta, a river of Guinea, which falls into the Atlantic, 24 miles E. of Acre.
Volterra, a town of Tuscany, containing 25 churches, chapels, or oratories, and 20 religious houses. It is a lonely, mean place, and entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins. It is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles SE. of Pisa.
Volturno, a river of Naples, which falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.
Volturnara, a town of Capitanata, also a town of Principato Ultra.
Volvic, a town in the dept. of Puy-de-Dome, two miles SW. of Riom. Here are immense quarries, formed by a current of prodigious lavas, which furnish materials for buildings, and for the sculptor.
Voorn, an island of S. Holland, between the mouths of the river Maes. Biih is the capital. This island, with that of Gooze and Overflacke, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zeeland.
Voorn, an island and fort between the rivers Waal and Meuse, 9 miles NNE. of Bois-le-Duc.
Voroneetz, a government of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the river Voronetz, near its junction with the Don, 256 miles S. of Moscow.

UPP

Vosges, a department of France, including the S. part of Lorraine, which was lately a province of the same name. It is so clad, from a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separate this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Vorserfeld, Hants, S. of Alton.
Vouille, a village in the department of Vienne, 10 miles NW. of Poitiers. Here Clovis gained, in 507, a battle against Alaric, king of Visigoths, (whom he slew with his own hand) which extended the dominions of the Franks from the Loire to the Pyrenees.
U P T

Upington, Shropshire, NW. of Wrekin Hill. Uprightly, Cumberley, near Carlisle.

UPTA, a town of Sweden, in Upland, anciently the residence of the forebears, and where the Heathen priests, in the time of paganism, offered the greatest sacrifices. It contains, exclusive of the students, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground-plan is extremely regular. It is divided into two almost equal parts by the small river Sala; and the streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square. A few of the houses are built of brick, and fluecoed; but the generality are constructed of trunks, smoothed into the shape of planks, and painted red. The roofs are covered in with turf; and each house has its small court-yard, or garden. Uppsala was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal residence. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire in 1702. The cathedral, which is a large Gothic structure of brick, has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and is the first seminary in the North for academical education. It's library contains many valuable books, and near a thousand manuscripts. Among the codex is the Codex Argenteus, supposed to be Uphila's Gothic translation of the Four Evangelists; but it seems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Franks. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linæ was superintendent. The Swedish geographer computed their longitude from Upiel. Uppsala is 33 miles NNW. of Stockholm.

Upsalla and Castle, Yorks. N. of Thirsk.

Upsellington, Northumberland, near Berwick.

Uphill, Essex, near Waltham-Abbey.

Upholding, Dorset, W. of Cerne-Abbey.

Upton, Kent, in Chilnit parish, W. of Thanet Isle.


Upton, Berks, between Abingdon and East Ilsley. Upton, Bucks, near Datchet and Eaton.

Upton, N. of Chester, between the Dee and Mersey.

Upton, Cheshire, near Ovetchurch and Woolchurch.

Upton, Dorset, near Olminston.

Upton, Dorset, near Bridport.

Upton, Dorset, 2 miles from Hamworthy.

Upton, Gloucester, a hamlet to Hawkesbury.

Upton, Gloucester, in Tetbury parish.

Upton, Gloucester, near Badminton.

Upton, Hants, N. of Andover.

Upton, Herefordshire, NE. of Ross.

Upton: Huntingdon, SE. of the Gidding.

Upton, Leicestershire, in Sibiton parish, SW. of Bosworth.

Upton, Lincolnshire, SE. of Gainborough.

Upton, Norfolk, N. of Acle.

Upton, Northamptonshire, NW. of Peterborough.

Upton, W. of Northampton.

Upton, Nottingh. IN. of Hertford.

Upton, Nottingh. E. of Southwell.

Upton, SE. of Shrewsbury.

Upton, Somerford, N. of Dulverton.

Upton, Warwick, near Ratley.

Upton, Warwickshire, E. of Alcester.

Upton, Yorkshire, N. of Barnley.

Upton-Bishop, Herefordshire, N. of Ross.

Upton-Cheney, Gloucester, near Bitton.

Upton-Cressett, or Little, Shropshire.

Upton-Dring, Yorks.

Upton-Grey, Hants, SW. of Oldiam.

Upton-Helion, Devon, N. of Crediton.

Upton, Higher, Devonshire, in Culchampton parish.

Upton, St. Leonard's, 3 miles SE. of Gloucester.

Upton-Lovel, Wilts, SE. of Hereford.

Upton-Mule, Somerset, between Frome and Bruton.

Upton-Pine, Devon, N. of Exeter.

Upton Schaulmore, Wilts, N. of Warminster.

Upton-Sodbury, NE. of Worcester.

Upton-Warren, Worcestershire, between Droitwich and Bromsgrove.

Uptonwood, Cambridgeshire, W. of Cambridge.

Upton, Kent, W. of Ramley.

URABA, a province of Terre Firme, on a gulf of the same name, in the government of Carthagena, E. of the province of Darien.

URAL, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and watering Uralik, in the province of Orenburg, falls into the Caspian Sea, by three mouths, below Gurief.

URALIAN Cossacks, a people that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, in Asia, on the S. side of the river Ural. These Cossacks are descended from those of the Don; they profess the Greek religion; but there are a kind of dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Russkini, or Separatists, and who style themselves: Staroverks, or Old Believers: they consider the service of the established church as profane and sacrilegious, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacks are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and seem to prize their beards more than their lives: The river Yaik however, is now called Ural; the Yaik Cossacks are designated Uralian Cossacks; and the town of Yait, Uralik.
Ural. The Uralian Cossacks enjoy the right of fishing on the coast of the Caspian Sea, for 47 miles on each side of the river Ural. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, which are chiefly fished and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. In consequence of these fisheries, these Cossacks are very rich.

URALSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, seated on the river Ural, 328 miles NNE. of Astrakan. Till the year 1774, it was called Yaitsk. See the preceding article.

URALNENBURGH, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little Island of Huen, in the Sound. It was built for Tycho Brahe, who called it Uranienburgh, or the Castle of the Heavens, and who here made his observations; but it is now in ruins.

URBANA, a town of Urbino.

URBINO, the capital of the duchy of Urbino. The houses are well built, and great quantities of fine earthenware are made here. It is 18 miles S. of Rimini, and 120 NE. of Rome.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the pope's territory, on the Gulf of Venice. It is about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of fish and game; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital.


URGANTZ, a town of Asia, in the country of Charafm, on a river which runs into the Lake of Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been four miles in circumference; but it is now greatly reduced. Lat. 42° 55' N. Long. 59° 25' E.

URSEL, a town of Catalonia, seated on the river Sagra, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schweitz, and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Glarus; on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy; and on the W. by the canton of Underwalden and part of Bern. It is about 60 miles in length and 28 in breadth. Altorf is the capital. The people are Roman Catholics, and were formerly free, under the jurisdiction of the empire. Albert I. however, aiming at their entire subjection, placed a severe vogt over them, whose name was Geszler, who, among other irritating procedures, set up a hat on a pole, at Altorf, with orders that the same tokens of regard should be paid to it as to his own person. William Tell openly refused to comply with this mark of slavery, and soon after, viz. in 1308, effected an union between the three cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, for shaking off the Austrian yoke, which, in 1315, was improved into a perpetual alliance.

URRIE, LAKE OF, in Switzerland. See WALDSTETTER-SEE.

URRINGFORD, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

URMFSTON, Lanc. SW. of Manchester.

URPATH, Durham, NW. of Lumley-Castle.

URQUHART, a town of Ross-shire.

URWICK, Lanc. S. of Ulverston.

USBEK TARTARY, a country of Western Tartary, S. of the country of the Kalmucks. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans; but formerly they were under one sovereign, and were accounted the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. Their principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarqand. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have fairer complexions and neater features than the Kalmucks. Their religious profession is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan. That country is supplied hence with the most serviceable horses, camels, and other cattle.

USBORN, Great and Little, Yorks. near the Ouse, SE. of Boroughbridge.

USEDOM, an island of Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic, 30 miles in length, and irregular in breadth. It is subject to Prussia, and has a town of the same name, situated on the SW. coast.

USERCHE, a town in the dept. of Corse, 16 miles NNW. of Tulle, and 217 S. of Paris.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of Finisterre, about 12 miles from the continent. It is 10 miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets, a castle, a small port, and about 700 inhabitants.

*USK, a town of Monmouthshire, seated on the river Usk. It is a large place, with well-built stone houses, 144 miles W. of London. Market on Monday.

USK, a river of S. Wales, which rises on the W. side of Brecknockshire, and watered the towns of Brecon, Crickhowel, Abergavenny,
Abergavenny, U/k, and Caerleon, enters
the Bristol Channel below Newport.

U/k, in Kildare, Leinster.

Uskett, Yorks. near the river Wharfe,
NE. of Sherborn. Ussel, Yorks. by the
Ouse, NW. of Burton-upon-Trent.

Usneach, a mountain in West Meath,
Leinster, on which fires were kindled by
the Druids, in honour of Beal, or the Sun.
It was the grand Bealtinne of the northern
parts of Leinster, where the states assem-
bled, and held judgment on criminals, when
such as were accounted worthy of death,
were burnt between two fires of Beal.
This seems to have given rise to the ac-
count of the Druids offering up human
victims as sacrifices. Children, also, and
cattle, were made to pass between these
fires by way of purification.

Ussel, a town in the dept. of Correze,
30 miles NE. of Tulle.

Usselby, Linc. NW. of Market-Raiin.

Ufaww, W. of Durham.

Ustiano, a town in the Mantuan.

Uphams, Bucks, between Winlow and
Aylebury.

Ustjug, a town of Vologda.

Utson, Berks, on the Kennet, between
Silham and Aldermaston.

Ufway, a river in Northumberland, which runs into
the Cocket, below Whitside.

Ufworth, Durham, W. of Hilton-Caftle. Utkinton,
Cheʃhire, a mile from Torperley.

Utrecht, a large and celebrated city
of the United Provinces, capital of a pro-
vince of the same name. It is of a square
form, and about 3 miles in circumference,
without it's four suburbs, which are con-
siderable. The steeple of the cathedral is
very lofty, and the handfome in the
United Provinces. There is a great num-
er of churches and hospitals. The stu-
dents of the university, which is very fa-
mous, wear their ordinary dreʃ, and board
in private houses in the town, as there are
fearcely any endowed colleges in Holland.
All the avenues to this city are handfome,
and the environs are full of gardens, walks,
and groves, which, added to the purity of
the air, render Utrecht one of the most
agreeable places for residence in these
parts, and accordingly a great many opu-
lent families refort hither. In July, 1672,
the French made themselves masters of it,
when Louis XIV. entered the city in flate,
accompanied by the Duke of Orleans and
the Duke of Monmouth; but on the 13th
of November, the Duke of Luxemburg,
who had been appointed governor, aban-
doned the city and the whole province,
after having compelled them to pay 450,000
livres. This town is famous for the treaty
of union, signed in 1579, between the Se-
ven Provinces, which laid the foundation of
the republic; as likewise for the treaty
of peace concluded here, in 1713, between
the allies and France. It is seated on the
ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles
SSE. of Amsterdan, and 27 NE. of Rot-
terdam. Lat. 52. 7. N. lon. 5. 8. E.

Utrecht, one of the Dutch United
Provinces, surrounded on all sides by
Holland and Guelderland, excepting one
small strip of land to the northward, and
bordering on the Zuyder Zee. The air is
very healthy here; nor are there any in-
undations to fear, as in other provinces;
the soil is mostly rich meadow, though,
in many parts, full of turf grounds, and
the country is pleasant. The length of
it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth
is no more than 20, although it contains
70 towns and villages. The number of
Calvinist ministers is 79, who hold a syn-
nod once a year at Utrecht. The Roman
Catholics have above 30 churches. There
are but few Lutherans, Remonftrants, and
Anabaptifts.

Utterby, Lincolnf. 3 miles from Louth.

Uttexeter, a large town of Staff-
dorshire, with a bridge over the river
Dove, that leads into Derbyshire. Here
is a great number of iron-forges, and it's
market is the greatest in this part of Eng-
land, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, but-
ter, and cheese. By the late inland navi-
gations, it communicates with all the
midland counties. It is seated among ex-
cellent pastures for breeding and fattening
cattle, 13 miles NE. of Stafford, and 136
NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.
Fairs on May 6th, and July 31st.

Utzvach, a town of Zurich, which
belongs, however, to the cantons of Glar-
us and Schweitz, who appoint a bailiff
alternately.

Vurway, a river of Montgomeryshire,
which runs into the Severn near Melverly.

*Uttwoxeter, a large town of Staff-
dorshire, with a bridge over the river
Dove, that leads into Derbyshire. Here
is a great number of iron-forges, and it's
market is the greatest in this part of Eng-
land, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, but-
ter, and cheese. By the late inland navi-
gations, it communicates with all the
midland counties. It is seated among ex-
cellent pastures for breeding and fattening
cattle, 13 miles NE. of Stafford, and 136
NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.
Fairs on May 6th, and July 31st.

Uxbridge, a town of Middlesex,
which, though it is a hamlet to Great
Hillingdon, is governed independently by
two bailiffs, two constables, and four head-
boroughs. The Coln runs through it, in
two streams, and over the main stream is
a flone bridge, that leads into Bucking-
hamshire. Near it is a navigable canal,
which communicates with the Thames at
Brentford. A treaty was carried on here
between Charles I. and the parliament, in
1645; but it was broken off. The houte
in which the pleni potentiaries met, at
the lower end of the town, is still called the
Treaty-House. Near this town are the re-
mains of a camp, supposed to be British.

Uxbridge
Uxbridge is 15 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.


Uzeda, a town of New Castile, 30 miles N. of Madrid.

Uzel, a town in the dept. of the North Coast, with a considerable trade. It is 17 miles S. of St. Brieux.

Uzes, a town in the dept. of Gard, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Nîmes.

WAADBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

WAAG, or VAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite the Island of Schut.

WAAL, or WA Helen, a river of the United Provinces, one of the outlets of the Rhine, which branches off from that river at Schencken Schans. It runs from E. to W. through Gelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Hommel, and Gorcum; and joining the Maas, passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Brielle. After both rivers have formed one stream, (near Gorcum) it is sometimes called Merwe, and sometimes Meuse.


WAHTENDONCK, in Gelderland, on the river Niers, 7 miles NE. of Venlo.

Wackersfield, Durham, NE. of Staindrop.

Wackton, Hereford. NW. of Bromyard. Wadborough, Worcester. 3 miles NW. of Pershore.

WADDAHS, a savage people of Asia, in the Island of Ceylon.


WADEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

WADESHAFT, Cornwall, NE. of North Petherin. Wadestowe, Suffolk, SW. of Lamberhurst-Common. Wadels, a river in Hereford. Wadleyton, Shrop. on the Ony,
Thursday and Friday; the latter for woolen cloth.

Wakbury, and it's Park, Sussex, E. of Worth-Forest. Wakering, Magna and Parva, Essex, near Shoebury. Wakerton, or Wakely, Herts, SW. of Buntingford, and half a mile S. of Berkden. Wakery, Northamp. by the river Welland, N. of Rockingham-Forest. Wake's, or Elton's Tower, Somerset, in Bristol Channel, near Clevedon. Waketon, Great and Little, Norfolk, near Long Stratton, between Schole and Norwich. Wakibwauite, Cumberland, N. of Kelwick.

Walachia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania; on the E. by Bessarabia and the river Danube; on the S. by Bulgaria; and on the W. by Transylvania, the bannat of Temeswar, and the Danube. It is 280 miles in length, and 390 in its greatest breadth. It abounds in excellent horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The soil is very fertile; and there are good pastures, with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of the Greek church, are wretchedly ignorant; and the highest attainments of the ecclesiastics seldom go beyond reading and singing well, and knowing the ceremonies of the church. Walachia is governed by a prince, often elected by the people, and titled waywode, despot, or hospodar. He is a vassal of the Ottoman Porte; his yearly tribute generally amounting to about 60,000 ducats.


Walcheren, an island of the United Provinces, the principal of Zeeland. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland, by the E. Scheldt, and from Dutch Flanders by the W. Scheldt; being surrounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is about 13 miles in length and 8 in breadth, and, lying very low, is subject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.


Walcourt, a town of Namur, seated on the river Heure, between the Maie and Sambre. In 1689, Marechial d'Humieres, desirous of celebrating the feast of St. Louis by a victory, attacked the allies, under Prince Waldeck and the Earl of Marlborough, near this place; but after a fight of about two hours, was obliged to retire with great loss. It is 9 miles S. of Charleroy.

Walburg, a castle and county of Suabia.

Waldeck, a town in the circle of Upper Rhine, capital of a county of the same name. It is 18 miles WSW. of Caffel.

Waldeck, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, S. of the bishopric of Paderborn, about 24 miles in length and 20 in breadth. The country abounds in cattle and grain, though it is somewhat mountainous and woody; and there are mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It contains 13 towns and a market village, and is supposed to bring in above 100,000 rix dollars to the prince.

Walden, Saffron, a town in Essex, seated among fields of saffron, which is here cultivated, though not so much of late as formerly. Dr. Stukely, describing this town, says, it is the most beautiful situation he ever met with. It is 27 miles NW. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

Walden, Yorkshire, W. of North Cave. Walden, King's and St. Paul's, Herts, near Hitchin.

Waldenburg, the name of several towns in Germany.


Waldkirch, a town in Austrian Suabia, in the Briegau.

Waldridge, Durham, SW. of Lumley-Castle.
**W A L**


*Waldschut*, a town of Suabia, one of the four Forest Towns, and subject to Austria.

*Waldefäther See*, or Lake of the Four Cantons, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland, with respect both to its extent, being 20 miles in length, as to the sublimity and variety of the scenery it exhibits. It consists of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or Lake of Lucern, is in the form of a crofs, and is bounded towards the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually from the water, contrasted on the opposite side by a mass of barren and craggy rocks. Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rises boldly from this lake. Towards the E. of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and we enter the second branch, or Lake of Schweitz; with the canton of Underwalden on one side, and that of Schweitz on the other. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with the most lively verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Near Brumen is the third branch, or Lake of Uri, which takes a S.E. direction; the scenery the most sublime imaginable. It is a deep and narrow lake, about 9 miles long, bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, and, for the most part, perpendicular, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water.

*Wales*, a principality in the W. of the Island of Great Britain, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembroke-shire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous, but it's produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their ancient language. The western part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea; the southern by the Bristol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chelten, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and sharp, the cereal small, and provisions, in general, good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fuel, they use wood, coal, and turf. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which are noted in the different counties. Wales was long governed by independent kings, till their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain, in 1283, Edward I. reduced the whole country under the English dominion. He also invested the principality in his second son, Edward, who afterwards becoming heir of the English monarchy, the eldest son of the kings of England have ever since been created Prince of Wales. In the reign of Henry VIII. the government and jurisprudence of Wales were modelled according to the English form, and the inhabitants admitted to the enjoyment of all the English rights and liberties, particularly that of sending members to parliament, a knight for every shire, and a burgess for every shire-town, except Merioneth.

*Wales, New North*, a country of N. America, W. of Hudson's Bay.

*Wales, New South*, a country of N. America, extending 150 leagues along the SW. coast of Hudson's Bay, and subject to Great Britain. See Hudson's-Bay, and Labrador.

*Wales, New South*, the eastern coast of New Holland, extending from lat. 43° 49' to 10° 37' S. being the NE. and SE. extremities of that vast island. This coast was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany-Bay, in lat. 34° 6 S. Captain Arthur Phillip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, sailed from Portsmouth, 1787, on board the Sirius frigate, accompanied by the Supply tender, three store ships, and six transports, which had on board a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany-Bay on the 18th of January, 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible, in many respects, for a colony, on farther exploring the coast, he fixed upon Port Jackson, about three leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks; and here the settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains runs nearly...
W A L
nearly in a N. and S. direction, farther than the eye can reach, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleasing, diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, affording a succession of leaves in all seasons. A variety of flowering shrubs, almost entirely new to an European, and of exquisite fragrance, abound in those places which are free from trees; and, among these, a tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells like English may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great distance. The trees, according to Captain Tench and others, are of so bad a grain, that they can scarcely be used for any purpose. This, however, has been ascribed, in Governor Phillip's voyage, to their being used in an unseasoned state. They yield vast quantities of red gum, which was found a cure for the dysentery. It is of an acrid quality, and therefore requires to be given along with opiates. The tree which yields it is of a very considerable size, and grows to a great height before it puts out any branches. The gum itself is usually compared to sanguis draconis, but differs from it in being soluble in water, which the sanguis draconis is not. It may be extracted from the wood by tapping, or taken out of the veins when dry. There is likewise a yellow gum, which has the same medicinal qualities, but in an inferior degree. It is properly a resin, being entirely insoluble in water. It greatly resembles gamboge, but has not the property of staining, and is produced by a low, small plant, with long grasy leaves. The gum is strong and light, and is used by the natives for making their spears. The resin is generally dug up from the soil under the tree, not collected from it, and may perhaps be the same which Tasman calls gum lac of the ground. It has been tried by Dr. Blane, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, who found it very efficacious in the cure of old fluxes. Many of the plants of this country have been imported into Britain, and are now flourishing in perfection, not only in the royal botanical garden at Kew, but in many private collections. Of the few eucalyptus plants, a kind of bean resembling the cocos of the W. Indies, a sort of parsley and purslane; two sorts of yam, the cabbage-tree, and a palm-tree, whole nuts are very good food for hogs; with a species of cherry-tree, a wild fig, and another tree, whose fruit is not unlike a pine-apple in appearance. With respect to the climate of this country, it appears not to be disagreeable: the heat has never been excessive in summer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but these are common to all warm countries. The quadrupeds hitherto discovered are principally of the opusinum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs, very different from those known in Europe. They are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity with those we are acquainted with. Some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, resemble the fox-dog of England. In their language, these animals are called dinges; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds, of various kinds; among which, the principal are a black swan, it's wings edged with white, it's bill tinged with red; and the oiffich, or callowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet, or more. Besides these, there are various kinds of sea and water fowl, fowl geese, pelicans of an enormous size, gulls, flaggs, &c. with pigeons, quails, herons, cranes, hawks, eagles, bats, and many other land birds. Several kinds of serpents, both harmless and noxious, large spiders, centipedes, scolopendras, and lizards, have likewise been met with; together with a few insects, the principal of which are the mosquito and three or four species of ants, some as green as a leaf, which build their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. They bend down several of the leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and glue the points of them together, so as to form a purse; the viscus, used for this purpose, is an animal juice, which nature has enabled them to elaborate. Their sting is scarcely less painful than that of a bee. There are likewise many fishes, which are not known in Europe; and on the shoals and reefs are incredible numbers of the finest green turtles, gigantic cockles, lobsters, oysters, and crabs of various kinds. Some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species, one named the Port Jackson shark, the other Watts's shark. The latter, notwithstanding it's diminutive size (the mouth scarcely exceeding an inch in breadth) is excessively voracious. One of them having been taken in, and flung down upon the deck, lay there quiet for two hours; after which, Mr. Watts's dog happening to pass by, the fish sprang upon
upon it with all the ferocity imaginable, and seized it by the leg in such a manner, that the animal could not disengage itself without assistance. The inhabitants of New S. Wales go entirely naked; and, though pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are in possession. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for the iron tools which they see their neighbours make use of. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skins are uniformly covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. At some of their interviews with the colonists, several droll instances happened of their mistaking the negroes amongst the colonists for their own countrymen. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning, or rather deforming their bodies with scars, which have an uncommon, or rather hideous appearance. Sometimes the flesh is raised several inches from the skin, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour among them. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust through it a bone as thick as a man's finger, and five or six inches long. This hideous kind of ornament, humorously called by the sailors their spirit-sail-yard, so effectually stops up both nostrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and snuffle so when they speak, that they are scarcely intelligible even to one another. Their hair is generally so much clotted with the red gum already mentioned, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours, and ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers procured from the birds of the country. Molt of the men want one of the foreteeth in the upper-jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is very common among the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of the amputating instriments they possess, must be a very painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion, nor can they be prevailed upon to eat bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opolium, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. They sometimes contrive to kill the kangaroo, and even birds of various kinds. As all these resources however, must be at best precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting-ray; but, in winter any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces and carried off. They bruised it only long enough to search the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They broil also the fern root, and another, the species of which is unknown. They bake their provisions, moreover, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Their chief subsistence, however, is fish; and when these happened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the first opportunity when the colonists hauled the seine, and often seized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with their spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plants, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of their nets are made of very large loops artificially interred into each other, but without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and considering the flight texture of these vessels, we cannot but admire the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them. They generally carry fire along with them in these canoes, to dress their fish when caught. When fishing with the hook, if the fish appears too strong to be drawn ashore by the line, the canoe is paddled to the shore; and while one man gently draws the fish along, another stands ready to strike it with a spear, in which he generally succeeds. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; and they never eat animal substances,
stances but raw, or next to it. Some of
their vegetables are poisonous when raw,
but deprived of this property when boiled.
A convict unhappily experienced this by
eating them in an unprepared state; in
consequence of which he died in 24 hours.
If bread be given to them, they chew and
dispit it out again, seldom choosing to swal-
dow it. They like salt beef and pork ra-
ther better; but they could never be
brought to taste spirits a second time.
Their huts are formed in a very rude and
barbarous manner. They consist only of
pieces of bark laid out together in the
form of an oven, open at one end, and
very low, though long enough for a man
to lie at full length. They also take shel-
ter in the caverns with which the rocks
abound, and in the trunks of large trees,
which they excavate by means of fire.
The custom of going naked does not inure
them so to the climate as to make them
insensible of the injuries of the weather.
The colonists had repeated opportunities
of observing this, by seeing them shivering
with cold in the winter time, or huddling
together in heaps in their huts, or in ca-
averns, till a fire could be kindled to warm
them. It seems probable, however, that
some knowledge of the arts will soon be
introduced among them, as some have been
seen attentively considering the utensils
and conveniences of the Europeans, with
a view, seemingly, of making similar im-
provements of their own. It has also
been observed, that in some things they
possess a very great power of imitation.
They can imitate the songs and language
of the Europeans almost instantaneously,
much better than the latter can imitate
theirs by long practices. Their talent
for imitation is discernible also in their
sculptures, representing men and other
animals, everywhere where met with on the
rocks; which, though rude, are very sur-
prising for people who have not the know-
ledge of constructing habitations in the
least degree comfortable for themselves,
or even clothes to preserve them from the
cold. In their persons, they are active,
vigorous, and stout, though generally
lean. They have a quick and piercing
light, and their sense of smelling is very
acute. One of them having touched a
piece of pork, held out his finger for his
companion to smell, with strong marks of
delight. The only kind of food they ca-
gerly accept of is fish. Few of the wo-
men, comparatively speaking, have been
seen; and such of the females as have
been seen, have soft and pleasing voices;
and seem to be very chaste; and notwith-
standing their barbarism, seem not to be
entirely destitute of modesty. The men,
generally display great personal courage on
the appearance of any danger. No en-
counters between parties of the natives
themselves have been observed, though,
from some circumstances, it appears that
wars are carried on among them. They
have more than once been seen assembled,
as if bent on some expedition. An officer,
once a day, met 14 of them marching along
in a regular Indian file through the woods,
each man having a spear in one hand, and
a stone in the other. A chief appeared at
their head, who was distinguished from
the rest by being painted. They passed
on peaceably, though greatly superior in
numbers to the English. On another oc-
casion, they offered no hostilities, when as-
sembled to the number of 200 or 300, and
meeting the governor attended only by a
small party. With all their courage,
however, they are much afraid of a mu-
sket, and almost equally so of a red coat,
which they know to be the martial dreß
do the Europeans. The mischief which
they have hitherto done has been exercised
only on some of the straggling convicts,
most of whom, probably, have been the
aggressors. Though they allow their
beards to grow to a considerable length,
it does not appear that they consider them
as any ornament, but rather the contrary.
Some young gentlemen belonging to the
Sirius, one day met an old man in the
woods with a beard of considerable length,
which they let him know they could rid
him of, stroking their chins, and thus
intimating the smoothness of them. At
length he consented; and one of them tak-
ing a penknife from his pocket, and mak-
ing the best substitute for lather he could,
performed the operation with such suc-
sess, that he seemed highly delighted. In a few
days he paddled along side of the Sirius,
pointing to his beard; but he could not by
any means be prevailed upon to enter the
ship. On this a barber went down to
him, who again freed him from his beard,
at which he expressed the utmost satisfac-
tion. They certainly burn their dead;
which, perhaps, has given rise to the story
of their being cannibals. Governor Phili-
observing the ground to be raised in
several places, caused one of their tumuli
to be opened, in which were found a jaw-
bone half consumed, and some ashes. From
the manner in which the ashes are deposit-
ed, it appears that the body has been laid
at length, raised from the ground a little
space, and consumed in that posture, being
afterward lightly covered with mould.

They
They are so honest among themselves, that they leave their spears, and other implements on the open beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark with great certainty at a considerable distance. To produce fire, they take two pieces of dry, soft wood; one a stick about nine inches long, the other flat. The stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end; and pressing it upon the other, turn it out nimly, by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill; often shifting their hands up, and then moving them down upon it, to increase the pressure as much as possible. By this method, they get fire in less than two minutes, and from the smallest spark they increase it with great speed and dexterity. These people are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still the number of inhabitants must be accounted few in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is great reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited; as from their great use of fish, it seems necessary for them to live principally on the coasts. The jurisdiction of the governor of New South Wales, extends from 43° 49' to 10° 37' S. lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as lon. 135° E. and thence proceeding in an easterly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, within the above-mentioned latitudes. See Botany Bay, Holland New, Port Jackson, and Sydney Cove.


WALKENRIED, a town of Klettenburg, Upper Saxony.


Walland, Gloucestershire, near Brifton. Wallabout, Hants, near W. Woodhay.

WALLENBURG, a town of Balie, Swifferland, 15 miles NNE. of Soeleure.

Wallenden, Devonshire, near Meth.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Swifferland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinctive privileges. It derives its importance from the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany, through the Grisons, to Italy. It is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles NW. of Coira.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Swifferland, about 9 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded by high mountains, except to the E. and W. the scenery of which is uncommonly wild and picturesque. On the side of the canton of Glatus, the mountains which form its borders are cultivated; enriched with wood or fine meadows; and studded with churches, cottages, and small villages; the Alps of Glarus rising behind, their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular; but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these rocks, exhibiting a beautiful contralt to the barrens above and round them. Numerous waterfalls, occasioned by the melting of the snows, fall down the sides of the mountains from a considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety. This lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold.

Wallerston, Cheshire, near Vale Royal.

Wallingford, a town in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a flatly some bridge, above 300 yards long, with 19 arches and 4 draw bridges. The principal trade is making of malt. It is a place of antiquity, having been surrounded by a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It made a good figure in the times of the Danes and Saxons, and had a strong castle, now demolished, which was often besieged in the barons wars. It
W A L

has a free-school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions; and is 14 miles NNE of Reading, and 46 W of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

Waltham, Herts, a mile NE of Bishopsgate. Waltham, Norfolk, near Downham. Waltham, Northumberland, E of Kirk Whelpington. Waltham, Surry, in Carshalton parish. Walthamstow, Nottinghamshire, NW of Workop.

Walkeill, a river of N America, in New York. See Drowned Land.

Wall, Upper, Middle, and Lower, Hants, on the river Wall, near Stockbridge. Wall, Upper and Lower, Shropshire, near Caunc Castle. Walla-point, Devonshire, NE of Kingsbridge.

Wallot, or Wallsea Isle, Essex, in the river Crouch, W of Foulness Isle. The water here is brackish; on which account the inhabitants fetch what they use from the other side of the creek. It is 5 miles long and 1 broad, and is secured from the sea by a wall of earth.

Wall-end, Northumberland. 3 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Wall-town, Northumb. near Thirlewall Castle, near the Picts-Wall, which, a little to the W of it, is in the greatest perfection: it is 3 yards high, and has 16 regular courses, and at one part are 16 of the facing stones entire. Wall-town, Northumberland, on the Picts-Wall, N of Ovingham. Walmer, Kent, 8 of Deal, separated from it's coast by a narrow channel. Walmer, Gloucester. in Welfby parish. Walmesley, Lancashire, NW of Bury. Walmesford, Northamptonshire, on the river Nen, opposite to Stibbinton, in Huntingdonshire.

Walsall, a town of Staffordshire, with manufactories of nails, bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, bellows, &c. It is 15 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Market on Tuesday.

Walsall in the Willows, Suffolk, between Budeldale and Wulpit.

Walsall, North, a handsome town in Norfolk, with a plentiful market on Thursday. It is 10 miles N of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London. South Walsall is much nearer to Norwich, and NE of it.

Walsgrave, Lincolnshire, gives name to a hundred N of Market-Raiin.

Walthamstow, in Cork, Munster.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, famous formerly for a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin Mary, almost as much frequented as Thomas à Becket's, at Canterbury. Erasmus, who visited it, in his time describes the chapel as "bright and shining all over, by the reflection of the tapers on heaps of jewels, gold, and silver." It is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London. Old Walsingham lies to the NE of it. Market on Friday.

Walsoken, or Popenbroe, Norfolk, in the marsh-land, SW of the Walpoles. Walford, Hants, NE of Fareham. Walford, Herts, NE of Hitchin.

Walsall, or Bishop's Waltham, a town of Essex, with manufacturies of printed linens, pins, and gunpowder. It is seated on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 miles N by E of London. Market on Thursday.

* Waltham, or Bishop's Waltham, a small town of Hampshire, 8 miles S of Winchester, and 65 SW of London. Market on Friday.

* Waltham-on-the-Would, a town in Leicestershire, with a small market on Thursday. It is 16 miles NNE of Leicester, and 115 N by W of London.

Waltham, Magna and Paroa, Essex, NW of Chelmsford. Waltham, North, Hampshire, SE of Overton.

* Waltham, West, or Waltham Cross, a town, partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, separated by the river Lea from Waltham-Abbey. A small market on Tuesday.

Waltham, White, Berks, 3 miles from Maidenhead. Walthamford, Essex, on the river Lea, contiguous to Layton, and 5 miles NE by E of London. Walton, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge, 8 miles...

Wangen, a free town of Suabia, trading in paper and hardware.

Wangen, a town in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W. of Strasburg. Wangel, Suffolk, on the river Wangel, NW. of Southwold. Wangel, Leicesters. on the river Soar, S. of Mountnorral. Wangelockhead, a village in the N. part of Dumfriestshire, situated near the lead mines, with a considerable number of smelting-houses. Wangelbeck, a river in Northumberland. Wangelike, or Woden's Dyke, a ditch that runs from near Bath, over the Downs, to Great Bedwin; and from E. to W. over Salisbury Plain, for many miles together; call up as a boundary, by the W. Saxons, against the incursions of the Britons. It is a strong earthen rampart, with a broad ditch on the S. side. Wangelley, Notts. NE. of Codnor Castle, in Derbyshire. Wangelley, Dorset. a mile and a half NW. of Bemerton. Wangelhead, Essex, on the skirts of Epping-Foreest, 6 miles NE. of London. Wangelley, Hants. NE. of Titchfield. Wangelstaff, Somerfetshire, 5 miles S. of Frome. Wangelwool, Gloucestershire, between Berkeley and Slimbridge.

Wantage, a town of Berkshire, feated on a branch of the river Ock, 13 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London. Market on Saturday.


Waradin Gros, a town and county of Hungary, 66 miles N. of Temesvar.

Waradin. See Peterwardin.

Warangole, (the Arinkillo of Ferrihta) a town of Golconda, formerly the capital.
WAR

The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it. It is 45 NNE. of Hyderabad.

WARBERG, a sea-port of Sweden, in Halland, 34 miles S. of Gottenburg.

WARDE, a town of Jutland, 18 miles N. of Ripen, seated near the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDE, a town in Hertfordshire, seated on the river Lea, by which 5000 quarters of malt and corn are frequently sent in a week to London, by barges, which return with coal. In 1408, this town was destroyed by great inundation; and fluctuations and waves being made in the river, to prevent it from future floods, Camden supposes that it hence derived its name. It is 21 miles N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

WARE, Devonshire, near Biddiford.

WARE, Upper and Lower, Somerfetshire, SW. of Axbridge.

WAREBRIDGE, WAAD BRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, noted for its bridge over the river Camel, which is the largest in the county, having about 20 arches. It is 5 miles NNW. of Bodmin, and 242 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, anciently British, seated near the mouth of the Frome, where it falls into Pool Harbour. It was formerly a large place, with 8 churches, which are now reduced to 3, as it's once-noted harbour is choked up. The inhabitants, who are about 1100, trade in tobacco-pipe clay, rockings, iron, and coal. It is 9 miles WSW. of Poole, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WARE, Kent, 5 miles and a half S. of Ashford. WARE, Devonshire, between Tavistock and Plymouth. WARE, Hall, Worce. NE. of Haalesuome, in Shropshire.

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WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, anciently British, seated near the mouth of the Frome, where it falls into Pool Harbour. It was formerly a large place, with 8 churches, which are now reduced to 3, as it's once-noted harbour is choked up. The inhabitants, who are about 1100, trade in tobacco-pipe clay, rockings, iron, and coal. It is 9 miles WSW. of Poole, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, trading pretty largely in corn, malt, cheese, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the river Deveril, 22 miles NNW. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on April 11th, August 10th, and September 12th.

WARMLEY, Warwickshire, near Sutton Colfield. WARMSTANLEY, Derbyshire, in the High Peak. WARMSTOW, Yorkshire, near Doncaster. WARMWELL, Dorset, SE. of Dorchester, near Winfrith. WARMSTOW, N. and S. of Hampsh. SE. of Balingtoste. WARMSTOW, Cumberland, between Ireby and Inglewood.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, at the mouth of the Warnoe, where vessels bound to Rostock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 50,000 rix-dollars, now to about 6000. It is 9 miles N. of Rostock.

WARNETON, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 5 miles S. of Ypres.


WARRENJOVE, in Meath, Leinster.

WARRENTOURNE, NE. of Worcester. WARRENTOURNE, Bucks, in Oulney parish. WARRENTOURNE, Cornwall, near Launceston.

WARRINGTON, a populous town of Lancashire, with large manufactories of felt cloth, flocking, huckabacks, pins, &c. Glutoons and copper imelting furnaces are likewise established here; and the cotton trade is now gaining ground. Large quantities of potatoes are annually exported. It is seated on the Mersey, 18 miles E. of Liverpool, and 133 NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WARSOW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Malovia. It is surrounded by a moat and double wall, and consists of the Old and New Town; and two suburbs, Krak and Praga. The general diets, provincial assembly, and court of judicature, were held here. This city and its suburbs occupy a vast extent of ground, and are supposed to contain between 60 and 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of foreigners. The whole has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting the strong contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility are numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean and ill-constructed wooden hovels. In its last siege by the Russians, in 1794, it is computed that 30,000 Poles perished either by the sword, or in the flames; the suburb of Praga having been set on fire, and nearly the whole of it reduced to ashes by the merciless Russians, ten hours after all resistance had ceased. It is now subject to Prussia, and is situated on the Vistula, which is as broad here as the Thames at Westminster, but very shallow in summer.

WARTON, a town of Lancashire, in Kirkham parish, near the mouth of the Ribble, on a lake called Ware. WARTON, Lancash. near the influx of the Decker, into the Ken Sands. WARTON, Lincoln. NE. of Grimsby. WARTON, Northumb. W. of Rotherbury. WARTON, Yorksh. near Wilton and Yorkswold. WARTREW, Lancashire, near Liverpool. WARRICK, Cumberland, NE. of Carlisle.

WARRICK, a large town of Warwickshire, the capital of the county. Here is a castle, formerly the seat of the earls of Warrick, which stands on a rock, 40 feet higher than the Avon, but even with the town on the N. side. It is an ancient and neat town, situated upon a rocky eminence, near the river Avon. The houses are well-built, and the streets, which are spacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town. At each end of the principal one is an ancient gate.
W A S

is adorned with a good free-school and a market-house, and is 93 miles NW. of London. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 1. 56 W. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

W A R W I C K, a county of England, bounded at its northern extremity by a point of Derbyshire, on the NW. by Staffordshire, on the NE. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Worcestershire, on the E. by Northamptonshire, and on the S. by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. It's extent from N. to S. is about 47 miles, and about 35 from E. to W. where widest. It is the most central county in the kingdom, and somewhat of an oval form, is divided into 4 hundreds and 1 liberty, and contains 1 city, 13 market towns, 158 parishes, and 380 villages. The air is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and the more so, since the woodlands have been thinned by the great consumption of wood in the ironworks; the woodlands being now converted to tillage and pasture. The northern part of the county, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S. called the Feldon, by the river Avon; but the soil of both is rich. This county produces corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, coal, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The canals that pass through this county are, one from Wednesbury and Dudley coal and lime works, to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazeley and Fradley Heath, to join the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, extending from Fazeley to Atherstone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one reaching from that at Longford to Braunton and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worcestershire, one branching out of the Worcester, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other to Stratford-upon-Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. Warwick is the county town. W A S

W A S

Washington, the name of several counties in the United States of N. America; namely, in Rhode Island; in New York, of which Salem is the capital; in the SW. corner of Pennsylvania, the capital of the same name; in Maryland; in Virginia; in N. Carolina; in S. Carolina; in the district of Charleston; and in Georgia, the capital of which is Golphington; also a town in Kentucky, on the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, formerly called Bath; it is seated on the river Tar.

WASHINGTON, a town of N. America, in Georgia, and county of Wilkes. Near it is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a coat of niter, an inch thick; and the leaves around the spring are incrusted with a sub stance as white as snow. The waters have been found beneficial in rheumatic cases, and are said to be so in all disorders arising from humours in the blood.

WASHINGTON, a city of N. America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about 4 miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by those two states to the United States of America, and by them established to be the seat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into squares or grand divisions, by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W. which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of fine prospects, but remove the infipid sameness which renders some other great cities unpleasing. They were devised to connect the separate and most
W A S
most distant objects with the principal, and
to preserve through the whole a recipro-
city of sight. These great leading streets
are all 160 feet wide, including a pave-
ment of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30
feet planted with trees on each side, which
will leave 80 feet of paved street for car-
riages. The rest of the streets are, in gen-
ceral, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90
feet, except North, South, and East Capit-
ol Streets, which are 160 feet. The dia-
gonal streets are named after the respective
states composing the Union, while those
running N. and S. are, from the capitol
northward, named, East First Street, East
Second Street, &c. and those W. of it
are, in the same manner, called West First
Street, West Second Street, &c. Those
running E. and W. are from the capitol
westward, named, North A Street, North
B. Street, &c. and those S. of it are called
South A Street, South B Street, &c. The
squares, or divisions of the city, amount
to 1150. The rectangular squares gene-
rally contain from 3 to 6 acres, and are
divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in
front, and their depth, from about 110 to
300 feet, according to the size of the
square. The irregular divisions produced
by the diagonal streets are some of them
small, but generally in valuable situations.
Their acute points are all to be cut off at
40 feet, so that no house in the city will
have an acute corner. All the houses
must be of brick or stone. The area for
the capitol (or house for the legislative
bodies) is situated upon the most beauti-
ful eminence in the city, about a mile from
the Eastern Branch, and not much more
from the Potomac, commanding a full
view of the city, as well as a considerable
extent of the country around. The pre-
ident's house will stand upon a rising
ground, not far from the banks of the Po-
tomac, affording a fine water prospect,
with a commanding view of the capital,
and some other material parts of the city.
Due S. from the president's house, and due
W. from the capitol, run two great plea-
sure parks, or malls, which intersect and
terminate upon the banks of the Potomac,
and are to be ornamented at the sides by a
variety of elegant buildings, houses for fo-
 reign ministers, &c. Interpersed through
the city, where the most material streets
cross each other, are a variety of open areas,
formed in various regular figures, which
in great cities are extremely useful and
ornamental. Fifteen of the best of these
areas are to be appropriated to the differ-
ent states composing the Union; not only
to bear their respective names, but as pro-

tomac, which will produce a communication by water between the city of Washington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shamandioab, the South Branch, Ope- 
can, Cape Capeon, Patterton’s Creek, Co- 
nocochegeu, and Monaccy, for upward of 200 miles, through one of the most health-
y, pleasant, and fertile regions in Amer-
ica, producing, in vast abundance, tobacco of 
uperior quality, hemp, Indian corn, 
heat, and other small grain, with fruit 
and vegetables peculiar to America, in vast 
abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, 
above the city of Washington, all around 
it, and for 60 miles below, are high and 
 dry, abounding with innumerable springs 
of excellent water, and well covered with 
large timber of various kinds. A few 
 miles below the city, upon the banks of 
the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains 
of excellent freestone, of the white and red 
Portland kinds, of which the public ed-
fices in the city are now building. Above 
the city also, upon the banks of the river, 
are immense quantities of excellent coal, 
limestone, and marble, with blue flake of 
the best quality. The Tyber, which is 
the principal stream that passes through 
the city, is to be collected in a grand ret-
ervoir, beside the capitol, whence it will be 
carried in pipes to different parts of the 
city; while it’s surplus water will fall down 
in beautiful cascades, through the public gar-
dens west of the capitol, into a canal. 
The plan of this city was formed by Ma-
jor L’Enfant. Most of the streets were 
marked out, and the squares divided into 
lots, in 1792, since which time, some thou-
ands of workmen have been constantly em-
ployed. It is 14 miles NNW. of 
Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of Lon-
don. Market on Saturday.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 38 
 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in 
breadth; bounded on the S. by St. George’s 
Channel, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. 
Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 7. 8. W.

Waterford, a town of Somersetteh, 
on the Bristol Channel, with a harbour, 
and a few coasting vessels, which supply 
the glass-house at Bristol with the asbes of 
sea-weed, of which abundance is burnt 
here for that purpose. They also export 
limetsone and alabaster, great quantities of 
which fall down the cliffs, by the washing 
of the sea. It is 14 miles NW. of 
Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of Lon-
don. Market on Saturday.
Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford.

It contains 34 parishes, about 18,796 houses, and 110,000 inhabitants; and though in general mountainous, with here and there frightful rocks and precipices, is a fine country, fertile, pleasant, and rich.

Waterford, York. N. of Pontefract.

Waterford, Somerset, near Bath.

Watkins, a town in the county of the North, seated on the river Aa, 5 miles N. of St. Omer's.

Watford, Hertford, on the river Coln, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 NW. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Watling Street, one of the Pretorian, or Conductor highways, made by the Romans. It began at Dover, ran to St. Albans, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherstone, and Shrewsbury, and ended at Cardigan in Wales. It is yet very firm, in some counties, for several miles, especially in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; and is called by the inhabitants, in different parts, by the names of Street-Way, High-Dike, High-Ridge, Forty-foot-Way, and Ridge-Way.

Watling Street, Shropshire, near Wellington, on the Roman way of that name.
WEAR, a river in the county of Durham, which rises in the W. part, and takes its course along a fine valley, by Stanhope, Wolsingham, Auckland, Durham city, to the German Ocean, below Sunderland.

Wearmouth, Bishop, Durham, to the SW. of Sunderland. It has a manufactury of sail-cloth. Wearmouth, Durham, at the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. It is also called Monk-Wearmouth, because, before the dissolution it belonged to the monks.

Wear End, HerefordSH. of Ross.

Wear-End, Hereford, SE. of Ross.

Wear-End, Hereford, NE. of Ross.

Wear-End, Hereford, SW. of Ross.

Wearthwaite, or Wearthwaite, Devonshire, S. of Plymouth.

Wear-End, Hereford, NW. of Ross.

Wearthwaite, or Wearthwaite, Devonshire, S. of Plymouth.

Wear-End, Hereford, NE. of Ross.

Wearthwaite, or Wearthwaite, Devonshire, S. of Plymouth.

Wear-End, Hereford, SW. of Ross.

Wear-End, Hereford, NW. of Ross.

Wearthwaite, or Wearthwaite, Devonshire, S. of Plymouth.

Wear-End, Hereford, NE. of Ross.

Wearthwaite, or Wearthwaite, Devonshire, S. of Plymouth.

Wear-End, Hereford, SW. of Ross.

Wear-End, Hereford, NW. of Ross.

Wearthwaite, or Wearthwaite, Devonshire, S. of Plymouth.
W. E. L.


WELDON, GREAT, a town in Northamptonshire, with a handsome market-house, and a sessions chamber over it. It is situated in Rockingham Forest, 86 miles NNW. of London. Market on Wednesday.


WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, and passes by Market Harborough and Stamford, from which it is navigable, by locks, to the W. which it enters below Spalding.


* WELLSBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the western bank of the river Nene. It has a great trade in corn, and a considerable manufacture of lace, and is reckoned the second town in the county. It is 12 miles NE. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.


* WELLINGHAM, a town of Shropshire, seated near Wrekton Hill, 24 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 N.W. of London. Market on Thursday.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a manufactury of lerges, druggists, &c. and a considerable pottery. It is seated on the river Tone, 7 miles SW. of Taunton, and 147 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.


Wells, in Wexford, Leinster. Wells, in Carlow, Leinster.

WELLS, a fishing town on the N. coast of Norfolk, exporting malt and corn to Holland, and importing the Dutch pottery. It has a good harbour, and a deep channel, and is situated between Clay and Burnham, 121 miles NNE. of London. Market divers.

* WELLS, a city of Somersesthire, seated at the foot of a hill, has it's name from the wells and springs that are about it. Though but a small city, the streets are broad, and it is well inhabited. The cathedral, beside which there is only one parish church, is a stately pile, and the market house is a neat structure, supported by pillars. Here are considerable manufactory of knit worked stockings and bone-lace. The number of houses is about 600, and the inhabitants are about 4000. When the see is vacant, the bishop is chosen by an equal number of delegates appointed by each of the churches of Bath and Wells, and he is installed at both places. Besides the bishop and dean, there belong to this church 27 prebendaries and 19 minor canons, with no want of spiritual court men, proctors and other officers. The summer sessions for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. It is 16 miles S. of Bristol, and 130 SSW. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

WELLS, a town of Austria.

Welwyn, Hertfordshire, on the river Mimram, 25 miles N. by W. of London, in the road to Bedford.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, seated on the river Roddon, near its source. It is a small place, with a large market on Thursday for cattle and provisions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 N.W. of London.

Wembury, Devonshire, a mile and a half N.E. of Plymouth. Wendon, Somerfet, N.W. of Bridgewater. Wemley-Hill and Green, Middlesex, S. of Harrow. Wensworthy, Devonshire, S.W. of Chilmeigh. Wensdon, Cornwall, on the River, W. of Penryn. Wenderton, Kent, near Wingham. Wensley, Derbyshire, N. of Wirksworth. Wensleydale, Yorkshire, S.W. of Chimney. Wensleydale is extensive, has the river Ure running through it, affords romantic prospects, abounds with game, and yields a variety of minerals. In this vale Henry Jenkins was born in 1500, and died in 1670.

Wensley, a town of N. Jutland, 18 miles N.W. of Aalborg.

Went, a river in Yorkshire, running into the Don, opposite Marthland. Wenton, a river in Northumberland. Wentbridge, Yorkshire, has a bridge over the Went, between Doncaster and Tadcaster. Wentnor, Shropshire, near Church and Little-Stratton. Wenton, Rutland, near Cottelfmore. Wenton, a river in Norfolk. Wentworth, Cambridgeshire, S.W. of Ely. Wentworth, Yorkshire, 3 miles N.W. of Rotham. Near it is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, situated in a beautiful park, 8 miles in compass. The stables are superior in size and grandeur to any in the kingdom.

Weobly, a town in Herefordshire, chiefly noted for fine ale. It is 8 miles N.W. of Hereford. Market on Thursday.

Wepham, Sussex, near Burpham.

Wendover, a town in the Old March, Brandenburgh, at the confluence of the Havel and Elbe.

Weden, Lancashire, S. of Preston.

Wereden, a town of Mark, Westphalia.

Weredenburg, a town of Glarus, in Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick. It is 20 miles E.N.E. of Glarus.

Wersley, Lancashire, S.E. of Bolton.

Wers, Devonshire, in Topsham parish.

Wers, Somerfet, S.W. of Axbridge.

Wersham, Cheshire, on the Weaver, 2 miles W. of Northwich. Weremouth, Northumberland, in the lordship of Bothal. Werning, Northamptonshire, on the Card-dyke, N. of Peterborough.

Wersle, a town in the duchy of Westphalia, 15 miles S.W.S. of Lippsstadt.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, in W. Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania and Nericia, on the S. by the Lake Wenner and the province of Dalia, and on the W. by Norway; being about 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a fertile and pleasant province; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain-ash, pine, and fir; and abounding with lakes, which are extremely beautiful. They are from 4 to 40 miles in circumference; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers; others of a circular shape; their shores, in some parts, steep and rocky; in others gently sloping, but always fea-}

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thered with hanging wood to the margin of the water; the roads delightfully winding through the dark forests which overhang the impending precipices, and overshadow the water. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, smelting, &c., together with fishing, and a little agriculture. Their trade consists mostly in maids, planks, timber, the bark of birch trees, &c. In the chief river Clara, or Stor Elbe, is a profitable salmon fishery.

**WERN**, a town of Munster, Westphalia.

**WERNIGERODE**, a town and county of Upper Saxony.

**WERNITZ**, a river of Suthia, which falls into the Danube near Donawert.

**WERRY**, a river in Carignan. **WERRINGTON**, Devon, on the borders of Cornwall.

**WERTHEIM**, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Turbur and Maine.

**WERWICK**, a town of Flanders, on the Lys, 3 miles SW. of Menin.

**WERWICUI**, Cheshire, NW. of Delamere Forest.

**WERWYCT**, Surrey, SW. of Darkiing.

**WERSEL**, a town of Caves, near the confluence of the Rhine and the Lippe.

**WESBURG**, a town of Mecklenburg.

**WESER**, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, being then called the Werra, and receives the Fulda at Munden, in the duchy of Brunswick. Then it obtains the name of Weler, waters Hamelen, Minden, and Hove; when it joins the Aller, and after running by Bremen and Carlsburg, or Salzstadt, falls into the German Ocean.


**WESTBURY, a town of Wilts**, with a manufacture of coarse broad cloth. It is 26 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 101 W. of London. Market on Friday.

**WESTBURY, YORKS., near Sheffield.** **WESTBURY-ON-TRY**, Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Bristol. **WESTBY, Lancast.**, in Andermehit, W. of Kirkham. **WESTBY, Lincoln., near Basingthorpe.** **WEST CHICKERILL, Dorset., near the Channel**, on the river Flett. **WEST CHIFF, Kent, N. of Dover.** **WESTCOB, Kent, near Greenwicch.** **WESTCOMBE, Somerset., near Bath.** **WEST COTT, Gloucester., 4 miles SE. of Stow-on-the-Would.** **WESTCOTT, Surrey, in Darkin parish.** **WESTCOTT, Warwick., near Ratley.** **WESTCOTT, Wiltshire, near Swindon.** **WESTCOURT, Hants., NE. of Alton.** **WESTCOURTS, Isle of Wight, in W. Medina.** **WESTCOURT, Kent, near Detling.** **WEST COURT, Kent, near Gillingham.** **WEST COURT, Kent, near Sibbert's-Wood.** **WEST COURT, Kent, near Upchurch.** **WEST COURT, Oxford., near Benington.** **WESTDORON, Devonshire., between Westcott and Ilfracombe.** **WESTLED, Surrey, in Compton parish.** **WEST END, Middle., between Kibburn and Hampstead.** **WEST END, Middle., near Greenford.** **WEST END, Surrey, near Esher.** **WEST END, Surrey, near Cobham.** **WEST END, Yorks., in Eastington parish.** **WESTENBANGER, Kent., near Stanford.**

**WESTERAS, or WESTERHUS, a town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, the seat of a bishop, and the residence of a governor.** It is a large, straggling town, composed of wooden houses, and contains the ruins of an ancient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden. Here is a weighing-house for metals, from whence a vast quantity of iron, copper, and brass, dug in the neighbouring mines, are exported across the Lake Maler to Stockholm. The cathedral, which is built of brick, is celebrated for its tower, esteemed the highest in the kingdom. Westerhah is 36 miles WSW. of Upsal.

**WESTERBURG, a town and lordship in the circle of Upper Rhine, subject to the counts of Linange.** **WESTFERBY, Leices., near Fleckney.** **WESTFORD-COMPTON, Somerset., a mile from Shepton-
WINCHESTER, or WEST HAM, a town of Kent, seated on the river Darent, which rises from nine springs near this town. Here Gen. Wolfe was born and buried. It is 14 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See Acores and Hebrides.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, seated on the river Darent, which rises from nine springs near this town. Here Gen. Wolfe was born and buried. It is 14 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WESTFIELD, E. of Skipton. WESTERFIELD, Suffolk, near Ipswich.

WESTERHAM, a town of Kent, seated on the river Darent, which rises from nine springs near this town. Here Gen. Wolfe was born and buried. It is 14 miles NW. of Tunbridge, and 22 SSE. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a vast country in North America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies NW. of the river Ohio, extending to the Lakes on the N. and the Mississipi on the W. It contains 11,000 square miles, equal to 265,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the federal government, to be sold for the discharge of the national debt. This country, which is intended to be divided into several new states, is affirmed to be the most healthy, pleasant, commodious, and fertile spot on the American continent, that is yet known to Europeans.

WESTERNWALD, a district of Westerwald.

WESTERNWALL, a district of Westerwald.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port of Smaland, with a manufacture of cloth, and a brisk trade in ship-timber and naval stores. It is 60 miles N. of Calmar.

some mines of copper are worked, but most of the ore lies so deep, that it will not answer the expence. This county yields the finest slate, and abundance of excellent hams are cured here. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lone, and the Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winander-Mere, the bottom of which is one continued rock. In the Forest of Martindale, to the S. of Ulls-Water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. The earl of Tha-net is hereditary sheriff. Appleby is the county-town, but Kendal is the most considerable one, for size, trade, and population.


Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. and S. by the circles of Lower Saxony and Upper and Lower Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Ocean, and circle of Lower Saxony. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Wester, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburgh, Munster, and Paderborn, the abbeys of Corvey, Staolo, Effen, and Verdun, the prinicipality of Minden, the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Spiegelberg, Schauenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, or East Frieland, Bentheim, and Mark; the cities of Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelpe; the town of Dortmund; and the dukies of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, with some smaller states and signories. The diets of the circle are usually appointed at Cologne, but the archives are kept at Duffeldorff.

Westphalia, The Duchy of, in the circle of Lower Rhine, S. of Munster and Lippe, it is about 40 miles in length, and near 30 in breadth, and is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. It is under the government of Cologne. Brilon is the capital.

Westport, a sea-port of Mayo, in Connaught, leated on Clew-Bay.

Westra, one of the Orkney Islands.
Westram. See Westberham.

Wesbrop, Gloucesters. See Tootland.

Westrogothia. See Gotland.

Westrop, Northamptonshire; see Asbrope.

Westropp, Wilts., near Highworth. West Titheham, Dorset, in Purbeck-Ile, 2 miles.


Wetheral, Cumb. Cient Britisht colony, retain their native language, manners, and many singular customs, till this day.


Wethersfield, a town in the seat of the Connecticut. It is noted for raising onions, and is 4 miles S. of Hartford.


Wetzlar, an imperial town in the circle of Upper Rhine. Here are held the meetings of the imperial chamber, which were removed hither from Spire, in 1693. It is 45 miles E. of Coblenz.


Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 29 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow; on the E. by St. George's Channel; on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Carlow, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Though not mountainous, it contains a large proportion of coarse, cold land, and stiff clay, yet many parts are fertile in corn and grafs. It contains 109 parishes.

Wexford, a sea-port of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. Adjoining it is the barony of Forth, the inhabitants of which, descendants of an ancient British colony, retain their native language, manners, and many singular customs, till this day. Wexford was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and is still a large, handsome town, with a beautiful and commodious harbour, but not deep enough for large vessels. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The inhabitants are about 9066. It is seated at the mouth of the river Slaney, 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 6. 25. W.

Wexham, Bucks, between Beaconsfield and Colebrooks.

Wexio, a sea-port of Sweden, in Smeland, seated on the Helga Lake, which contains a group of woody islands. This town, though a bishop's see, is exceedingly small: the houses are mostly of wood. It is 50 miles W. of Calmar.

Wey, a river of Dorsetshire, which runs into the sea at Weymouth. Wey, a river of Surry, which rises in Hampshire, waters Guilford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge, which is 4 miles SW. by W. of Hampton-Court. It is navigable to Guilford and Godalming, and a canal has been lately made from it to Basingstone in Hampshire.

Weydall, Hants, 3 miles W. of Andover. A fair on October 1oth, reckoned the largest in England for store sheep, Sussex and Kentish hops, Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester cheese, leather, &c.

Weymouth, a town of Dorsetshire, seated at the mouth of the Wey, and incorporated with Melcomb-Regis, with which it communicates by means of a drawbridge. It's port is injured by the sand, from which circumstance it's trade, which
which was once considerable, is now much reduced; a few ships only being sent to Portugal and Newfoundland. There is, however, a great resort of company there, for the purpose of sea-bathing, for which it is excellently fitted by its remarkably fine beach, and the softness of its air. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Markets on Wednesday and Friday. See MELCOMBE REGIS.


Whidah, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the sea, and 7 miles within land. It is a very populous country, well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet-shot distant from each other. Some are the king's, some the viceroy's villages, and others are built and populated by particular lords, and become hereditary in their families. The houses are small, round at the top, and compassed with mud walls, or hedges. The trees are tall, straight, and disposed in regular order, presenting to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of brushwood and weeds. All the Europeans, who have been here, speak of the country with rapture, and extol it as a perfect paradise. The fields are always verdant, and being planted with beans, potatoes, fruits, and roots, and covered with a multitude of houses, form one of the finest prospects in the world. The natives sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The women brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the produce, as well as in slaves. The natives exceed all other negroes in civilization, industry, and vigilance, and employ themselves in several kinds of manufactures. They spin cotton yarn, weave
A fine cotton cloth, make calabashes, wooden vessels, plates, dishes, &c., and do smith's work in greater perfection than any other people on the coast. The rite of circumcision is used here, but they are not able to tell whence it is derived. Their principal idols are snakes, and particularly the festiche, a snake with a large, round, beautiful head, a short, pointed tongue, resembling a dart, and a sharp, short tail; it is adorned with beautiful colours, on a light, grey ground. It is slow and solemn in its pace, except when it seizes on its prey, when it is quick and rapid. They have a mortal antipathy to venomous serpents, attacking them wherever they find them. They are amazingly tame and familiar, the natives and Europeans handling and playing with them, without dread or apprehension of danger. When the English first settled in Whidah, a visitor, just arrived, found a snake in the magazine belonging to the factory, and killing it, without scruple, threw it on the bank. The negroes, who soon discovered the sacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the English, assembled all the inhabitants of the province, and massacred the factors to a man; consuming their bodies and goods in the fire they had set to their warehouse. They have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c., and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they obtain wine. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, resides at Sabi, or Xabier, in the province of the same name. Their trade consists of elephants' teeth, wax, honey, and the persons of men. The English factory is 300 miles NE. of Cape Coast Castle, within land.

Whidbeck, Cumberl. S. of Ravenglass. Whiddy Island, in Cork, Munster, lies opposite to Bantry, and is a pleasant spot, of a triangular form, having a good deer-park, plenty of rabbits, an excellent soil, and some good orchards.

Whitby, a sea-port in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, commodiously seated near the mouth of the river Esk. It is a considerable town, building many ships for the coal-trade, and employing many others in the export of coals, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fish. It is a tide-haven, almost dry at low water, neither has it any river communication with the inland country. It is much frequented by colliers, and has at least 100 vessels belonging to it, of 100 tons, or more, burden. Several ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. On December 24, 1787, at midnight, an alarming event took place here. By the shrinking of some of the high ground, or cliffs, an esplanade, 300 yards long and 80 in breadth, on which a regular street had been built, since the year 1761, was overturned and overwhelmed. The buildings were 80 feet above the margin of the sea, founded on a strong, new-built quay. One hundred and nine families became destitute of house, fire, or food; but the doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort administered. One person, whose rental amounted to 100l. annually, could no more find the place where his property stood. In the neighbourhood are large alum works. It is 30 miles NE. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Market on Saturday.


*Whitchurch, a town of Hampshire,

WHI

Worcestershire, containing about 100 houses, with a manufacture of shaloon, serge, &c. It is 24 miles NE. of Salisbury, and 58 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

* Whitchurch, a large and populous town of Shropshire, in whole church, among other monuments of the Talbots, is one of the first earls of Shrewsbury of that name. His name struck to much terror in France, that he was stili the English Achilles; neither durst any man encounter him single-handed. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 NW. of London. Market on Friday.


Whitchurch, in Waterford, Monn. Whitchurch, in Cork, Munster.


Whitchurch, Northumberland, near Little Chetters. Whitchurch, Chf. S. of Vale Royal. Whitechurch, Camb., near W. beach. White Hart-Forest; see Blakesmore.

* Whitehaven, a large, populous, and improving town of Cumberland, with a good artificial harbour, defended by a long pier. It has it's name from the white cliffs near it, both to the N. and S, which shelter the harbour from tempests. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ships. Ship-building, and the accompanying manufactures of ropes, sail-cloth, &c. are carried on here very extensively, and there are also copper works, which yield considerable profit; but the working of the coal-mines forms the principal business of the place. These are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and carried to a vast distance under the sea, where vessels of large burthen ride at anchor. From these great part of Ireland, and other places, are supplied with coal, from which the proprietor, Lord Lonsdale, derives a revenue of about 16,000l. a year. A good deal of business is also done in the foreign and coasting trade from this port. In 1566, it had but six houses, and one fishing-boat; and, in 1582, it had only 13 small vessels. Whitehaven is seated chiefly in a valley, between two steep hills, and is 13 miles SW. of Cockermouth, and 305 NW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Whitehouse, Stafford. SE. of Leek. Whitehill, Cumb. in the Holm. Whitehill, Surr'y, near Godstone.

Whitby, a town of Wigtownshire, in Scotland.


White-Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains in the state of New Hampshire, in N. America. They extend NE. and SW. to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains, above the adjacent meadow, is reckoned, from observations made in 1784, to be 5,500 feet; and the meadow is 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From their summit, in clear weather, is a grand view, extending 60 or 70 miles in every direction. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44 deg. N. Whitewtarth, Dorset. Two leagues from Weymouth. Whiteparie, Wilts, NE. of Downtow. Whiterigg, Cumberland, in Torpnewparth.


Whitsun Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles long and 8 broad. It was discovered by Captain Wallis on Whitsunday, 1767. Lat. 15. 44. S. lon. 168. 25. E.


Whitesby Mere, a large lake of Huntingdonshire, well supplied with tench, pike, perch, and eels. It is formed by a branch of the Nene, SE. of Peterborough. The country about it is unhealthy by reason of the fens; but affords abundance of turf for firing, and some rich pasture.


Wiburg, a government of Russia, being the province lately called Ruffian Finland, which was comprized in Karelia. It has Finland on the W. and the Lake Ladoga and the government of Olonez on the E. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, and was ceded to the
the Russians, partly by the peace of Ny-
stedt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of
Abo in 1743. This province retains
most of its ancient privileges, with some
occasional modifications, which have been
necessarily introduced under the new
government. In the governor’s court, busi-
ness is transacted in the Swedish, German,
and Russian tongues. The peasants talk
only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabi-
tants of the towns understand Swedish also,
and many of them German. Lutheranism
is the established religion; but the Greek
worship has lately been introduced by the
Russians.

Wiburg, a sea-port of Russia, former-
ly the capital of Karelia, and now of the
government of Wiburg. A few houses
are constructed with brick; but the great-
et part of wood. They sell planks, tar,
tallow, &c. chiefly to the English, and
import wine, spices, and salt from France
and Holland. The inhabitants are about
9000. It is seated on the N. side of the
Gulf of Finland, 67 miles NNW. of Pe-
tersburgh.

Wiburg, a city of Denmark, capital
of N. Jutland, the seat of the provincial
court, which is held here every two months,
and the residence of a governor. It is
about 8 miles in circumference, and con-
tains 3 parish churches. It is seated on a
lake, called Amsild, 95 miles N. of Stel-
wick, and 310 NNW. of Copenhagen.

Wicham, 16 miles from Cambridge.
Wichamford. Worcesterhire, SW. of
Evelham. Wichampton, Dorsetshire; near
Morechurch. Wichenden, 5 miles from
Worcester. Wichford, Cambridgehire.
W. of Ely. Wichling, Kent, 2 miles N.
of Lenham.

Wick, a sea-port and royal burgh of
Caithnessire, containing about 1000 in-
habitants. It is 13 miles S. of Dunbar-
Head.

Wick, Cornwall, NE. of Bodmin.
Wick, Effex, SW. of Witham. Wick,
Gloucester, SW. of Marshfield. Wick,
Somerset, near Bruton. Wick, Somerset,
ear Wells. Wick, Surry, W. of Guil-
ford. Wick, Worcestershire, near Peri-
head.
Wickford, Worcestershire, between
Evesham and Willerley, in Gloucestershire.
Wick Cock, Effex, near S. Olyth. Wick
Warne, Worcestershire, near Perihead.
Wick, Shropsh.
Wickham, Berks, near Welford.
Wickham, Essex, NE. of Malden. Wick-
ham, Hants, on the Beer, near Bishop's
Waltham. Wickham, Herts, near Little
Hadham. Wickham, Kent, a mile E. of
Fordwich. Wickham, Kent, in the parishes
of Cuckeßen and Stroud. Wickham, Lincs,
near the Wash, SW. of Quapled. Wick-
ham, Lincoln, SW. of Louth. Wickham,
Northumb. 3 miles from Newcastle. Wick-
am, Oxon, near Bloxham. Wickham,
Suffolk, in Claydon parish, 8 miles from Lewes.
Wickham, Yorkshire, NE. of New Malton.
Wickham and Abbey, Yorks, near Pick-
ing Foret. Wickham, or Child's Wick-
ham, Gloucels. 6 miles W. of Campden.
Wickham Bonant, or Bonsant, Essex, N.
of Rickling. Wickham Brook, Suffolk.
E. of Great and Little Bradley. Wick-
ham, Eas, Kent, NE. of Bexley.

Wickham Market; a town of Suffolc,
seated on the river Deben, 4 miles N.
of Woodbridge, and 82 NE. of Lon-
don. Market dilated.

Wickham, St. Paul, Essex, near Wick-
ham Bonant. Wickham Skei thy, Suffolk.
SW. of Eye. Wickham, West, 10 miles
SE. of Cambridge. Wickham, West, Kent,
joining to Hayes. Wickhampton, Nor-
folk, W. of Tunstal. Wickhowe, Middl.
near Otterley. Wickhowe, Middl. near
Hackney. Wickins, Kent, in Charing
parish. Wickins, Northamptonshire, SW.
of Stony Stratford. Wicklow, Worcs.
near Windham. Wickley, Northampton-
shire, near Boughton.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in
the province of Leinster; bounded on the
N. by the county of Dublin, on the E. by
the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wester-
t and a part of Carlow, and on the W. by
Kildare and Carlow. It is 30 miles in
its greatest length, and from 15 to 26 in
breadth. It contains 58 parishes, about
11,550 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants.

Wicklow, the capital of a county
of the same name, in Ireland; seated on
the sea side, with a narrow harbour, at the
mouth of the river Leitrim. It is re-
markable for having the best ale in the
kingdom, which, with other provisions
sent to Dublin, forms the principal part
of it's trade. About a mile and a half to
the SE. is Wicklow-Head, on which there
are
WIE

are two light-houses. It is 24 miles SSE. of Dublin.


WIDHOPE, or WITOP, Cumberland, in Lorton parish, an extensive, mountainous, and woody tract, with several small hamlets, scattered about in different parts of it. It extends 8 miles from Cockermouth, nearly in a direct line towards Keswick. The lofty Skiddaw, and the beautiful Vale of Bassingham, on one side, and it's lake with the distant hills of Borrowdale on the other, falling off to the horizon, from the heights of Withop, a most grand and beautiful prospect.


WIELICSKA, a village of Cracow, Poland, now comprised within the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for it's salt mines, which lie 8 miles SE. of Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines, are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which masts is laid in certain days of the year. One of these chapels is above 20 feet long, and 25 broad; an altar, a crucifix, with various ornaments and statues, are all carved out of the salt. The immense size of the different excavations or chambers, with the spacious passages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses, which are foddered below, have given rise to the exaggerated accounts of travellers, that these mines contain several villages, inhabited by colonies of miners, who never see the light. There is certainly room for such purposes, the mines being of stupendous extent and depth, and dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture. There is, however, one small spring of fresh water, which runs through the mine; but the miners have no subterranean dwellings, and do not remain below more than 3 hours at a time, when they are relieved by others. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king of Poland, who drew from them an average profit of about 3,500,000 Polish florins, or 97,222 l. 4s. 6d. sterling.

WIELUN, a town of Poland, in Sirdia.

WIGAN, a large and well built town of Lancashire, seated on the river Douglas, with manufactures of cotton, rugs, blankets, linen, and with pit-coal and iron works. That elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in it's neighbourhood. The Douglas is made navigable to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 196 NW. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday.

Wig, Yorkshire, on the banks of the Wharfe, E. of Wetherby.

Wight, an island on the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel, two or three hours sail from Portsmouth, though only about a mile over from Hurst Castle. It was called by the Britons Guith, and by the Romans Veccoli, or Vdca. It is about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 parishes, and about 22,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into equal parts by the river Meade or Medina, which rises near the south coast, and falls into the Channel near Cowes. Across the island, from E. to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep. Rabbits, hares, partridges, wild and tame fowl, &c. are also very plentiful here. In the N. parts the land is chiefly pasture; in the S. chiefly arable, producing, it is thought, as much corn in one year, as is equal to the consumption of eight. The variety of prospects which this island affords, it's mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, having no manufactories but that of salt, and a great resource of the London market for malted barley. Among it's exports are a pure white tobacco-pipe clay, and a fine white crystalline sand, used in the manufacture of glass. The sea is continually incroaching on it on the S. parts, and abandoning it on the N. side. Newport is the principal town.

Wightfield, Gloucester, in Deerhurst parish.

Wightingsham, Wiltshire, near Everley Warne.

Wigmore, Kent, N. of Elham, Wigmere, Hereford, near the Lug.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, seated among the moors, 12 miles SW. of Carlisle, and 364 NN. of London.

Market on Tuesday.

Wigton, a sea-port of Scotland, the county town of Wigtonshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. Here are some manufactures of plaid and flannel. It is 32 miles W. of Dumfries.

Wigtownshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Upper, or West Galloway. It is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, on the E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on the S. and W. by the Irish Sea. It's greatest extent, in any direction, does not exceed 27 miles. The N. part, called the Moors, is naked and mountainous. Great numbers of sheep and black cattle are raised here; and they have a small breed of horses peculiar to this district, called galloways, which are very strong and gentle. It is well watered with lakes and streams, and has several commodious creeks and harbours.

Wigwaum, Derbys, near Wirksworth.

Wigston, Lincoln E. of Market Rasen.

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Wigtown, Shropsh. near Great Wenlock.

Wigton, Norfolk, near Garboldisham.

Wigton, Northumb. W. of Newcastle.

Wigton, Staffs. near Longnor.

Wigton, Kent, near Sevenoaks. Wilde, Kent, near Throwley.

Wideshausen, a town and district in the duchy of Brunswick, Lower Saxony.

Wildfords, Dorset, in Whitchurch parish.

Wildsfoot, Isle of Man, near Peel.

Wildsfoot, Isle of Man, near Peel.
W I L

ham. Willgate, or Wolgate Green, Kent, in Throwley parish.

WILKOMERS, in Wilna, Lithuania.


William, Fort. See CALCUTTA.

William, Fort, in Inverness., of a triangular form, with two bastions, is situated on Loch Eil, where it bends to the W. It is 45 miles N. of Inverary.

Williamburg, a town of Virginia, and formerly capital of that state. It is situated between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, and want of enterprise in the inhabitants, have occasioned its decay. Here is a college designed for the education of the Indians, but which, on account of their aversion to learning, never answered the purpose. It is 50 miles N.E., of Richmond. Lat. 37° 10'. N. lon. 76° 50'.

Williamstadt, a sea-port of S. Holland, situated in an island upon a part of the Maece, called Buttervliet. It is one of the keys of Holland, being defended by 7 bastions, and a double fosse. It was beleaguered by the French in the spring of 1793, but meeting with a vigorous resistance from the garrison, assisted by the English with gun-boats, they were compelled to retire with loss. It is 12 miles SSW. of Dort.


Willis' Island, at the N. end of S. Georgia, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Willisaw, a town of Lucein, in the S.W. of Switzerland, 15 miles NNW., of Lucrem.

Willston, Somerletheshire, S., of Watchet. Willstford, Cumberland, where the Pict's Wall crosses the river Irthing. Willoughby, Lincolnshire, near Alford. Willoughby, Nottinghamshire, N. of Newark.

Willoughby, a town of Warwickshire, seated on a canal, near the confluence of the Leame and Avon, E. of Leamington Gallings. This town has lately assumed a commercial appearance, from the number of new buildings rising on the banks of the canal, and the magazines of coal and limestone laid up here for sale. It is 14 miles S.E., of Coventry, and 77 N.W., of London. Market on Tuesday.


Wilmington, a town of N. America, the largest in Delaware, 22 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

Wilmington, a town of N. Carolina, situated on the E. branch of Cape Fear river, 76 miles SSW., of New Bern.
W I L


Wilna, a large city, capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a university. The houses are mostly built of wood, and there are upwards of 40 churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 21.5 miles NE. of Warsaw.


Wilshaven, a town of Lower Bavaria.

Wilfield, Yorkshire, NW. of Tickhill. Willey, Derby, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Wilsnach, a town of Prignitz, Brandenburg.


Wilton, the county town of Wiltshire, seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder. It had formerly, according to Leland, 12 churches, though now it has only one. Here are manufactories of tapestry, carpets, and thin woolen stuffs. Near it is Wilton-Houe, the magnificent and elegant villa of the Earl of Pembroke; the buildings of which were designed by Holbein and Inigo Jones. It is celebrated for the family portraits by Vandyke, and a most valuable collection of pictures, antique statues, busts, &c. It is 5 miles NNW. of Salisbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.


Wiltshire, a county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once it's capital. It is bounded on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W. by Somerset and Gloucester, on the S. by Dorset and part of Hants, and on the NW. and N. by Gloucestershire. It's length from N. to S. is near 54 miles, it's greatest breadth from E. to W. 34. The air is healthy, and though something sharp on the hills in winter, it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the northern part is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is much esteemed, and known as North Wiltshire. In the southern it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn-fields and rich meadows. In some places is found knot-grass, near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed; especially about Market Lavington. It's chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, where some stones are 20 yards in length, and 4 in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are considerable; few towns being without one, most generally in the clothing-trade. The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county contains one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and is divided into 29 hundreds.

Wiltzerton, SE. of Worcester. Wilt, Wiltshire, W. of Stapleford. Wimble, Essex, SE. of Walden. Wimbledon, Surrey, on a fine heath, 7 miles SW. of London. On the common, near the village, is a round camp, made by the Danes; as also a well, the water of which is never known to freeze. At Wimbledon are some copper-mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japan ware. Wimborne, Dorset, near Helmsey. Wimboldesley, Cheshire, S. of Middlewich. Wimbiosisam, Norfolk, N. of Downham. Wimberling, Hants, between Fareham and Portsmouth. Wimingfould, or Wimureswold, Kent, near Nonington. Wimicy, or Wimondley, Magna and Parva, Herts, NW. of Norwich, and 900 NE. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

Wimondham, or Wndham, a town of Norfolk, noted for making spoons, spindles, siflets, and other wooden wares. It is 9 miles SW. of Norwich, and 100 NE. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

Wimpfeen, a free town of Suabia.


Wimborn
WINBORN MINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, seated between the rivers Stour and Allen, with a noble church, the only one in the county, in which cathedral service is performed. It is 6 miles N. of Poole, and 102 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

WINBORN, Abbots, Aliballavus, All Saints, and St. Giles, Dorsetshire.


WINCHESTER, a town in Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I. when a more ancient town of the same name, which had 18 parish churches, and was distant about 3 miles, was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest. The new town being fenced by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, soon fell into decay, and is now dwindled to an inconsiderable place, having but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed; they are 3 miles apart. Winchester is 2 miles SSW. of Rye, and 67 SW. of London. Market discontinued.

WINCHESTER, a very ancient city of Hampshire, called by the Britons Caer Gwent, and by Ptolemy and Antoninus,Venta Belgaum. It is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are 6 gates, and suburbs leading to every one of them: it is a town of little trade or manufacture. It contained formerly 32 parish churches, but at present only six, before the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure. In it were interred 13 Saxon kings or queens, whose bones were collected by Bishop Fox, and put into 6 little gilded coffins, in a wall on the S. side of the choir. These, however, in the civil wars, were disinterred and tumbled out of the clutches, and restored, without diminution, after the restoration. On a fine eminence, overlooking the city and adjacent country, is the mound of a palace, built by Sir Christopher Wren for king Charles II. It was never finished, but in the late wars was fitted up for the reception of prisoners of war, and is now converted into barracks. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wickham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organists, and 16 choristers; the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. The episcopal see is so rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred, of his bishop, Edendon, his favourite, to the see of Canterbury, he refused it, saying, that though Canterbury was the higher rank, Winchester was the better manger. A county infirmary has been established here, supported by voluntary contribution. In the road to Southampton, is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. The master is generally a dignitary of the church, the appointment being very lucrative. It consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and it's wall of flint is greatly decayed. It is seared on the river Itching, 16 miles E. of Salisbury, and 63 SW. of London. Lat. 51, 5. N. Lon. 1, 21. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

WINCHESTER, Old, Northumb. 7 miles W. of Newcastle. Winchester, in Goudhurst parish. Winchfield Hants, NE. of Odiam. Winchington. Upper and Lower, Bucks, W. of Aylesbury. Winchmore-Hill, Middlesex, near Edmonton. Winckley, Devon. 2 miles from Tawton. Winchton, Hampshire, near Christchurch. Winkton Bank, York. W. Riding, N. of the Don, opposite Templeborough. Wincot, Gloucester. Gloucest. a hamlet to Clifford Chambers. Wincot. Gloucest. in Quentins parish. Windall, Norfolk, near Gillingham. Windon, a sea-port of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the on the Baltic, 70 miles NW. of Middaw. Windeghap, in Waterford, Munster. Windon, Lancashire, by the Ken Sands. WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINANDER MERE, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire, and exhibiting a very great variety of beautiful prospects. It is about 15 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. Opposite Ecclesgrieff-Crag, it is 222 feet deep. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eels. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, which render it's shores very winding, and it is spotted with islands. Among these, the Elme, or Great Island, on an oblong tract of 30 acres, with a good house on it,croft the lake in an oblique line,
line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely formed and wooded. They make together a kind of Archipelago. In navigating it upward, from the Great Island, the extremity appears singularly grand, its parts neat and picturesque; and the view of the surrounding scenery, from Cove to Kirkton, is astonishingly sublime and beautiful.


WINDHAM. See WIMONDHAM.

Windisch Gratz, a town of Stiria.

Windlesham, Surrey, near Bagshot.

Windleton, Durham, near Bishop-Aukland. Windey, 4 miles from Derby.


Windridge, Herts, SW. of St. Albans. Windy, a river in Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames above Langworth.

Windsheim, an imperial town of Franconia.

Windsor, Cornwall, SW. of Columb.

*Windsor, New, a town of Berkshire, situated on the side of a hill, near the Thames. It consists of several streets, and is well paved and lighted. The town hall is a brick structure, with arcades of Portland stone, erected in 1686. Windsor is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, rebuilt by Edward III., and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. It is seated on a hill, which rises on a gentle ascent. On the N. side of the castle is a fine terrace, made by Queen Elizabeth, and enlarged by Charles II., who carried it round the E. and S. sides. It is faced with a rampart of freestone, and is the noblest walk in Europe with respect to strength, grandeur, and its beautiful prospects. The palaces in France and Italy have nothing to be compared with it; the terrace next the sea, in the outer court of the feraglio at Constantinople comes the nearest to it. From the Round Tower, which is much more elevated than the rest, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with many valuable paintings, particularly with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, which were formerly at Hampton Court. Here is the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor canons, and 18 alms or poor knights. St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward III., in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter, is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture. Opposite to the SE. side of the castle is a neat modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this, is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N. and E. sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn, about 3 miles in circumference. But on the S. side of the town is a much larger park, called the Great Park, which is said to be 20 miles in circumference. Windsor is 22 miles S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the E. part of Berkshire, about 50 miles in circumference. It contains several villages, of which Wokingham, or Ockingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods, lawns, and delightful villas.


*Wingham, Kent, by the Stour, 3 miles SE. of Forthwich.

Forell, 5 miles from Windsor.


Winnieca, in Bracsw, Poland.


Wimchoten, a town of Groningen.

Wimdeff, Cumberland, between Whitehaven and Cockermouth. Wimfomb, Somerf. NW. of Axbridge. Wimfot, Devonf. by Torrington.

Wines, 2 towns of Lunenburg Zell.

Winegell, Cumberland, SE. of Kirk Owald. Wines, Somerf. SE. of Chard.


* Winstow, a town in Buckinghamf. 7 miles N.W. of Ailefsbury, and 50 WNW of London. Market on Thursday.

Winfon, Gloucef. in Bibury parish. Winstanley, Lancash. SW. of Wigan. Winted, Yorkf. near Patrington.

Wintey, a town of Derbyf. with innumerable cottages, scattered on the fide of a hill. Here is no market, but a meeting for the sale of provifions on Saturday. It is situated near rich mines of lead, 7 miles NW. of Derby, and 144 NW. of London.


Winterthor, a town of Zurich, noted for a manufacture of beautiful earthen-ware, particularly white; together with painted ftoves. It is 15 miles NE. of the city of Zurich.

Winterton Baflit, Wilthire. NW. of Marlborough.

Wintertonness, a cape of Norfolk, 5 miles NW. of Yarmouth. The town of Winterton, near it, which is situated in a fof reckoned the fattest in England, and the eaffeft to be ploughed, declared on the advance of Yarmouth. Market difufed.


Wiresworth, a town in Derbyf. situated among hills, which abound with lead ore, and with furnaces for smelting it; which is generally done by large wood fires. Here is a barmou court, confitting of a matter and 24 jurors, to determine disputes among the miners. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 135 NW. of London. The market, which is the greatest for lead in England, is on Tuesday.

Wirt, Magna and Parva, Staff. near Watling-Street, and the source of Walfal Water. Wirtwadl, Cheff. E. of Malpas.

Wirtfemburg. See Wurtfemburg.

Wirtwood, Dorfifh. SE. of Horton. Wirtwin, on the Merfey, N. of Chelfer.

Wisbaden, a town of Naffan Saarbruck Uingen, circle of Upper Rhine, noted for the Heidenifche Maur, or Heathen Wall, which runs through the town, a work of the Romans.

* Wisbeach, a town of Cambridgef. of the belt trade in the Ifle of Ely, sending annually to London, in barges, about 50,000 quarters of oats; 1000 tons of feed-oil, preffed from mills in its neigh-
bourhood; 8000 firkins of butter, &c.
and bringing back various commodities
for the supply of the county. It is 18
miles N. of Ely, and 85 N. by E. of Lon-
don. Market on Saturday.

Wisby, a town of Sweden, on the W.
coaft of the Island of Gothland. It was
formerly one of the Hanse Towns, and a
very ancient staple, frequented by Norm-
ans, Greeks, English, French, and other
nations. It’s maritime laws were famous,
and adopted in all the ports of the Baltic.
It is 88 miles SSE. of Stockholm.

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Wycombe, Devonshire, in the parish of
South Leigh. Wyedale, Yorkshire, E. of
Kirby-Lonidale.

Wyham, Lincolnshire, NW. of Louth.
Wyhanger, Gloucef. in Miferden parish.
Wybouwer, or Wyball, 6 miles S. of Not-
tingham. Wylauw, Warw. N. of Curd-
worth. Wibby, SW. of Lincoln. Wyl-
chborough, Hampshire, NW. of Bafingfleke.
Wyiford, Great and Little, Wilts, NW.
of Salisbury. Wiff, or Wirk, a river in
Yorkshire. Wifley, Surry, near Byfleet.

Wislock, a town in the palatinate of
the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Spire.

Wismar, a large, well-fortified town
of Mecklenburg, with a good harbour on
the Baltic. Here is a court of justice for
Swedish Anterior Pomerania. It is 36
miles E. of Lubec.

Wifkinson, Lincolnshire, near Hornca-
ftle.

Wiseburg, or Korn Weissem-
burg, a town in the department of the
Lower Rhine, sited on the Lauter.
Strong lines of defence are fixed from this
town to the Rhine, E. of Lauterburg. In
1793, the French were driven from them
by the Prussians, but soon after they
obliged the Prussians to abandon them.
It is 12 miles SSW. of Landau.

Wipfenden, Rul. 2 miles and a half W.
of Market Overton. Wijlet, Suffex, near
Haleworth. Wijfingtett, Norfolk, SE. of
Rainham Hall. Wijfanon, Cheff. NE.
of Nampfwich. Wijfanon, Shrop. E. of
Bishop’s Castle. Wijfneron, near Herctord.

Wiston, a small corporate town of
Pembroke shire, 10 miles N. of Pembroke,
and 235 WNW. of London. Market on
Wednesday.

Wijfan, Norfolk, near Clay. Wijfon, or
Wijfona, Nottingham, in Chadworth parish.

Wijdon, Suff. on the Stour, near Neyland.

Wjis, Suffex, NW. of Stening. Wijfow,
Huntingdon. SW. of Ramley. Wijfou,
Leicel, near Market Harborough, Wij-
tow, Yorkfl. near Selby. Wijwely, Lane,
near Whaley. Wishingbham, St. Faith’s
and St. Mary’s, Notfex, SE. of Repem.

Witcham, Heath, Rutland, between Ketton
and Tinewell. Witchwood, a forest in
Oxford, between Burford and Charlbury.
Witcham, Somerfet. SE. of the Avon, op-
opole to Bath. Witcham, Somerfet. N.
of East and West Harppee. Witcham,
Somerfetshire, near Martock. Witsowb, 6
miles SE. of Gloucefeter.

Witefki, a town of Polotf, Lithuania,
settled on the Dvina.

Witam, a town in Essex, seated on
the great road to Harwich, 8 miles NE.
of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London.
Market on Tuesday.

Witam, a river of Lincolnshire,
which falls by Grantham to Lincoln,
where it becomes navigable, and turning
SE. enters the German Ocean below Bot-
ton. It is a shallow stream, famous for
it’s pike. From Lincoln it has a com-
munication with the Trent, by means of
a navigable canal, called Fosdike, cut
by King Henry I. which is still of great use
in conveying away the corn, wool, and
other commodities of the country.

Witcham, Berks, on the Thames, 3
miles W. of Oxford. Witam, Hams, N.
of Andover. Witam, N. and S. Lincoln,
near the source of the river Witam.
Witam-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, SW.
of Bourne. Withall, Lincolnshire, SW.
of Louth. Witbeck, Leicetf., near Laund
Abbey. Withefhor, Cheffher, NE. of
Altrinham. Witheridge, Devoni. E. of
Chimeleigh. Wittering, Pe. of Chimeleigh.

Wittering, Yorkf. E. Riding, in the S.
bailiwick of Hornfey. Witherne, Lincoln.
NW. of Alford. Withersfield, Suffolk.
NW. of Haverill. Withersfle, Westmor.
near Bigfler Park, and Levens Bridge.

Witshap, Essex, near High Ongar.

Witshap, Douthfere, near Bemfler.

Witsh ap, Yorkf. in Holdernes, S. of
Hornfey. Witsfels, Essex, near Great
Hord. Withill. Cornwall, NW. of Bod-
min. Witsfl, Herts, N. of Buntingfend.

Witshap, Warwickf. in the parish of
Monk’s Kirby. Witscom, Devoni. NW.
of Alsburton. Withcom, Somerfet. near
Carhampoton. Witscom Rawley, Devoni.
between Powderham Castle and the sea.

Witsford, Magna and Parva, NE. of
Shrewbury. Wittham, Suffex, near Buck-
hurst. Withill, Cumberl. NE. of Scaleby.

Witthington, NE. of Herkford. Wits-
flton, Gloucefther. on the Coln, 6 miles SE.
of Cheltenham. Witthington, Upper and
Lower, Cheffher, near the Peurers.
Witflton, Stafford. W. of Uttoxeter. Wits-
foot, Sufser. SW. of Dunfter. Whifbro,
Lincoln, near Thuxford. Whifby Bridge.

Gloucef.
W I V


WITLICH, a town of Treves.

Wineham, Suffolk, near Ipswich.

* WITNEY, a populous town in Oxfordshire, noted for its manufacture of the finest white blankets, and other thick woollens, called baconskins and kerseys; also for its trade in carding, spinning, &c. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford, and 64 WNW. of London. Market on Thursday.

Witon, Worcestershire, in Wick parish.

WITSENHAUSEN, a town of Heffel Rhinels, circle of Upper Rhine.

WITTEMBERG, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a famous university, in which Martin Luther, who lies buried in the chapel belonging to the castle, was professor. It is not large, but has a consistory, or court of justice, and is the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. The old castle, or citadel, was formerly the electoral residence. It is seated on the river Elbe, 55 miles NWN. of Dresden.


WiTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia.


WITTENMUND, a town of Embden county, in E. Friesland.


Wodin, a town of Prachatitz, Bohemia.

WOERDEN, a town of S. Holland, on the Rhine, 8 miles S. by W. of Utrecht.

Wogham, Suffolk, N. of Lewes. Wogenel, E. and W. Devon, near Ashburton. Wokie, or Oke, Somerset, S. of Mendip-Hills, within 2 miles of Wells. On the N. side of it is a dark, dismal cavern, called Wokey Hole, about 200 yards in length, which contains several curious pieces of nature's workmanship; a kitchen, a hall,
a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar, and other admirable resemblances, in the natural rock. The breadth is in some places fix fathoms, in others not above one or two. The roof, in the highest part, is about 8 fathoms from the floor, but in some places so low, that a man must creep, to pass through.

Woking, a town of Surry, between Guilford and Weybridge, 24 miles SW. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

Wokingham. See OXINGHAM.

Wolfston, Stafford’s. E. of Penkridge.

Wolaw, a town and principality of Silezia, with a woollen manufactury.


Wolfenbuttel, a considerable town of Brunswick, capital of a principality of the same name, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. In the chateau, the residence of the dukes, is a library, containing 120,000 volumes of printed books and manuscripts; also a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. In the principality are 18 towns, 386 villages, and 17 les and convents. It is 24 miles E. of Hildesheim.

Wolfenbuttel, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. and S. Beveland.

Wolfeslaw, Hereford’s. N. of Bromyard.

Wolfsberg, a town of Carinthia.


* Wolfehampton, a large and populous town in Staffordshire, chiefly noted for its iron manufactury, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, and of late years, japanned ware. The streets are, for the most part, broad and paved. It communicates with the navigation of all the inland counties, and is 37 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 NW. of London. Market on Wednesday.

Wolvercote, or Wulterton, Norfolk, on the coast, SW. of Snetham. Wolverton, near Warwick. Wolveston, near Warwick. Wolves, Welf, Sus.


Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Deben, with very safe and deep water, but the bar is difficult and uncertain. A good corn trade is carried on here, and it is famous for refining salt. It is situated about 6 miles from the sea, and 7 NNE. of Ipswich, and 76 NE. of London. Market on Wednesday.


reft. Wood-Houses, Staff. near Yoxall.
Wood Hurst, Huntingl. near Somerham.
Wood Land, Derby, in the High Peak.
Wood Land, Devon, the Water, a little above Yathone.
Wood Land, Devon, near Tormington Para.
Wood-Land, Dorset, S. of Cranborn.

*WOODSTOCK,* a town of Oxfordshire, with a manufacture of steel chains for watches and excellent gloves. The palace and park here were, for many ages, the residence of the kings of England; but in 1705, the honour and manor were set-tled, by parliament, on John, the first duke of Marlborough; to perpetuate the memory of his victories over the French, and particularly that at Blenheim. A fine palace was also erected here, at the public charge, called Blenheim House, with apartments, galleries, offices, gardens, &c. in a very grand and fumpuous style. It is 8 miles NNW. of Oxford. Market on Tuesday.


Woolpit. See WULPIT.


Woolwich, a town in Kent, seated on the river Thames, noted for it's large docks and yards, being, in point of seniority, the mother dock of the royal navy; as also for it's magazines of great guns, mortars, warlike stores, warren, elaboratory, &c. A royal academy also is established here, for the instructing and qualifying of candidates for the office of military engineer. These are called Cadets, and are under the direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and masters in each branch of literature and military science. For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town; for the reception of convicts, to the number some-time of 400. It is 10 miles E. of London. Market on Friday.
the largest inland town in New England, and is 34 miles W. of Boston.

Worcester, a city of Worcestershire, capital of that county, seated on the river Severn, over which is a beautiful stone bridge, erected in 1770. The principal manufactories are of horse-hair cloth, broad cloth, gloves, and elegant china ware. Here are 9 parish churches, 3 grammar-schools, 7 hospitals, an infirmary, a water-hource, and a well-contrived quay. On September 3d, 1651, King Charles II. at the head of a Scotch army, was defeated in and near this city, and the vanquished were almost all either killed or taken prisoners, and sold to the American plantations. It is 118 miles WNW. of London. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 2. 14. W. Markets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and a considerable hop market on Saturday. Fair on the eve of Palm Sunday, the Saturday after Easter, August 15th, and September 19th.

Worcester Park, Surry, between Malden and Nonnew."
Prince of the empire. The city is free and imperial, and the magistrates are Lutheran. It is seated near the western banks of the Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Heidelberg.


Worsted, a town in Norfolk, remarkable for the invention, or first twisting, of that sort of woollen yarn or thread, which from hence is called worsted. Here is also a manufacture of worsted stuffs, and of knit and wove stockings. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 120 NNE. of London. Market on Saturday.


Wotton-under-Edge, a town in Gloucestershert, seated under the hills, with a considerable woollen manufactory. It is 18 miles S. of Gloucester, and 103 WNW. of London. Market on Friday.


Wragby, a town of Lincolnshire, 3 miles NE. of Lincoln. Market on Thursday.


Wrath, Cape, a vast promontory of Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW. point of Britain. It is the dread of mariners; for against it it's rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

W. R. I


*Wrexham, a town in Denbighshire, the most populous one in the county, and indeed in all N. Wales. Wrexham is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an English town. Here is an ancient Gothic church, whose lofty steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. Here is a considerable manufacture of Welsh flannel, and a large cannon foundry. It is seated on a river, which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead, 11 miles SSW. of Chester, and 188 N.W. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday. Fairs on March 23rd, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th.


Wroxeter, a town of Shropshire, 5 miles SE. of Shrewsbury, on the Severn. It was known to the Romans; is laid to have been built by the Britons, was 3 miles in circumference, and is supposed to have suffered much by the Saxons. Traces of a bridge over the river are yet discernible, when the water is low; as also of a wall 3 yards broad; and a deep trench, outside, with which the town was formerly environed.

Wroxham, Walwicke. a mile SW. of Horley, near Old Stratford. Wroxham, Norfolk, on the Bure, NE. of Rackheath. Wroxton, Oxf. a mile NW. of Banbury. Wruenge, or Wormald, Norfolk, near Shouldham. Wrymoge-Hill, a mountain of Cumb. remarkable for its 3 shire stones, about a foot from each other, viz. one is in this county, one in Lancashire, and the third in Wiltshire. Wulfall, Wilts, near Great Bedwin. Wulfencott, or Ovencote, Warwick, near Wiltshagh. Wulferton, Shropl. SE. of Ples. Wulsey, Durham, NW. of Branfpet-Castle.

Wulpit, or Woollpit, a town in Suffolk, in the road between Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles E. of the former, and 79 N.E. of London. Market on Thursday. A horfe fair, which laſts for a week, from September 16th.


Wurtemburg, or Wirtzburg, a soverain duchy of Germany, in Suabia, S. of the policemen of the Rhine, and the territories of Spire, Hohenlohe, and Hall. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs a moft through the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, excellent wine, timber, and silk. There are also mines and salt-pans, with plenty of fish and game. The duchy contains 68 cities and large towns, 1200 market-towns, villages,
The castle of Wurtemburg, which gives name to the duchy, lies 4 miles E. of Stuttgart, the capital.

Wurtzburg, a city of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and the residence of the bishop. It was anciently the residence of certain dukes of Thuringia. It contains an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several collegiate and parish churches, abbeys, and convents, a university, and a hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. It is seated on the river Main, 40 miles N. by W. of Bamberg. Lat. 49° 40'. N. Long. 33° 33'. E.

Wurzbu, a city of Franconia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and the residence of the bishop. It was anciently the residence of certain dukes of Thuringia. It contains an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several collegiate and parish churches, abbeys, and convents, a university, and a hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. It is seated on the river Main, 40 miles N. by W. of Bamberg. Lat. 49° 40'. N. Long. 33° 33'. E.

Wyke, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Wyck, on which, and on the Loddon, are many corn and paper mills. It is 12 miles SSE. of Aylesbury, and 51 NNW. of London. A large corn market on Friday.

Wycomb, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Wyck, which, on the London, are many corn and paper mills. It is 12 miles SSE. of Aylesbury, and 51 NNW. of London. A large corn market on Friday.

Wyndham, Leicet. S. of Waltham-on-the-Wold.

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Wyndham, Leicet. S. of Waltham-on-the-Wold.
ACCA, or SIACCA, a sea-port of Sicily, in the Valley of Mazara, seated on the SW. coast. It is 41 miles SSW. of Palermo.

XAGUA, a large bay on the S. coast of the Island of Cuba, one of the finest ports in America. It is 15 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. Lon. 81. 20. W.

XALAPA, a town of Tlaxcala, Mexico, which is said to give name to the purgative root, called jalap, or xalap.

XALISCO, a town of Mexico, capital of a province of the same name.

XALISCO, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guadalajara, and W. of Mexico, about 150 miles in length, and the same in breadth.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in Valencia, but being with Charles III. in 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built, called St. Felipe. It is 29 miles S. of Valencia.

XAVIER, ISLAND OF. See AGRIGNAN.

XERES-DE-BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, in Estramadura.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Andalusia, seated near the river Guadiana, a little N. of St. Lucar.

XERES-DE-LA FRONTERA, a town of Seville, Andalusia, famous for its excellent wines, corruptly called sherry. It is seated near the river Guadateca, 15 miles NNE. of Cadiz.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTIPA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas.

XERES, NOVA, a town of Venezuela, Terra Firma.

XERIL, a considerate river of Spain, which rises in Grenada, and empties itself into the Guadalquivir, about 6 miles below Ecija.

XERUMENHA, a town of Alentejo, 36 miles E. of Evora.

XICOCO, an island of Japan, about 92 miles in length, and near as many in breadth, SW. of Niphon, and NE. of Ximo. It has several convenient harbours, and there are many towns within the island.

XICONA, a town of Valencia, 15 miles N. of Alicante.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which rises in New Castile, and pausing by Cuenca, Alarcon, &c. in Valencia, runs into the Mediterranean, about 24 miles S. of the city of Valencia.

YAN

YABINGTON, Hants, NE. of Winchester. Yafford, Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

YAK, a river of Russia. See URAL.

YAK Cossacks. See Uralian CosSacs.

YAITSK. See URAISK.

YAKUTSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. It contains between 5 and 600 houset, and has a wooden fort. It is 960 miles NE. of Irkutsk.

Yaldham, Kent, in Wrotham parish. Yalding, Kent, 4 miles S. of Wilt Malling.

Yale, a town and diocese in the Island of Ceylon, 56 miles SSE. of Candi.

Yalmenston, or Yampston, Devon. on the river Yalm, SE. of Plymouth.

Yanet, or Heanton, Devon. NW. of Birmingdale.

YANGCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan.
Y A R

the German Ocean. It is noted for plenty of ruffs.

Yarmoor, Yorks. W. of New Malton.

Yarmouth, Great, a considerable sea-port of Norfolk, seated on the river Yale, by means of which, it has the export and import trade of Norwich, and various places in Norfolk and Suffolk. It is not a harbour will not admit ships of large burden; but it is extremely convenient for business, the vessels lying in the river, along a very extensive and commodious quay, planted with trees. It's foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons; that for mackerel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. Of these last, 50,000 barrels are generally taken and cured in one year; about 150 vessels, of forty or fifty tons burden, being annually employed in the fishery. The herrings are chiefly cured here by salting, and then drying them in wood smoke; when, under the name of red herrings, they are either consumed at home, or exported to Spain, Italy, and other southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. The town consists of about 1,500 houses, and there are a few pretty wide streets, and a spacious market-place; but they are chiefly very narrow, are called rows, and are just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. These carriages are a kind of sledge, or very small cart, drawn by one horse, and calculated entirely for these narrow streets. A lofty steeple here serves as a landmark for those at sea; but which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the roads, E. of the town, within the dangerous sands and banks of the ebbing and flowing of frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 23 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 NE. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Yarmouth, a borough of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, seated on the northwestern part of the island, on the sea shore. It is 8 miles NNW. of Newport, and 99 SW. of London. Market on Friday.

Yarmoutb, Devonfl. SE. of Biddiford.


Yaroslaf, a government of Russia, W. of the government of Kostrom. It is the capital, of the same name, which is noted for the manufacture of Russia leather, is seated at the confluence of the river Volga with the Kotoro, 140 miles NNE. of Moscow.


Yarum, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Tees, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and which is navigable for small craft to the sea. It is 4 miles SSW. of Stockton, and 38 N. by W. of York. Market on Thursday.


Yatton, Herefrd. S. of Weobley. Yate, Gloce, a mile W. of Chipping Sodbury.


Yaxham, Norfolk, S. of East Dereham.

Yaxley, a town in Huntingdonshire, where barracks have been lately erected upon a large scale. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday.


Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, N. of that called Mainland. It is 20 miles long and about 7 broad, and has several good harbours. The inhabitants live comfortably, having plenty of fuel, and catching immense quantities of small fish.
YE V

Yelling, Hunting, near the Papworths.
Tellington, Northumberland, near Skirmwood.
Telisled, Kent, near Stockbury. Telveroft,
Northamptonshire, N. of Daventry. Tel-
verton, Norfolk, between Norwich and
Loddon.

YEMEN, a division of Arabia, sur-
rounded by the Red Sea, and the pro-
vinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas.
It is parcelled out among different sove-
reigns, some of them considerable princes,
as the iman, who resides at Sana; others
are called sheiks, if chiefs of large vil-
ages; and hakins, if of small ones; who
are however perfectly independent. Co-
ffee is almost the only article exported.

Yenidore, or Evenlode, a river in Staffor-
dshire.

YEN is E1, a largeriver of Siberia, which
rius near Chinese Tartary, and running
from N. to S. enters the Frozen Ocean,
E. of the Boy of Oby.

YEN 1seisk, a town of Siberia, in the
government of Tobolisk, and province of
Tomsk. It is seated on the Yenissei, and
containethree churches, a monastery,
a nunnery, and an exchange, and pays an
annual tribute of skins to the crown. Lat.
57. 46. N. lon. 92. 35. E.

Yentcho, a city of China, of the
first rank, in the province of Tschkiang.

Yeo, Devonshire, in Allington parish.
Yoverin, Northumb, in Glendale. Ye-
overin Hill, Northumberland. W. of Woo-
er.

It is a steep and lofty mountain, one of
the NW. Clewiovs; on it's summit and
sides there appear several works of remote
antiquity, imputed to the Druids. It is
thought to have been a sacred mount used
in fire worship.

* Yeo vil, a town in Somerfetshire,
with a considerable market on Friday for
corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provi-
sions, and a manufacture of leather gloves.
It is seated on the river Ivel, 4 miles S.
of Ilchester, and 123 W. by S. of London.

Yerdleey, Chel. NE. of Macclesfield.

Terey, York., between Pickering-Forei-
and the sea. Tereley, Yorks., SW. of
Hovingham.

Yesd, a town of Peria, in Irac-Age-
mi, on the road from Kerman to Isfahan.
It has a silk manufactory, and the inha-
bitants make the finest carpets in the
world. It is 100 miles E. of Isfahan.

Tefington, Northumb. in the lordship of
Wooler. Telfley, or Tisley, SE. of Ox-
ford. Ternminfler, Dutce. W. of the
Vale of White-Hart. Tewsey, Derby., in
Sulisby parish. Teveney, Middlet. W. of

YOR

Stanwell, Tockton, SW. of Shrewsbury.
Tokefle, Yorks. on the Humber, SE. of
Howden. Tokehurstwate, Yorks. W. Rid-
ing, on the Wharfe, near Lang felthdale-
Cnace. Tokes-Court, Kent, in Frinsted
parish. Tollands, Kent, near Godmersham.
Tolgrave, Derby, in the High Peak. To-
swer, Dorset. near Bemington.

Yonne, a department of France, N.
of the dept. of Nievre. It is so called
from a river that rises in the dept. of
Nievre, passes by Chateau-Chinon, Au-
xerre, and Sens, below which it falls
into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

*York, an ancient city of Yorkshire,
of which it is the capital. It has also
been considered as the capital of the North,
and, in point of rank, as the second city
in the kingdom; but it is now surpassed
in wealth and popolounefs by many of
the more modern trading towns. The
minster is reckoned the most elegant and
magnificent Gothic structure in the king-
dom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From
it's top is seen a vast extent of country,
particularly the open Wolds to the E.
stretching almost to the sea. It is divided
by the river Ouse into two parts, which
are united by a flately stone bridge of five
arches. The castle, built by William the
Conqueror, is now a county prison for
debtors and felons. Among the charita-
ble foundations is an aylum for lunatics,
by much the finest and pleasantest in Eng-
land. The river Ouse is navigable to this
city for vessels of 70 tons burden, al-
though it is 60 miles from the sea. The
title of lord was first annexed to the office
of mayor by Richard II. This city has
jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets,
W. of the Ouse, called the Liberty of
Dinfty. It's members claim a seat in the
Houfe of Commons, next to the citizens
of London, upon what is called the privy
councilor's bench. York is 197 miles
N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 59. N.
lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday,
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Yorkshire, the largest county in
England, bounded on the N. by Weft-
morland, and the bishopric of Durham ;
on the E. by the German Ocean; on the
S. by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and
Derbyshire; on the SW. by a small part
of Cheshire; on the W. by Lancashire;
and on the NW. by Westmorland. It
extends 90 miles from N. to S. and 115
from E. to W. This county is divided
into three Ridings; the N. Riding con-
taining 12 wapentakes; the E. 7; and
the W. 13. It contains 1 city, 60 mar-
ket-towns, 563 parishes, and 2350 vil-
lages.
The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely; the E. Riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the German Ocean, is more inclined to humidity than the other ridings; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. However, where the air is most indifferent, the soil is most fruitful; for on the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; great numbers of lean sheep are therefore sold hence, and sent into other counties to be fattened for the market. The W. Riding enjoys a sharp, but healthy air, and the land, on the western side, is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good meadow ground, and also pastures for the largest cattle. Much flax is grown here, and large plantations of licorice, about Pontefract. On the side next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley; and, in its worst parts, very good oats. It's other commodities are iron, coal, jet, alum, horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N. Riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity and coldness of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but on the sides of the hills, in the valleys, and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pastures for large cattle: in the district of Pickering, which forms the NE. corner of Yorkshire, and consists of a very extensive, included, and fertile vale, is a fertile marl, produced by a petrifying spring, very beneficial for improving land. Rape and potatoes are grown here in great quantities. Richmondshire, on the NW. of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead-mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire, likewise, are the districts of Cleveland, Holmedale, and Craven. The principal rivers of Yorkshire are the Northern Ouse, and thole which fall into it, as the Don, the Derwent, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nyde, and the Youre, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Here are likewise the Tees and the Hull. York, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont; on the N. by the 45th deg. of lat, which divides it from Canada; on the NW. by the river St. Lawrence, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW. and S. by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is about 350 miles long, and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties. New York, in general, is interfaced by ridges of mountains running in a NE. and SW. direction. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, however, the country is pretty level, of a fine rich soil, covered, in its natural state, with various kinds of trees. Exit of these mountains it is broken into hills, with rich intervening valleys. The hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pastures. The valleys, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grains, oats, and Indian corn. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the staple, of which immense quantities are raised and exported. The best lands in this province, which lie along the Mohawks River, and W. of the Alleghany Mountains, are yet in a state of nature, or are just beginning to be settled. This state abounds with several fine rivers and lakes. The number of inhabitants, in 1771, was 148,124 whites, and 19,833 blacks; total 168,007. The capital is of the same name.
port in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786, was 23,614.

York-Town, a small town of Virginia, situated on the S. side of York River, 13 miles E. of Williamsburg.

York-Wolds, a heap of hills in the middle of the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

Yorkton, Shropshire, NE. of Albrighton.

Youcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kouguang, situated on the Tongting Lake.

Youghall, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine, well-defended quay. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 25 miles N. by E. of Cork.

Youle, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, 10 miles long. Here are a sort of persons called Triers, because, with a long piece of iron, they search into the soft, boggy ground, for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furnish timber for building, and the smaller trees they split into laths, or cut into chips or splinters.

Youlston, Devon, in Sherwell parish.

Young's Manor, Kent, by Chilham.

Youre, a river in Yorkshire, which being joined by the Swale, below Boroughbridge, both these rivers constitute what is called the Oule. On this river is the magnificent cataract, called Aylgarn-Force, the water falling nearly half a mile upon a surface of stone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and inclosed by bold and shrubby cliffs. According to Dr. Pococke, who visited Egypt, it exceeds the Cataract of the Nile.

Yaxford; Suffolk, between Saxmundham and Halesworth. Yoxhall, Staffordshire. 4 miles N. of Lichfield; had formerly a market.

Ypres, a town of Flanders, with a considerable manufactory in linen, of an excellent fabric, and every year, in Lent, there is a well-frequented fair. In 1243, the number of inhabitants, for the most part weavers, amounted to 200,000. By the severity of the Duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time, that branch of trade has declined. The chateleary of Ypres contained about 30 villages, and sent deputies to the states of Flanders.

Ypres, by the treaty of Utrecht, it became a Dutch barrier town, and though taken by the French in 1744, was restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated on the river Yprelee, 15 miles NNW. of Lille, and 158 N. of Paris.

Yriex, St. a town in the dept. of Upper Vienne, 20 miles S. of Limoges.

Ysendick, a town of Dutch Flanders, 3 miles E. of Sliys.

Yssel. See Issel.

Ysselburg, a town of Cleves.

Yssengeaux, a town in the dept. of Upper Loire, 10 miles NE. of Le Puy.

Ystad, a sea-port of Schonen, Sweden, from whence a packet fails to Stralund.

Ythan. See Ethian.

Yucatan. See Jucatan.

Yverdun, a town of Bern, Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, 15 miles in length, and containing 25 parishes. In the Theodorian table, it is called Cafrum Ebratunens. and the Romans maintained here a prefectus barcariorum. It is seated at the head of the lake of the same name, 34 miles SSW. of Bern.

Yverdun, Lake of. See Neu-chatel.

Yvetot, a town in the dept. of Lower Seine, 5 miles NNE. of Caudebec.

Yvica. See Ivetica.

Yuma, or Long Island, one of the Bahamas, about 20 miles W. or SW. of Yuma.

Yun-nan, a province of China, S. of Szechuen and Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 in the second and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. Gold is very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains of the eastern part. There are also copper-mines, several sorts of precious stones, side musk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted divers colours. They have also excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low; as also very small deer, which are kept for their amusement.

Yunnan, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of a province of the same name.

Yunning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan.
ZABERN, a town of Spire, 21 miles SSW. of Mannheim.

ZABOLA, a town of Transylvania.

ZABURNE. See SAVERNE.

ZACATECAS, a province of Mexico, having New Biscay on the N. and Guatexa on the E. The capital, of the same name, is 240 miles NNW. of Mexico.

ZAGATULLA, a town of Mechoacan, Mexico, 130 miles S. of the city of Mechoacan.

Zael-Monachorum, Devonshire, SE. of Okehampton.

ZAFRA, in Spanish Estramadura.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Lydia, near the ancient Thebes, in Boeotia. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGREB, in Austrian Croatia.

ZAHARA, a town of Andalusia.

ZAHARA, or The Desert, a vast country of Africa, stretching from near the Atlantic Ocean on the W. to Barca and Nubia on the E. and from Beldadjerid on the N. to Ngirita and the river Senegal on the S. It comprises a space of about 600 miles from N. to S. and 1800 from W. to E. The inhabitants are a mixture of wandering nations proceeding from Arabs, Moors, Portuguese refugees, &c. subject to a number of petty princes. The commodities are camels, horned cattle, horses, dates, the fat and feathers of ostriches, and the gum Senegal.

ZAIRE, a largeriver of Africa, which passes through the kingdom of Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the 6th and 7th deg. of S. lat.

ZAMORA, a town of Leon, on the Douro.

ZAMORA, a town of Guadalajara, Mexico; and a town of Quito, S. America, 280 miles SSW. of Quito.

ZAMORA, a town of Algiers.

ZAMOSKI, a town of Belz, Poland.

ZANPARA, a town of Negroland, capital of a country, 170 miles ENE. of Wangara.

ZANGUEBAR, a country of Africa, little known, situated on the eastern coast, between lat. 2. 0. N. and 18. 0. S. in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants are partly of the Romish faith, and Mahometans, but mostly Pagans. The Bedouin Arabs breed cattle, and live on the flesh and milk, while the Zanges, or negroes, feed on wild beasts and fowl, which swarm all over these parts. Throughout the whole country, are mines of gold, easily got, by the help of which the indolent natives purchase necessaries from other parts; but, on this account, they are extremely jealous of letting strangers penetrate into the inland country. The principal territories are Melinda, Mongala, Masambobe, and some others. The Portuguese trade with the natives for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, furs, wax, and drugs.

ZANHAGA, a district of Zahara, in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles SE. of the Island of Cephalonia. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; it's principal riches consist in currants, with which it abounds. There are also fine peaches, weighing eight or ten ounces, cucumbers, figs, and oil. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for scarce a year passes without one; but they do no great damage. The grapes are called currants, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This island lately belonged to the Venetians, and in it there are about 50 villages, but no other large towns than Zante, which is seated on the eastern side of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lat. 37. 55. N. lon. 21. 3. E.

ZANZIBAR, an island of the eastern coast of Africa, near the coast of Zanguebar. Lat. 6. o. S.

ZARA, a city of the late Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a country of the same name, with a safe, capacious harbour. It is seated on a small peninsula, joined to the continent by an isthmus only 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel the fortifications are considered as almost impregnable, being defended by very deep ditches dug out of the rock. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two handsome fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of an ancient temple of Juno. The circumference of the walls extends two miles, and the number of the inhabitants is about 6000. In the castle the provetor, or governor of Dalmatia, resided. Lat. 44. 22. N.

ZARNATA, a town in the Morea, 12 miles S.W. of Miistra.

ZARNAW, a town of Sandomir, Poland.

ZASLAW, a town of Volhinia.
ZATMAR, a town of Hungary, 56 miles NNW. of Colofvar.

ZATOR, a town of Cracovia.

ZBOROW, a town of Poland, in Galicia, 63 miles E. of Lemburg.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, almost of a round form, and about 700 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the N. by the Schaggerack; on the E. principally by the Sound; on the S. by the Baltic; and on the W. by the Great Belt. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fish. In most parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the island, where turf is generally used for fuel. It is the largest of the islands of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile, producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty; and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital.

ZEALAND, one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of S. Holland; by the Scheldt on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German Ocean. It comprehends 8 islands, 3 of which are pretty large. Their names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doveland, Wolferdike, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of little importance. The inhabitants defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea by their dikes, which, at the bottom, are generally 25 German ells in breadth, and are so wide at top, that two carriages may pass abreast. In high tides and stormy weather, the waves, however, often force a passage, and even flow over them. The inhabitants, in general, are extremely wealthy, being maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and trade with foreign nations. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy for strangers, though not for the natives. The river Scheldt, having passed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds, as it were, the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of these runs eastward, and the other westward, which last the fishermen call Stont, or Hont.

ZEALAND, New, in the South Pacific Ocean, was first discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. o. to 43. o. S. and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's-Bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States-General, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Cook, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, till the year 1777, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait above-mentioned, which is 4 or 5 leagues broad, and to which he gave his own name. These islands lie between lat. 34. o. and 48. o. S. and lon. 166. o. and 180. o. E. Along the coast many small islands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent shelter for shipping, and abundant supplies of wood and water. There are also several rivers capable of receiving large vessels, in which the spring-tide rises near ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two islands, the southernmost is for the most part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of stupendous height, consisting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with snow; but the land bordering on the sea-coast is clothed thick with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The northernmost island has a much better appearance: it is, indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous: yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many grown with wood, is, in general, light, but fertile; and it is supposed, that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flourish here with the utmost luxuriance. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the frailest and largest timber, fit for buildings of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts; one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and straight, of which, probably, very fine masts might be made. Among other trees, is a species of philadelphia, which grows on the eminences that jut out into the sea, the leaves of which may be used as tea, and might be an excellent substitute for that oriental plant. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cacao, are also raised by cultivation.
Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected, and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslane, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food, and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may shoot as many in a day as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them in increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. Captain Cook seldom came to an anchor, but his men caught enough, with hook and line only, to supply the whole ship's crew, and when they fished with nets, every morsel in the ship salted as much as supplied them when at sea some time after. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent mussels, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shellfish. The men are stout and flethy; but none of them corpulent, like the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society Isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men, possessing few peculiar graces of form or person; and chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voices. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, ralld amoco, which is the same as tatouting at Otaheite. Their clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility with all the rest. From their scanty stock of vegetables, if their fishing should fail, they have no resource against absolute famine. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

Zebid, a city of Yemen, Arabia. Zeczec, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the W. of Zamfara. Zeiton, a town of Thessaly, 50 miles SSE. of Larissa. Zeitz, a town of Naumburg, Upper Saxony, with a college. Zell, a town of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which devolved to the house of Hanover, by marriage with the heiress, the male line failing, in 1705. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime-trees, and is a small town, with a few artificers and manufacturers, particularly in gold and silver. The houses are old, and of a mean appearance; but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick Lunenburg are held here. Here also is the provincial house for the diets of the principality. The other public edifices are the Guildhall, the Riding-House, the Mews, and the Armory. The

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The castle, which is situated near the town, and is walled and moated in, was formerly the residence of the dukes, and was repaired by order of the king of Great Britain, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here. It is seated on the river Aller, 40 miles S. of Lunenburg.

Zell, a town of Salzburg, Bavaria, seated on the Zeller See; and a town of Hammerbach, Suabia.

Zembla, Nov A, a large island, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Waigat, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It was first discovered by the English in 1553. It's inhabitants are chiefly wild beasts, particularly white foxes, bears, elk, reindeer, and rabbits; yet a few human beings have been seen here at times. The country produces nothing but moss, and a few arctic plants. Sea-cows abound on the coast, and sea-fowl flock there to lay their eggs. In 1596, a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here; they did not see the sun from the 4th of November, to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Lat. 71. to 78. deg. N. lon. 53.45. W, to 72.49. E.

Zennen, Cornwall, near St. Burien's.

Zen, a town of Hungary, on the river Theiss, where Prince Eugene, in 1697, obtained a signal victory over the Turks, commanded by the emperor, Mustapha II. in person. Twenty thousand Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners. It is 52 miles N. of Belgrade.

Zerbst, a town of Anhalt Zerbst, Upper Saxony, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside, and a college. It is famous for brewing good beer, and here are manufactories of gold and silver. It is 44 miles SSW. of Potsdam.

Zerba, a town of Farfistan, Persia, 18 miles NNE. of Schinas.

Zia, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Ceos and Hydrafa, SW. of Andros, and 12 miles E. of Cape Colonni. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life. They have here a sort of oak, whose fruit, called velasi, is the best trading commodity of the island, being exported for the use of dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 1500 houses, all flat at the top. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop.

Zieric-Zee, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of Schouwen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and formerly a place of considerable consequence. The harbour is now filled up with sand; it is, however, large and populous, and is 18 miles SSW. of Briel.

Zittau, a town of Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittau trade with those of Prague and Leipzick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. Here is a library, the finest in all Lusatia, which is open twice a week; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan-house. It is seated on the river Neisse, 17 miles S. of Gorlitz.

Znama, a town of Moravia, 38 miles SW. of Olmutz.

Zoark, an island of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles NNW. of Tripoli.

Zoblitz, a town of Erzgebirg, Upper Saxony.

Zoffingen, a town of Berne, Switzerland, the principal place of a bailiwick, 24 miles NNW. of Lucerne.

Zollern, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to the principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince is hereditary chamberlain of the empire. It is 10 miles S. of Tubingen.

Zolnok, a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 48 miles SW. of Debreczin.

Zons, a town of Cologne.

Zoques, a district of Mexico, in Chiapa, bordering on Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

Zornoroff, a village in the New Marche, Brandenburg, near Cuffrin.

Zout Pan, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N. of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, with a hard crust, exactly resembling ice, which, at a distance, has a very striking appearance.

Zuebl, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a fertile district, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, fountains, cisterns,
ciſterns, and vaulted caves, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendour, as will probably attract, and highly reward, the attention of future travellers. It is 60 miles E. of Mourzouk.

ZUG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name; seated on a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley. It contains two churches, a convent, a town-house, arsenal, corn magazine, college, hospital, &c. Oswald, a Saxon king of Northumberland, in the 7th century, is the tutelar saint of this place. Zug is 12 miles NNE. of Lucerne.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the E. and N. by Zurich; on the W. by Lucern; and on the S. by Schweitz and Zug; on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the county of Baden. The civil war between the magistrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were re-admitted: but, engaging in a conspiracy against the citizens, were discovered and put to death. In consequence of this, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms, and Zurich, for protection, formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich, a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pasture; but, as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. There is also a granary maintained at the public expense, where, in seasons of scarcity, corn is sold considerably cheaper than the market-price. In 1784, it contained 174,572 inhabitants, including those in the capital. The people are divided into thirteen tribes; and the legislative authority is vested in a council of 200, or rather of 212 members drawn from these tribes. This council comprises the senate, or little council (composed of 50 members) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes.

ZURICH, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of the same name, near 10 leagues in length and one in breadth. It is of an oblong form, and the borders are fringed thickly with villages and towns. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the S. part of the lake appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glarus; the scenery is picturesque, lively, and diversified.

ZURICH, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Schaffhausen and a part of Suabia; on the S. by Schweitz and Zug; on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the county of Baden. The civil war between the magistrates and people of Zurich, in 1335, nearly reduced that city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were re-admitted: but, engaging in a conspiracy against the citizens, were discovered and put to death. In consequence of this, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms, and Zurich, for protection, formed an alliance with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy in 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zurich, a privilege it still enjoys, being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. This canton abounds in corn, wine, and excellent pasture; but, as there is not a sufficient supply of corn for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. There is also a granary maintained at the public expense, where, in seasons of scarcity, corn is sold considerably cheaper than the market-price. In 1784, it contained 174,572 inhabitants, including those in the capital. The people are divided into thirteen tribes; and the legislative authority is vested in a council of 200, or rather of 212 members drawn from these tribes. This council comprises the senate, or little council (composed of 50 members) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes.

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French in 1672, under Philip, Duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV, and abandoned by them in 1674, after having previously destroyed the fortifications. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yssel, 9 miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. lon. 6. 22. E.

Zutphen, a county of the United Provinces, separated by the Yssel from Guelderland. Otho I. of Nassau, acquired this county in the 11th century, by marrying the heiress of Gelich, Count of Zutphen; since which time it has ever been annexed to Guelderland.

Zuyder-Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and North Holland. It is so called from its situation toward the S.

Zwallock, or Swallock, Cornwall, SW. of Camelford.

Zwammerdam, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 10 miles ESE. of Leyden.

Zwickau, a town of Erzgebirg, Upper Saxony, seated on the river Muldaw.

Zwingenburg, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles N. of Manheim.

Zwolle, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, and in the district of Zallant. It is large and rich, and a canal begins near this place, which extends to the river Yssel. Here was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas à Kempis, otherwise called Hamerken, lived 71 years, and died in 1471, at the age of 91. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is seated on the river Aa, between the Yssel and the Vecht, 15 miles N. of Deventer.

Zwornick, a town of Bosnia.

Zytomierz, a town of Volhinia, 70 miles NNW. of Kiof.

THE END.

Directions to the Binder.
The map of the World to front the title; the others may be distributed before their respective descriptions.